

THE
TABLET OF MEMORY,

SHEWING EVERY
MEMORABLE EVENT IN HISTORY,

FROM THE
Earliest Period to the Year 1797.

CLASSED UNDER DISTINCT HEADS,
WITH THEIR DATES:

COMPREHENDING
AN EPITOME OF ENGLISH HISTORY,

WITH
AN EXACT CHRONOLOGY

OF
PAINTERS, EMINENT MEN, &c.

TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED,
SEVERAL USEFUL LISTS.

THE NINTH EDITION,
VERY CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED WITH SOME
HUNDRED ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

By PHILIP LUCKOMBE. *K*

L O N D O N:

Printed for G. G. and J. ROBINSON, in Paternoster-Row.

M.DCC.XCVII.

Price 2s. 6d. sewed, or 3s. in Red.

ENT

MANUSCRIPT



To the PUBLIC.

THE uncommon Success that has attended the former Editions of this useful Compendium, (32,000 having been sold within 16 Years), has enabled the Proprietor very considerably to enlarge this Edition.—The Editor presuming to think, that the Utility of every Publication is its greatest Recommendation, and that that which is the most extensive in its Contents, must therefore claim the Approbation of the Public.—Through the whole of the following Pages, the Editor has selected his Articles from Historians of the first Rank, as well as the most authentic Annalists; which will render this Work useful to every Class, from the Throne to the homely Cot. It will save the Learned the trouble of turning over voluminous Authors to refresh their Memories; to the Illiterate it will give Information; and to the Ignorant it will convey Instruction. Here at one View, you may look into Antiquity, or examine Things of later Dates. It will be a Remembrance to those who have forgot what they have read, and may serve as an Epitome of English History.—Care is taken to reconcile the groundless Jars of Annalists and Historians, who often conceal Truth, and mangle Probability. To obviate the Confusion occasioned by blending all Transactions, &c. together, the Editor has classed the different Subjects under separate Heads, each ranged alphabetically.—And, notwithstanding the Smallness of this Volume, it contains every material Occurrence taken Notice of by authentic Writers; having many Thousands of useful Events more than can be found in Publications of four Times the Price.

CONTENTS.

<i>Accidents</i>	Page 1
<i>Remarkable Occurrences</i>	4
<i>Memorable Events</i>	8
<i>Battles, Sea-Fights, Sieges, &c.</i>	25
<i>Laws, Courts of Justice, Oaths, &c. &c.</i>	61
<i>Discoveries, and Settling of Countries</i>	78
<i>Improvements, useful Discoveries, Revenues, &c.</i>	83
<i>Earthquakes, Famines, Inundations, Storms, Ter- pests, Frosts, accidental Fires, &c. &c.</i>	153
<i>English Sovereigns, with their Successions, and the Events happening to each King, &c.</i>	188
<i>Sovereigns of Scotland</i>	216
<i>Kingdoms, States, Cities, Towns, &c. founded</i>	218
<i>Universities founded</i>	243
<i>Remarkable Buildings founded</i>	245
<i>Academies on the Continent</i>	265
<i>Societies, Companies, Offices, &c. incorporated</i>	267
<i>Religious Institutions, Councils, Sacred Writings, &c.</i>	274
<i>Religions of European States</i>	288
<i>Religious Orders, Sects, &c.</i>	289
<i>Military Knights, and Titles of Honour</i>	291
<i>Eminent Painters, Engravers, &c. &c.</i>	298
<i>Eminent Men, &c. of all Ranks</i>	315
<i>Kings of France</i>	371
<i>Kings of Spain</i>	372
<i>Emperors of Germany</i>	ibid
<i>Emperors of Russia</i>	373
<i>Kings of Poland</i>	ibid
<i>Kings of Sweden</i>	374
<i>Kings of Denmark</i>	ibid
<i>Kings of Portugal</i>	ibid
<i>Kings of Prussia</i>	ibid
<i>Lord Lieutenants of Ireland</i>	375
<i>Lord Chancellors</i>	ibid
<i>Chancellors of Cambridge</i>	ibid
<i>Chancellors of Oxford</i>	376
<i>Lord Mayors of London</i>	ibid

T H E

TABLET OF MEMORY.

MEMORABLE ACCIDENTS.

THE Ampitheatre at Fidonia fell in, and killed 50,000 people, A. D. 26; the ruins of it now remain at Castel Ginbelio.

Prince William, eldest son of Henry I. with two of his sisters, shipwrecked and lost, with 180 of the nobility, in coming from Normandy, in 1120.

At Bedford affize a stair-case fell down, when 18 persons were killed, 1438.

A fire happened in a barn at Burwell, Cambridgeshire, at a puppet-show, when 160 persons lost their lives, 1727.

The roof of the church at Fearn in Scotland, fell in during the service, and killed 60 persons, Oct. 19, 1742.

Victory man of war, of 100 guns, lost, with Admiral Balchen and 300 gentlemen's sons, and all the crew, Oct. 1744.

A scaffold built for spectators to see Lord Lovat beheaded fell down, and several persons were killed, and a great number maimed, 1747.

Bath stage waggon burnt on Salisbury Plain, with its valuable lading, by the wheels taking fire, May 20, 1758.

Poole, in Monmouthshire, had the floor of the Sessions Hall fall when the court was sitting, and occasioned the death of several, Aug. 11, 1758.

Prince George sloop of war burnt off Lisbon, when 485 of her crew perished, 1758.

Opera house, at Rome, its roof fell in, Jan. 18, 1762.

Lady Moleworth and her three children burnt by accident, 1764.

At the fire-works exhibited at Paris, in honour of the Dauphin's marriage, the passages being stopped up occasioned such a croud, that the people, seized with panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, and hundreds were drowned; near 1000 persons lost their lives, April 21, 1770.

Amsterdam play-house took fire, seven persons were suffocated, and great numbers wounded in getting out, 1772.

Sixty-six Jews were killed by a floor giving way at the celebration of a wedding at Mantua, among whom were the bride and the bridegroom's mother, June, 3, 1776.

The London East Indiaman run down by the Russel man of war, when she sunk, and 110 persons perished, Dec. 28, 1778.

Saragossa, in Spain, had 400 of its inhabitants perish by a fire, that burnt down the playhouse, Dec. 1778.

Bourbon-les-bains, in Bassigni, France, had the vault under the church give way during the celebration of mass, which occasioned the death of 600 persons, Sept. 14, 1778.

Boyne man of war, of 98 guns, was burnt by accident May 1, 1795.

The bridge at Puerta de St. Maria, near Cadiz, fell down as soon as finished, while receiving the benediction, and killed several hundred persons that were over and under it, Feb. 22, 1779.

A ferry-boat in passing the Menai, between Caernarvon and Anglesea, was lost, when 50 persons were drowned Dec. 4, 1785.

The Royal George of 100 guns overset at Portsmouth, by which misfortune Adml. Kempenfelt, with the crew were lost; there were near 100 women and 200 Jews on board, June 28, 1782.

Swan sloop of war lost off Waterford, 130 persons perished Aug. 1782.

New Malton, in Yorkshire, had the floor of its sessions house give way, when 300 persons fell 12 feet deep, but no lives were lost, Dec. 9, 1785.

At a theatrical entertainment at Clermont Ferrand, in France, the floor of the apartment gave way, when 3 persons were killed, and 57 had limbs broke or much wounded, Dec. 1791.

Montpellier, in France, had a booth wherein a play was performing, fell, and killed 500 persons, July 31, 1786.
 At the Little Theatre, in the Haymarket, London, 15 persons were trod to death by endeavouring to get admission to see the performance, on Feb. 3, 1794, and several others greatly bruised, of whom some died.
 The theatre at Cape d'Istria, in Italy, fell, and crushed the performers and audience to death, Feb. 6, 1794.
 The floor of a Meeting-house of a Methodist, at Leeds, gave way, when 16 women, a man, and a child were killed, and near 80 persons dreadfully wounded, May 16, 1796.

ACCIDENTS occasioned by EXPLOSIONS.

Sixty houses blown up, including a tavern full of company, opposite Barking-church, Tower-street, by the accidental blowing up of some barrels of gunpowder at a ship-chandler's, Jan. 4, 1649; a child in a cradle was found unhurt on the leads of the church.
 Gravelines had 3000 people killed by an explosion from a magazine, 1654.
 At Dublin, above 100 men were killed by the blowing up of a magazine, of 218 barrels of gunpowder, 1693.
 Bremen greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, when 1000 houses were destroyed, and 40 persons killed, Sept. 10, 1739.
 Charlestown, South Carolina, greatly damaged by an explosion, Aug. 11, 1762.
 Goree nearly destroyed by the magazine of powder taking fire, Oct. 15, 1762.
 Trichinopoli, in the East Indies, blown up by the magazine of gunpowder taking fire, 300 inhabitants lost their lives; 340,000 ball cartridges were destroyed, and the whole foundation shaken, 1772.
 Chamberry, in Sardinia, had 18 persons, several houses and walls destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, 1773.
 Chester, an explosion of gunpowder at, which destroyed many of the spectators of a puppet-show, and greatly damaged several houses, Nov. 5, 1772.
 Abbeville, in France, nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, when 150 of the inhabitants perished, and

- 100 houses destroyed; the loss sustained was estimated at 472,917 livres, Nov. 1773.
- Brescia, in Italy, nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, Aug. 28, 1779.
- Civita Vecchia nearly destroyed by an explosion, Sept. 1779.
- At Winster, in Derbyshire, near 60 people were met at a puppet-show, when the upper floor of the house was blown up with gunpowder, and no hurt done to the people below, Jan. 25, 1785.
- Pury, in Lancashire, had its playhouse, containing upwards of 300 persons, fall down during the performance, and buried the audience under its ruins; five were killed on the spot, and many their limbs broke, July 1, 1787.
- At Corfu, a magazine was destroyed by a fire, when 72,000 lb. of powder, and 600 bomb shells blew up, and killed 180 men, March 11, 1789.
- In Crown-court, near Moorfields, Mrs. Clitherow, with her family and lodgers, consisting of 11 persons were blown up while making fire-works by candle-light, Nov. 3, 1791.
- At Lubin, in Poland, had two synagogues and a great number of houses totally destroyed, all the windows in the town, with above 90 persons killed or dangerously wounded, by the axle-trees of ten carriages taking fire, that were conveying gunpowder to the army, occasioning a dreadful explosion, June 28, 1792.
- At Bayone, in France, the chapel of the new castle was blown up by gunpowder, and 100 persons lost their lives, July 10, 1793.
- Youghall, in Ireland, had its barracks blown up by accident, in Sept. 1793, when the face of Mr. Armstrong, the Quarter-Master, was so burnt that the whole of its skin was scorched, but it was singular that he was much marked with the small-pox before the accident happened, and on getting a new skin, it became perfectly smooth, without any remains of the small-pock marks.
- At Grenelle, near Paris, an explosion, occasioned by the blowing up of powder mills, near 3000 persons lost their lives, and all the adjacent buildings nearly destroyed, Sept. 3, 1794.
- Landau had its arsenal blown up, Dec. 20, 1794.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

MOUNT Vesuvius threw out such a quantity of flame and smoke, that the air was darkened, and the cities of Pompeia and Herculaneum were overwhelmed by the burning lava, A. D. 79. [Herculaneum was discovered in 1737, and several curiosities have been dug out of it ever since; but every thing combustible had the marks of being burnt by fire.]

Another fatal eruption; 4000 persons were destroyed, and great part of the neighbouring country, 1632.

The most dreadful eruptions that had been known for a century past, happened in 1767, and 1795.

A column of fire appeared in the air at Rome, 30 days, 390.

The country of Palestine infested with such swarms of locusts that they darkened the air, and after devouring the fruits of the earth, they died, and caused a stench which occasioned a pestilential fever, in 406.

In the month of August, 873, such a prodigious swarm of large grasshoppers, or locusts, settled upon the lands of France, that in one night they devoured every thing green, even to the leaves and bark of young trees; they died soon after, and the stench caused a pestilential fever.

A prodigious quantity of snakes formed themselves into two bands on a plain near Tournay, in Flanders, and fought with such fury, that one band was almost destroyed, and the peasants killed the other by sticks and fire, 1059.

At Oxenhall, near Darlington, the earth suddenly rose to an eminence resembling a mountain; remained so several hours; then sunk in as suddenly with an horrible noise, leaving a deep chasm, which continues to this day, A. D. 1179.

Gulen river in Norway, buried itself under ground, 1344, but burst out soon after and destroyed 250 persons, with several churches, houses, &c.

Hackney Alice, who had been buried 175 years, was accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary Hill, Lon-

don; the skin was whole, and the joints of the arms pliable, 1794.

Marcley Hill, near Hereford, was moved from its situation on Saturday evening, Feb. 17, 1571; continued in motion till Monday following; carried along with it the trees, hedges, and cattle on its surface; overthrew a chapel in its way; formed a large hill 12 fathom high, where it settled, and left a chasm 40 feet deep and 30 long, where it stood before.

In 1583, a similar prodigy happened in Dorsetshire; a field of three acres, with the trees and fences, at Black-moor, moved from thence, passed over another field, and settled in the highway to Hearn.

The town of Pleurs in Italy was buried by a slice of the Alps falling, and all the inhabitants, near 2200, perished, 1618. A town in the same neighbourhood was buried in the like manner in the 13th century.

An unaccountable darkness (no eclipse) at noon-day in England, so that no person could see to read, Jan. 12, 1679.

A remarkable comet appeared in England for a week, 1680.

Borge, a feat near Frederickstadt, in Norway, sunk into an abyfs 100 fathom deep, which instantly became a lake, and drowned 14 persons, with 240 head of cattle, 1702.

A body of light appeared in the north east, which formed several columns or pillars of light, and threw the people into great consternation; it lasted from the evening of March 6, till three the next morning, 1715.

So remarkable a fog in London, that several chairmen mistook their way in St. James's park, and fell with their fares into the canal; many persons fell into Fleet-ditch, and considerable damage was done on the Thames, Jan. 1, 1729, in the evening.

The Heart of a man was found at Waverley, in Surry, preserved 700 years in spirits, 1731.

Portland Isle had 100 yards of its north end sink into the sea, which did 4000l. damage to the pier, Dec. 20, 1735.

Scarborough Cliff sunk, and the Spaw removed, Dec. 18, 1737.

Pilling bog destroyed 50 acres of land, April, 1745.

A flash of lightning penetrated the theatre at Venice, during the representation; 600 people were in the house, several of whom were killed; it put out the candles; melted a lady's gold watch case; the jewels in the ears of others, which were compositions, and split several diamonds, Aug. 1769.

Mercury passed over the sun's disk, visible to the naked eye, from twelve to two o'clock, at London, Nov. 25, 1769.

Solway Moss, bordering on Scotland, ten miles from Carlisle, began to swell, owing to heavy rains, and upwards of 400 acres of it rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, and every thing in its way; it then divided into islands of different extent, from one to ten feet deep, upon which were found hares, wild fowl, &c. It has covered near 600 acres at Netherby to which it removed, and destroyed about 30 small villages; it continued in motion from Saturday to Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1771.

The river Pever, in Gloucestershire suddenly altered its course, and ten acres of land, with every thing upon its surface were removed, with the current, 1773.

A large plantation, with all the building, destroyed by the land removing from its former site to another, and covering every thing in its way, Oct. 16, 1784, in St. Joseph's parish, Barbadoes.

An unaccountable but total darkness at Quebec, &c. in North America, on Sunday, Sept. 16, 1785.

The ground at Brixton, in Norfolk, for a very considerable extent sunk near 30 feet, June 1788.

A piece of land in Finland, 4000 square ells in extent, sunk 15 fathoms, but most of the inhabitants saved themselves, Feb. 1793.

On April 4, 1793, a spot of ground at Caplow Wood, in the parish of Fawnhope, near Hereford, removed for the extent of of four acres, filling up the adjoining road 12 feet high, and a yew tree was removed 40 yards without being thrown from the upright or receiving any injury, though several large apertures were made near it.

Thames was so low between the Tower and the Bridge, that women and children waded it over, owing to so great an

ebb in the ocean, that laid the sands bare several miles from the shore, which continued a whole day, 1214; rose so high at Westminster, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; and 1703; again 1736; its channel was so shallow in the summer, that a man might ride over it near London bridge, 1592; made navigable to Oxford, 1624; ebbcd and flowed twice in three hours, 1658; again, three times in four hours, March 22, 1682; again twice in three hours, Nov. 21, 1777; dry both above and below bridge, Sept 14, 1716; tide flowed 8 hours instead of 4, and ebbcd 5 instead of 8, Sept. 16, 1732; tide exceeded its bounds 18 inches Feb. 18, 1734-5; again Dec. 24, 1736; Oct. 14, 1747; and Feb. 9, 1762. See INUNDATIONS.

The bog of Castleguard or Poulenard in the county of Louth, in Ireland, Dec. 20, 1793, moved in a body from its original situation to the distance of some miles, crossing the high road towards Deon, covering every thing in its way, at least twenty feet in many parts, and throwing down several bridges, houses, &c.

Woggis, near Lucerne, was swallowed up by an internal current, and totally lost, Aug. 4, 1795.

MEMORABLE EVENTS.

ABBEYS and monasteries pillaged of their plate and jewels by William the Conqueror, 1069; 100 suppressed by order of council, 1414; dissolved by Henry VIII. to the value of 2,853,000*l.* 1540; suppressed by the Emperor of Germany, 1785; suppressed in France, 1790.

Abbeys and monasteries obliged to change their tenures, by William the Conqueror, 1070.

Abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's Colchester, hanged for denying the King's supremacy, 1539.

Abdication of Chevaline, King of the W. Saxons, 593; James II. Dec. 1688; Philip V. of Spain, January 3, 1723-4; Victor Amadeus, of Sardinia, Sept. 3, 1730.

Algiers, insurrection, on account of tribute, 1761.

Alien Priors seized by the King, 1337.

Ambassador from Portugal arrested for debt, Aug. 1653.

———— from Russia, arrested by a lace-merchant;
when a law for their protection passed, July 27, 1708.

Anboina, the English factory at, murdered by the Dutch,
1623.

America declared an Independent State by Congress, July
4, 1776; allowed by France, Feb. 6, 1778; by Hol-
land 1782; by England, Jan. 20, 1783.

American Congress first met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5,
1775.

Animal Magnetism made its appearance in France, where
it was soon exploded in 1788; was introduced into
England in 1789, with little success.

An gallican prize detained at Cadiz, 1757.

Antioch, 100,000 of the people of, killed by the Jews
in one day, 145 before Christ.

A twerp made a free port, 1784.

Assassination plot, Feb. 1699.

Atkinson, Mr. Christopher, an expelled member of par-
liament, stood in the pillory for perjury, Oct. 25, 1785.

Austria granted toleration of religious faith, and abolished
torture, 1776.

Ballast of the river Thames monopolized by Charles I.
1636.

Bangor, monks of, killed by the Danes, 580.

Bantam, eight Ambassadors of, arrived in England, 1682.

Bartholomew fair restrained, owing to the falling of a booth,
which killed and wounded several persons, 1750; toll
abolished, 1755.

Bawdy-house, a famous one, erected at Rome by Pope
Sixtus IV. and the Roman prostitutes paid his Holiness
a weekly tax, which amounted sometimes to 20,000
ducats a year, 1471.

Billingsgate made a free fishmarket, 1699.

Bilson, boy of, amused the public, 1620.

Birmingham rioters destroyed several houses and meetings,
July 14, 1791, on some persons commemorating the
French Revolution there.

Bishops banished England, 1208; consented to be tribu-
tary to Rome, 1245.

Bishops burnt, 1555; seven sent to the Tower, June 8, 1688.

Blackfriars bridge toll ceased, March 25, 1785.

Blandford affizes fatal to the judge, sheriff, &c. who died of the jail distemper, 1730.

Bohemia, Queen of, visited England, May 17, 1661, and died there, Feb. 1662..

Books, to the number of 200,000, burnt at Constantino-ple, by the order of Leo. I. 476; above 4 194,412 volumes were in the suppressed monasteries of France, in 1790, 2,000,000 were on Theology, the manuscripts were 26,000; in the city of Paris alone were 808,120 volumes.

Boston proscribed, and the port removed by the English parliament, April 4, 1774, as a punishment for a riot.

Bottle conjuror imposed on the credulous at the Hay-market theatre, Jan. 16, 1748-9.

Bottle, that held two hogheads, blown at Leith, in Scot-land, Jan. 7, 1747-8.

Bourbon family compact, took place, 1761. Expelled France, 1790.

Brasils insurrection, which threatened its loss to the Por-tuguese, 1772.

Buckingham tower fell down and destroyed the church, March 26, 1776.

Boyne Man of War of 98 guns was destroyed by fire, at Portsmouth, when great mischief was done by the ex-plosion of the Magazine, on May 1, 1795.

Buckingham house settled on the Queen, in lieu of So-merfet house, May 10, 1775.

Canada had its first Bishop appointed by England, Rev. Jacob Mountain, with a salary of 2000l per. ann.

Calcutta, 123 perished in the Black Hole, June 20, 1756.

Cambridge, installation of the Duke of Newcastle, July 5, 1749; the Duke of Grafton, 1768; the statue of the Duke of Somerset erected in the Senate House, July 14, 1756, of the late King in 1765

Canterbury palace robbed, Oct. 11, 1778.

———— revenues seized by the King, 1096.

Carthage and Corinth destroyed, 700,000 inhabitants in the former, 146 before Christ.

Castles demolished in England 1100, in 1153.

Cautionary towns of the Dutch pawned to Queen Elizabeth 1585; restored 1616.

Cavendish's first voyage to circumnavigate the Globe, 1586.

Ceylon nearly destroyed to revenge the Dutch cruelties, 1761; captured by the English, Jan. 1782 and 1795.

Chuntries, 2374 suppressed in England, in 1548.

Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, visited by the King and Royal family, July 12, 1788; returned Aug. 16.

Cherokee Chiefs, seven of them arrive in England, 1730; three more in 1762; and three more in 1766.

Clarke's murder by Eugene Aram, discovered Aug. 1759.

Cock-lane ghost, affair of, detected, March 1762.

Coldingham nunnery ravaged by the Danes, 869.

Colossus of Rhodes thrown down, 234 before Christ. It weighed 713,000 lb.

Commemoration of Handel, the first performed in Westminster Abbey by 600 performers, May 26, 1784.

Conciliatory terms offered the Americans, and rejected, April 13, 1778.

Congress abolished the authority of Great Britain over her American Colonies, May 15, 1776.

Conspiracies and insurrections, the most remarkable in ancient or modern history. — A most horrid conspiracy was formed against the infant republic of Rome, to restore Sextus Tarquin and the regal government, in which the two sons of Junius Brutus, the first consul, being concerned, were publicly condemned and put to death by their father, 507. — Another, by the Tarquin faction against the Roman senators; Publius and Marcus discover it; the other conspirators are put to death, 496. — Of Cataline and his associates, to murder the consuls and senate, and to burn the city of Rome, discovered by Cicero, consul for that year, 62. — An insurrection in Spain cost the lives of 30,000 Spaniards and double that number of Moors, 1560. — At Malta, to destroy the whole order, for which, 125 slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749. — At Lisbon, by several of the nobility, who shot the king, 1758. — At Madrid, when they obliged the King to banish the Marq. Squillaci, 1769. — At Palermo, Oct. 26, 1773. — At St. Domingo, and the other French West India islands, where near 16,000

Negroes were slain, and 400 Whites, and 550 plantations destroyed, 1791

Conspiracies and insurrections in England. Against William II. 1088 and 1093.--Against Henry II. by his queen and children, 1173.--Insurrection of Foulk de Brent against Henry III. 1224.--A conspiracy against the same king for cancelling Magna Charta, 1227. Of the barons against Henry III. 1258. Of the duke of Exeter and others, against the life of Henry IV. discovered by dropping a paper accidentally, 1400. -- Against Henry V. by the earl of Cambridge and others, 1415.--Of Richard, duke of Gloucester, against his nephews Edward V. and his brother, whom he caused to be murdered, 1483.--Of the earl of Suffolk and others against Henry VII. 1506.--Insurrection of the London apprentices, 7 Henry VIII. 1517.--Against Queen Elizabeth by Dr. Story, 1571; by Anthony Babington and others, 1586; by Lopez, a Jew, and others, 1593; by Patrick York, an Irish fencing master, employed by the Spaniards to kill the Queen, 1594; of Walpole, a Jesuit, who engaged one Squire to poison the Queen's saddle, 1598; all these conspirators were executed.---Against James I. by the marchioness de Verneuil his mistress, and others, 1604.---The Gunpowder plot discovered, Nov. 4, 1605.--Of Sindercomb and others to assassinate Oliver Cromwell; discovered by his associates. Sindercomb was condemned, and poisoned himself the day before he was to have been executed, 1656.--An insurrection of the Puritans, 1657.--An insurrection of the fifth monarchy men against Charles II. 1660.--A conspiracy of Blood and his associates, who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hanged him if he had not escaped; they afterwards stole the crown, 1670 and 71. --Of the French, Spanish, and English jesuits countenanced by the Pope to assassinate Charles II. discovered by Dr. Tongue, and Titus Oates, 1668; another to assassinate him at the Rye-house farm near Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, in his way from Newmarket, called The Rye-house Plot, 1683.--Of lord Preston, the bishop of Ely, and others to restore King James, 1691.--Of Granvil, a French Chevalier, and his associates, to assassinate King William in Flanders, 1692.--A conspiracy

- by the earl of Aylesbury and others to kill the King near Richmond as he came from hunting, discovered by Pendergrafs, called, The Assassination plot, 1695. Of Simon Frazer, lord Lovat, in favour of the Pretender against Queen Anne, 1703.--Of the marquis Giscard, 1710.--To assassinate George I. by James Shephard, an enthusiastic youth, who had been educated to consider the King as an usurper, 1718.--Of counsellor Laver and others to bring in the Pretender, 1722. See Riots.
- Crimp Houses in London destroyed by mobs, Sept. 1794, and 1795.
- Constantinople had 50,000 subjects massacred by the Arabs, 1758.
- Cook first circumnavigated the Globe, 1776.
- Coronation chair and stone brought from Scotland, 1296.
- Corfica put itself under the protection of England, June 1794.
- Croyland, the monks, murdered at Peterborough, 863.
- Cutters hanged for rioting, Dec. 1769.
- Damien attempted to assassinate the French King, Jan. 5, 1757.
- Dauphine of France murdered the duke of Burgundy, and was disinherited the crown, 1419.
- Dey of Algiers assassinated by a soldier, Dec. 11, 1754.
- St. Domingo had 300 white inhabitants killed by the insurrection of the negroes in July 1791.
- Dragoons first raised in England, 1681; sent to Oxford to awe the people, Oct. 7, 1715.
- Drake, Sir Francis, circumnavigated the Globe, 1580.
- Druids destroyed by command of Nero, 60.
- Dunkirk sold to France, 1662.
- East Grinstead in Suffex had the tower of its church fall down, Nov. 12, 1785.
- Ellin Ellis, at Beaumaris in Anglesey, aged 72, was brought to bed, May 10, 1766; she had been married 46 years, and her eldest son was 45 years old. She had not had a child for 25 years before.
- Exchequer Office robbed, 1303.
- Fire-works for the peace played off in the Green-park, April 27, 1748-9.
- Formosa, in the Chinese seas, shook off the Chinese yoke, and massacred 10,000 Chinese, driving the remainder into the woods and rocks of the island, 1788.

France allowed the American independency, Feb. 16, 1778; in 1759 they stopped payment of the interest of their funds, when England raised subscriptions to clothe upwards of 20,000 French prisoners. The National Revolution commenced July 14, 1789; commemorated July 14, 1790. The King, Queen, and Royal family, attempted to escape out of the kingdom, but were detained by force, June 21, 1791, and were brought back prisoners to Paris; sanctioned the National constitution on Sept. 15, 1791. Attended on the National Assembly, and renounced the sovereignty Aug. 10, 1792, when he was compelled to claim their protection, and they sent him to the Temple, where he was confined as a prisoner, distinct from the Queen, &c. Brought to trial Jan. 19, and condemned on Jan. 20, 1793, and put to death Jan. 21 following. His Queen was beheaded Oct. 16, 1793; Louis XVII. their only son, died in prison, June 8, 1795, and the Princess Maria Theresia Charlotta, their daughter, was delivered up in exchange for Deputies, Dec. 26, 1795.

French protestants expelled their country, 1685.

Friars and nuns, 10,000 turned out of the monasteries in England, 1535; in Germany in 1785, in France, 1790.

Forfeited estates in Scotland of 29,694l. 6s. 8d. annual value; and in England to the annual value of 47,626l. 18s. 5d. were seized by government, 1716; those in Scotland restored by Parliament in Aug. 1784.

Genoa bank failed, 1750.

George III. had the glass of his chair broke by a mad woman as he was conveying to the opera-house, June 25, 1777; was thrown from his horse in Windsor park, Oct. 3, 1785; visited Oxford with the Queen and princesses, Oct. 12, 1785; attempted to be assassinated by Marg. Nicholson, a mad woman, Aug. 2, 1786; had a stone thrown at his state coach when going to the House of Peers, by John Frith, a maniac, on Jan 21, 1790; visited Cheltenham in 1788, and became deranged in his mind from Oct. 1788 to March 1789; visited the West of England with his Queen and princesses, July and Aug. 1789, and in Sept. 1791; and visited Portsmouth on July 26, 1794, and Weymouth Aug. 16, 1794, and Sept. 1795. Assaulted by a hired mob in his way to and from the House of Lords, Oct. 30, 1795, when he

was fired at by an air gun, and his state coach nearly destroyed. Had a stone thrown at his coach, the glasses broke, and the Queen received a blow in the face, Feb. 1, 1796.

Gin-shops in London amounted to 7000, in 1735.

Government's annual expence was 62,000*l.* in 1652; 1,300,000*l.* in 1658; 2,200,500*l.* in 1659; 1,200,000*l.* in 1660; 6,000,000*l.* in 1694; 7,000,000*l.* in 1776.

Great Seal stolen from the lord chancellor, and destroyed, March, 24, 1784.

Grosvenor-square centre-house raffled for, valued at 10,000*l.* June 10, 1739.

Guildford tower fell down, April 24, 1740.

Gunpowder-plot discovered, Nov. 5, 1605.

Gustavus III. King of Sweden, assassinated by an officer, March 16, 1791.

Handel's first commemoration at Westminster-abbey, in 1784; 600 performers, yielded 12,746*l.*

Hengist murdered 300 English noblemen, May 1, 475.

Henry William, [Duke of Clarence] third son of King Geo. III. was the first prince of the Blood Royal that ever landed in North America, 1781; or Ireland, 1788.

Henry II. held the stirrup for Pope Alexander to mount his horse, 1161; and the same to Becket, 1170.

Heptarchy of England began 454, ended 824.

Hereford cathedral nearly destroyed by the fall of its tower, Sept. 10, 1786.

Heretable jurisdictions in Scotland abolished, 1747, valued at 164,232*l.* 16*s.*

Hastings Warren, Gov. Gen. of India, tried by the Peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors, which trial lasted 7 years and 3 months, and was acquitted on April 23, 1795, with only 6 dissenting voices. The East India Company, in June following, proposed an annuity of 5000*l.* per annum on him, for his services.

Holland allowed the American independency, April, 1782; and lost its own in 1795.

Holstein ceded to Denmark by Russia, 1773.

Houghton collection of paintings sold to the Empress of Russia, 1779.

Huguenots murdered at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572.

Jerico, walls of, fell, 1454 before Christ.

Jewels pawned by Charles I. to Holland, and redeemed by the sale of iron ordnance, 1629. Those of France were seized by the National Convention in 1792.

Jews, the seventy years captivity of, began 606 before Christ; they about Cyrene, headed by one Andree, murdered near 100,000 Greeks and Romans; they eat their entrails, and covered themselves with the skins of those they assassinated, 115 after Christ; above 580,000 destroyed by the Romans, 135; first arrived in England, 1079; thinking to invoke the divine clemency at the solemnization of the Passover, sacrificed a young lad of twelve years old, the son of a rich tradesman at Paris, by first whipping his flesh from his bones, and then crucifying him; for which cruelty the criminals were executed, and the rest banished France, 1180; from this circumstance the Jews have been ever since held in detestation; massacred Sept. 3, 1189; seven were condemned to pay the king 20,000 marks, or suffer perpetual imprisonment, for circumcising a Christian child at Norwich, and attempting to crucify him, 1235; two hundred and upwards were apprehended for crucifying a child at Lincoln, eighteen of whom were hanged, and the rest heavily fined, 1255; seven hundred were slain in London, because a Jew would have forced a Christian to pay him more than two shillings per week for the loan of twenty, 1262; every Jew, who lent money on usury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breast, signifying that he was a usurer, or to quit the realm, 1274: two hundred and sixty-seven were hanged and quartered for clipping, 1277; the same year the Jews crucified a child at Northampton, for which fifty were drawn at horses tails, and hanged; all the synagogues were ordered to be destroyed, 1282; all the Jews in England were apprehended in one day, their goods and chattels confiscated to the King, and they, to the number of 15,660, banished the realm, having only sustenance money allowed, 1287; they remained banished 364 years, till Oliver Cromwell restored them; a general massacre of them at Verdun, by the peasants, who, from a pretended prophecy, conceived the Holy Land was to be recovered from the in-

fidels by them; 500 of these Jews took shelter in a castle, and defended themselves to the last extremity, when, for want of weapons, they threw their children at the enemy, and then killed each other, 1317; driven out of France, 1394; driven out of Spain, to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand, 1492; they retired to Africa, Portugal, and France. It was against them that the Inquisition was there first established.-- There was not a Jew in this island from 1610 to 1624.-- Act passed here to naturalize them, 1753; repealed on the petition of all the cities in England, 1754.-- Four executed for murdering Mrs. Hutchins and servant, Dec. 9, 1771.

Illumination, the most general ever known in London, on the restoration of the health of George III. on March 10, 1783.

Inquisition of Naples abolished, 1782.

Insurrection of the negroes at St. Domingo, who amounted to 35,000, against the whites, of whom above 300 were massacred, Sept. 1791; again 1794.

John's, St. monastery, near Smithfield, burnt by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.

Ireland admitted to a free trade by the British parliament, 1779; its liberty of the press restrained, May 1781 visited by a British prince, William Henry, [now of Clarence] Dec. 6, 1787.

Kings, four entertained by a Lord Mayor of one table, 1364.

Kingston, Duchers of, tried for bigamy degraded, April 22, 1776; allowed of Bristol, May 18, 1779.

Liberty of the press granted in D Life-guards and horse-guards May 26, 1788.

Locusts found in St. James's Germany, 17

London Bridge toll

London streets ne

London abandon

Longevity,

Thomas

broug

Denmark, 1770.
disbanded by government,

es's park, Aug. 4, 1748; in-
49; Poland, 1750.

ceased, March 27, 1782.

w paved, and signs removed, 1764.

ed to the mercy of the mob, June 4, 1780.

Extraordinary instances of it in England--

Parr, of Shropshire, a labouring man
put to London by the earl of

4;
Duke

London at

convicted, and
ed to be Countess

sidered as the wonder of his time, being then in the 160th year of his age, and in perfect health; but the change of air and diet soon killed him, for he died the same year he was moved to London, 1635. Also Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, aged 169. Lord Chancellor Thurlow pressed by a lieutenant and his gang, in Long Acre, London, July 15, 1779.

Louis XI. in scorn, wore a greasy hat, and the coarsest cloth; in the chamber of accounts an article is found of his expences, which mentions two sols for a new pair of sleeves to an old doublet, and of half a denier for a box of grease for his boots, 1483.

March's Lord, wheel-carriage wager at Newmarket, Aug. 29, 1750.

Massacres, horrid, 2000 Tyrians crucified, and 8000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331 before Christ—The Jews of Antioch fall upon the other inhabitants and massacre 100,000, for refusing to surrender their arms to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria, 145—A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102—The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, cruelly massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 89—A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius, and several of the Patricians dispatch themselves to avoid their horrid butcheries, 86—Again, under Sylla, and Cataline his minister of vengeance, 32, and 79—At Præneste, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators, and other persons of distinction, to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 41—At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,000,000 Jews were put to the sword, A D. 70—Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 37,000 of the inhabitants of Se-lucia, 197—At Alexandria, of many thousand citizens, by order of Antoninus, 213—The emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of the inhabitants upon his reduction of Gaul, 277—Of 80 Christian fathers, by order of the emperor Gratian, at Nicomedia; they were put into a ship which was set on fire and driven out to sea, 370—Of Thessalonica, when upwards of 7000 persons, in-

vited into the circus, were put to the sword by order of Theodosius, 390—Belisarius put to death above 30,000 citizens of Constantinople for a revolt, on account of two rapacious ministers set over them by Justinian, 532—Of the Latins, by Andronicus, 1184 (at Constantinople)—The Sicilians massacre the French throughout the whole Island without distinction of sex or age, on Easter-day, the first bell for vespers being the signal; this horrid affair is known in history by the name of the Sicilian vespers, 1282—At Paris, 1418 Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II. 1520—Of 70,000 Hugonots, or French Protestants, throughout the kingdom of France, attended with circumstances of the most horrid treachery and cruelty; it began at Paris in the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 25, 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX. King of France. at the instigation of the Queen dowager, Catherine de Medicis, his mother; it is stiled in history, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew—Of the Christians, in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592—Of a great number of Protestants at Thorn, who were put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a popish procession, 1724—At Batavia, where 12,000 Chinese were killed by the natives, Oct. 1740—In England, 300 English nobles, by Hengist, A. D. 475—Of the monks of Bangor, 1200, by Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, 580—Of the Danes, in the southern counties of England, in the night of Nov. 13, 1002, and the 23 Ethelred II. at London it was the most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary; amongst the rest, Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded—Of the Jews (some few pressing into Westminster Hall, at Richard Ist's coronation, were put to death by the people, and a false alarm being given, that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met; in York, 500 who had taken shelter in the castle killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the people) 1189—Of the English, by the Dutch at Amboyna, 1624—Of the Protec-

- tants in Ireland, when 40,000 were killed, 1641 — Of the Macdonalds, at Glencoe, in Scotland, for not surrendering in time according to King William's proclamation, though without the King's knowledge, 1692. Several in France during the Revolution, from 1789 to 1794.
- Mississippi bubble, in France, ceased June 27, 1720.
- Mithridates ordered all the Romans that were in Asia to be put to death, 88 years before Christ.
- Modern History Professorship founded in the two English universities, by Geo. I. 1724.
- Mohocks, a set of disorderly people, who went about London streets at night, and took pleasure in wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women, 1711; one hundred pounds reward was offered by royal proclamation, for apprehending any one of them.
- Museum British, purchased by parliament and vested in the public, 1753.
- Museum of Sir Ashton Lever, disposed of by lottery, 1785.
- National Confederation at Paris commemorated, July 14, 1790, in the field of Mars.
- Normans murdered at Durham, 1069.
- North-West passage attempted by Capt. Phipps, now Lord Mulgrave, 1773.
- Old Bailey Session-house, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greatest part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, caught the gaol distemper, and died, May 1750; again fatal to several, 1772.
- Orkney and Shetland Isles conveyed by Denmark to Scotland, 1426.
- Oxford assizes, made memorable by the death of the sheriffs and 300 persons, who died by the infection from the prisoners in 1577.
- Palermo insurrection, 177.
- Paper currency established in America, May 15, 1775.
- A Peer, the Earl of Abingdon, was committed to the King's Bench prison for having uttered and published a libel on Mr. Serman, an Attorney, Feb. 9, 1795.
- Persian army, fearing they should be cut off by the Romans, threw themselves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 10,000 of them perished, 424.

- Peter, Czar of Muscovy, visited England, 1698.
- Pharaoh ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed, 1573; drowned with his host, in the Red Sea, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Christ.
- Poland dismantled of several of its provinces by Russia, Prussia, and the Emperor of Germany, 1772. The crown was made hereditary, and it admitted citizens to civil, military, and ecclesiastical employments, May 3, 1791. Totally abolished as a kingdom, in 1795.
- Pope's legate caught in bed with a prostitute, 1125.
- Pope (the) visited Vienna to solicit the Emperor in favour of the church, March 1782; suppressed several monasteries and nunneries, 1782; took shelter in Naples, 1796.
- Porter raised 2*d*. per gallon, Jan. 10, 1762.
- Portuguese majesty, attempt to assassinate, Sept. 3, 1758.
- Powell, a lawyer, walked from London to York and back again in six days, Nov. 27, 1773, above 402 miles; again June 20, 1788, when aged 57.
- Printing first practised in Constantinople, 1730; abolished, 1740; re-established in Constantinople, 1784.
- Privileged places in London, the following suppressed—Minories, Salisbury-court, White Friars, Ram-alley, Mitre-court, Fulwood's-rents, Baldwin's-gardens, the Savoy, Montague-close, Deadman's-place, the Clink, and the Mint, 1696. This last was not wholly suppressed till the reign of George I.
- Protestants permitted to have Churches in Hungary, 1784, and were protected in Germany. In France, 1791.
- Queens of England, France, and Scotland, in England at one time, 1517.
- Reay, Miss, killed in Covent-garden, April 7, 1779.
- Records of Scotland, by being sent by sea from England to Scotland, lost, 1295.
- Religious houses suppressed in England by Henry VIII. 1540, amounted to 1041.—By the National Assembly in France, in 1790, amounted to 4500.—By the Emperor of Germany, in 1785, near 2000.
- Revolutions, remarkable, in ancient history.—The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, 546 B. C. The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the

Persian, on the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C. The Roman empire established on the ruins of the Macedonian, or Greek monarchy, by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C. The Eastern empire founded by Constantine the Great, on the final overthrow of the Romans, A. D. 306. The empire of the Western Franks began under Charlemagne, A. D. 802. This empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire, under Rodolph of Augsbourg, the head of the house of Austria, A. D. 1273, from whom it is also called, The Monarchy of the Austrians. The Eastern empire passed into the hands of the Turks, A. D. 1300.

Revolution in England, in 1688—Poland, in 1704 and 1709 and 1795—Turkey, in 1730—Persia, in 1748 and 1753—Russia, in 1682, 1740, and 1762—Sweden, in 1772—America, in 1775—France, in 1789.

Rhetorick, Regius Professor, established at Edinburgh, April 20, 1762.

Riots in British History—Some riotous Citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster Abbey; the ringleader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6 Henry III. A. D. 1221. The goldsmith's and taylor's company fought in the streets of London; several were killed on each side; the sheriffs quelled it, and thirteen were hanged, 1262—A riot at Norwich; the rioters burnt the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ringleaders executed, 1271—A riot at London in June 1628, and Dr. Lamb killed by the mob—Another, under pretence of pulling down bawdy-houses; four of the ringleaders hanged, 1688—Another, at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs, 1682; several considerable persons were concerned; they seized the lord-mayor; but the city-lieutenancy raised the militia and released him; the rioters were fined—At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the union, 1707—In London, on account of Dr. Sacheverel's trial; several dissenting meeting-houses broke open, the pulpit of one pulled down, and with the pews burnt in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1709—Riots of the whig and tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs, 2 George I. 1715. The riot act

passed the same year, great mischief having been done by both parties in London — The Mug-house riot in Salisbury court, between the whigs and tories, one person shot dead by the master of the house; quelled by the guards, 1716 — Rioters in Herefordshire demolished the turnpikes; quelled after a smart engagement with the posse comitatus, 1735 — Of the Spitalfield-weavers, on account of employing workmen come over from Ireland; the military and civil power joined to quell them, and some lives were lost, 9 George II. 1736 — Between Irish, Welch, and English haymakers, 1736 — At Edinburgh the mob rose, set fire to the prison-door, took out Captain Porteus (who had been pardoned for letting his soldiers fire and kill one of the mob at a former riot) and hanged him upon a sign-post, and then dispersed, 1736 — Riot of the Cornish tin-miners, on account of the dearth of corn, 1737 — Of the nailors in Worcester-shire; they marched to Birmingham, and obliged all the ironmongers to sign a paper allowing them an advanced price on nails, 1737 — Of some sailors, who were robbed and ill used at a bawdy-house in the Strand, and being assisted by a large body, they pulled down the house, and destroyed the furniture of several others, turning the bad women naked into the streets, 1749; again in Southampton-street in the Strand on the same occasion, 1757 — Of the Spitalfield-weavers; the Duke of Bedford narrowly escaped being killed, 1765 — Of the people in all parts of England, on account of the dearth of provisions, 1766 and 1767. — A mob in St. George's-fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon and killed by the soldiers, 1768 — 20,000*l.* damage done to the public prisons and private buildings in London, June 6, 1780, &c. for which many were hanged — At Glasgow, amongst the cotton-manufacturers, when several were killed by the soldiers, Sept. 4, 1787 — Riots in Paris, April 1789, when 600 were killed by the soldiery before it was suppressed — At Birmingham, on occasion of commemorating the French Revolution, July 14, 1791, when several houses were destroyed.

- Roman ladies poisoned their husbands, 170 suffered death for it. This was the first example of such a crime, 331.
- Rye-house plot prevented by a fire that happened at New-market, March 22, discovered June 12, 1683.
- Samson pulled down the temple of Dagon and destroyed 3000 Philistines, 1117 before Christ.
- Saxons first arrived in Britain, 449.
- Seizures at the Custom-house, amounted to 26,000l. in 1742.
- Sheriffs of London, 50 appointed in one day, 35 of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1734.
- Shrewsbury, the church of St. Chad was destroyed by its tower falling, July 11, 1788.
- Slave-trade abolished in Pennsylvania, 1784.
- South-Sea scheme in England vanished, 1720, which ruined several hundred families.
- Southwark fair restrained in 1743; abolished 1762.
- Stadtholder and family obliged to quit Holland, on the French taking possession of the United States, Jan. 1795, and retired to England.
- Stone bullets in use in England so late as 1514.
- Strangford, Lord, of Ireland, suspended from voting in the Irish House of Lords, for soliciting a bribe in the cause of Rochfort and Ely, 1784.
- Stratford jubilee, Sept. 6, 1769.
- Straw used for the king's bed, 1234.
- Style altered, by Aug. Cæsar's ordering Leap Year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called August, eight years before Christ; again it was altered by Pope Gregory, who took 12 days off the calendar, in 1582; the Gregorian style received at Paris by taking off ten days, Dec. 15, 1582; received at London, by taking 11 days off the calendar, Sept. 2, 1752.
- Sweden resigned their prerogatives to the crown, 1772.
- Sword of State carried at an English king's coronation by a king of Scotland, 1194.
- Tea destroyed at Boston by the inhabitants, 1773, in abhorrence of English taxes; for which they were severely punished by the English parliament, in April, 1774.

- Tedbury church, in Gloucestershire, fell down, Nov. 17, 1770.
- Thieftakers condemned and pillored in Smithfield, March, 1755.
- Thornhill, Mr. of Stilton, rid 215 miles in 12 hours 17 minutes, April 29, 1745.
- Titles of honour abolished in France by the National Assembly, 1790.
- Torture abolished in France by edict, Aug. 25, 1780.
- Troy, destruction of, June 11, 1184 before Christ.
- Wales, Prince of, committed to prison, for assaulting a judge on the bench, 1412.
- Ward, John, of Hackney, expelled the House of Commons for forgery, May 16, 1726.
- Water sold in the West Indies for 1s a pail-full, 1731; sold in Exeter in the streets in 1785.
- Weymouth, &c. visited by the King and Royal Family, July, 1789.
- Whales, six, were driven ashore in a storm, on the coast of England, Feb 2, 1762; one killed above London-bridge, in Sept. 1781.
- White roses, several knocked down for wearing them, June 10, 1716.
- Willingham boy lived, 1744.
- Wood's half-pence sent to Ireland, 1722.
- Woollen goods first exported from Ireland, to a foreign market, Jan. 15, 1780.

BATTLES, SEA-FIGHTS, SIEGES, &c.

- ACAPULCO ship taken by Adm. Anson, June 20, 1744.
- Africa conquered by Belisarius, 533.
- Alexandria, in Egypt, taken by Cæsar, 46 before Christ.
- Algiers reduced by Adm. Blake, 1655.
- Aix-la-Chapel was taken by the French troops in 1793; and again Sept. 21, 1794.
- Almeyda, in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, Aug. 25, 1762.
- Amsterdam was taken possession of by the French, Jan. 18, 1795.
- Amboyna seized by the Dutch, 1624.

- Anglesea subdued by the Romans, 78; by the English, 1295.
- Anglo-Saxons first landed in Britain, 449.
- Angria and his family seized, 1750; forts destroyed, 1756.
- Anson, Adm. expedition against the South Seas, 1740.
- Antigallican privateer's prize detained at Cadiz, 1757.
- Antwerp sacked and ruined, 1585; taken by the French, 1792, and 1794.
- Arcot, in the East Indies, taken by the English, 1759.
- Argonautic expedition, 1250 before Christ.
- Armed neutrality of the Northern powers, against England, by the Empress of Russia, commenced 1780.
- Armada, the Spanish, arrived in the Channel, July 19, 1588, but dispersed by a storm; Armada of the Spaniards defeated in the Downs by the Dutch, 1639.
- Arzilla, in Morocco, seized by the Portuguese, 1470.
- Athens taken by Xerxes, 480 before Christ.
- Avignon taken from the Pope by the French, 1769; restored on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773 — Declared to belong to France by the National Assembly, 1791.
- Austria taken from Hungary and annexed to Germany, when it received its name, 1040.
- Austrian vessel stopped by the Dutch in passing the Scheldt, Oct. 1784.
- Austrian Netherlands entered by the French troops, April 28, 1792.
- Bahama Islands taken by the Spaniards, May 8, 1782; retaken by the English, July 16, 1783.
- Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane, 1402.
- Banda Isles seized by the Dutch, 1621.
- Bangalore, in the East Indies, taken by Earl Cornwallis, 1791.
- Bantam seized by the Dutch, 1682.
- Barbary conquered from the Greek empire, 640; first conquest there by Spain was Melilla, 1497.
- Batavia taken by the English, Jan. 1782.
- Bœtian war commenced, 379; ended 336 before Christ.
- the Horatii and Curiatii, 669 before Christ.
- Battle of { Marathon, 400 before Christ.
- { Salamis, who delivered Greece from the Medes, 480 before Christ.
- { Eurymydon, 470 before Christ.
- { Leuctra, 373 before Christ.

Mantineæ, 363 before Christ.

Chæronea, 338 before Christ.

the River Granicus, when Alexander defeated the Persians, 334 before Christ.

Irfus, when Darius lost 100,000 men, 333 B. C.

Arbela, 331 before Christ.

Cannæ, where 40,000 Romans were killed, 216 before Christ.

Ipsus, 301 before Christ.

Pharſalia, when Pompey was defeated, 47 B. B.

Philippi, which terminated the Roman Republic.

Actium, 31 before Christ.

Shropshire, when Caractacus was taken prisoner, 51 after Christ.

Stamford, in Lincolnshire, the first between the Britons and Saxons, in 449.

Aylesford, 455.

Crayford, in Kent, when the Britons were defeated, 457.

Kydwell, between the Britons and the Armoricans, 458.

Ipswich, between the Britons and Saxons, 466.

Bath, in 520.

Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in 542.

Bedford, in 571.

Camelford, in 542 and 908.

Hatfield, in Yorkshire, between Cadwallen and Edwin, 633.

Ofwestry, between Penda the Mercian, and Oswald of Northumberland, 641.

Malerfield, in Shropshire, Aug. 1, 642.

Gelling, 651.

Leeds, 665.

Landersfarne, 740.

Benson, in Oxfordshire, 771.

Helston, in Cornwall, and in Isle of Shepey, between Egbert and the Danes, 834.

Romney, 840; in Somersetshire, 843; in Devonshire, 915; at London and Canterbury, 852; between Ethelwolf and the Danes.

The Isle of Thanet, where the English were defeated, and the Danes settled, 854.

- Battle of
- Affendon, where the Danes were defeated by Alfred and Ethelfred; another defeat at Merton, 871.
 - Wilton, in Oxfordshire, where the English were defeated by the Danes, 872.
 - Farnham, in Hampshire, where the Danes were defeated, 894.
 - Bury, in Suffolk, between Edward the Elder, and his cousin Ethelward, 905.
 - Edward and the Danes, 910, 913, and 914.
 - Griffith of Wales and Leofric the Dane, 916.
 - Malden, in Essex, between Edward and the Danes, 918.
 - Chester, in 922.
 - Stamford, in Lincolnshire, between Edward, the Danes, and Scots, 923.
 - Benfield, 924.
 - Widendane, between Athelstan, the Irish, and Scots, 938.
 - Brombridge, in Northumberland, in 938.
 - Saxons and Danes, with different success, fought several, from 938 to 1016.
 - Ashden, in Essex, between Canute and Edmund, 1016.
 - Crossford, with the Welch, 1038.
 - Dunfinane, in Scotland, between Siward and Macbeth, 1054.
 - Stanford Bridge, or Battle Bridge, between Harold I. and Harfing, Sept. 25, 1066.
 - Hastings, where King Harold was slain, Oct. 14, 1066.
 - Alnwick, 1092.
 - Tinchebray, Normandy, 1106.
 - Rouen, in Normandy, 1117.
 - Brenneville, in Normandy, 1119.
 - Valweves, in Portugal, 1129.
 - Cardigan, in Wales, 1136.
 - Northallerton, or the Standard, 1138.
 - Lincoln, 1141.
 - Alnwick, 1174.
 - Ascalon, Sept. 16, 1191.
 - Gisors, 1198.
 - Bovines, July 25, 1214.
 - Lincoln, May 19, 1217.

- (Lewes, May, 14, 1264.
- Evesham, Aug. 5, 1265.
- Chesterfield, 1296.
- Dunbar, 1296.
- Falkirk, 1298.
- Courtras, in Flanders, 1302.
- Biggar, 1303.
- Bannockburn, June 25, 1314.
- Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, in 1322.
- Halidon-hill, near Berwick, where 20,000 of the
Scots were slain, and only 15 English, July 29,
1333; Aug. 26, 1346.
- Canfant, in Flanders, Nov. 1337.
- Auberoche, in France, 1344.
- Cressy, Aug. 26, 1346.
- Durham, where David King of Scotland, was taken
prisoner, Oct. 17, 1346.
- Nevil's Cross, in Durham, 1347.
- Poictiers, where the King of France and his son were
taken prisoners, Sept. 19, 1356.
- Auray, in Brittany, in 1363.
- Brignai, in Provence, in 1363.
- Najara, 1369.
- Rochelle, 1731.
- near Berwick, 1378.
- Otterborn, between Hotspur and the Earl of Douglas,
July 31, 1388.
- Nilbet, between English and Scots, when 10,000
of the latter were slain, May 7, 1402.
- Shrewsbury, July 22, 1403.
- Monmouth, when the Welch were defeated, March
11, and May 14, 1405.
- Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415.
- Beauge, where the Duke of Clarence and 1500
English were killed, April 3, 1421.
- Crevent, June, 1423.
- Verneuil, Aug. 16, 1424.
- Herrings, Feb. 12, 1429.
- Patay, under Joan of Arc, April 14, 1429.
- Herberoi, in France, 1434.
- Basil, in Switzerland, in 1444.
- Castillon, in Guenne, in 1452.
- St. Alban's, May 22, 1455.

BATTLES, &c. 1

Battles of

- Bloreheath, Sept. 23, 1459.
- Northampton, July 19, 1460.
- Wakefield, Dec. 31, 1460.
- Towton, March 29, 1461.
- St. Alban's, on Shrove Tuesday, 1461.
- Mortimer's Cross, 1461.
- Hexham, May 15, 1463.
- Banbury, July 26, 1469.
- Stamford, March 13, 1470.
- Barnet, April 14, 1471.
- Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.
- Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485.
- Stoke, June 6, 1487.
- St. Aubin, in France, 1488.
- Knocktow, Ireland, 1491.
- Blackheath, June 22, 1497.
- Floudon, Sept. 9, 1513, when James IV. King of Scotland, was killed.
- Marignan, in Italy, Oct. 13, 1515.
- Pavia, in Italy, 1524.
- Bicoca, in Italy, 1522 and 1525.
- Solway, Nov. 24, 1542.
- Cerisoles, in Piedmont, in 1544.
- Musselborough, Scotland, Sept. 10, 1547.
- St. Quintin, Aug. 10, 1557.
- Gravelines, in Flanders, 1558.
- Dreux, in France, 1562.
- Bassac, in Poitiers, in 1569.
- Ardavat, in Ireland, 1583.
- Arques, in Normandy, Sept. 21, 1589.
- Blackwater, in Ireland, 1597.
- Newport, in Flanders, 1600.
- Avein, in Liege, May, 1635.
- Newcastle, in Northumberland, 1637.
- Calloo, in Flanders, in 1638.
- Arras, June, 1640.
- Hopton heath, in Staffordshire, March 29, 1642.
- Worcester, Sept. 23, 1642.
- Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642.
- Brentford, in 1642.
- Kilrush, Ireland, 1642.
- Liscarrol, Ireland, 1642.
- Liskard, in Cornwall, Jan. 29, 1643.

Battle of

- Hopton-heath, near Stafford, Mar. 19, 1643.
- Barham-moor, March 29, 1643.
- Rofs, Ireland, March 1643.
- Rocroy, in France, 1643.
- Shatton, May 16, 1643.
- Lansdown, July 5, 1643.
- Round-away-down, July 13, 1643.
- Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643.
- Alresford, March 29, 1644.
- Cropedy-bridge, Oxfordshire, June 6, 1644.
- Friedburg, in Swabia, 1644.
- Marston Moor, July 2, 1644.
- Newark, in 1644.
- Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644.
- Aldern, May 15, 1645.
- Naseby, June, 1645.
- Alford, July 2, 1645.
- Norlingen, in Swabia, Aug. 3, 1645.
- Benburb, Ireland, 1646.
- Kingston, in Surry, 1647.
- Knocknoness, Ireland, Nov. 1647.
- Rathmines, Ireland, 1649.
- Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650.
- Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651.
- Bothwell-bridge, June 22, 1651.
- Airas, in 1654.
- Brod, in Sclavonia, 1668.
- Zintzheim, in Germany, 1674.
- Seneffe, in Flanders, 1674.
- Mulhausen, in Alsais, Dec. 31, 1674.
- Fehrbellin, in Brandenburg, June 18, 1675.
- Altenheim, July 28, 1675.
- Bothwell-bridge, in Scotland, 1679.
- Argos, in 1683. Allies and Turks.
- Barkan, in Hungary, in 1683. Allies and Turks.
- Vienna, July 18, 1683. Allies and Turks.
- Sedgemore, in Somersetshire, Aug. 6, 1685.
- Coron, in European Turkey, in 1685. Allies and Turks.
- Mohats, in Hungary, Aug. 4, 1687. Allies and Turks.
- Herlan, in Hungary, 1687. Allies and Turks.
- Torven, between the Germans and Turks, 1688.

- Walcourt. Allies and French, 1689.
- Killikrankie, in Scotland, 1689.
- Newtown Butlers, in Ireland, 1689.
- Boyne, in Ireland, July 1, 1690.
- Salustes, in Piedmont, Aug. 8, 1690.
- Flerus, in Flanders, June 12, 1690.
- Stafferda, French and Piedmontese, 1690.
- Salankemen, Austrians and Turks, 1691.
- Leuse, Allies and French, 1691.
- Aughrim, July 22, 1691.
- Portenheim, Germans and French, 1692.
- Steinkirk, 1692, Allies and French.
- Landen, July 19, 1693, Allies and French.
- Marsaglia, Oct. 8, 1693, Piedmontese and French.
- Neckar, Germans and French, 1693.
- In Transylvania, Allies and Turks, 1695.
- Olafch, Germans and Turks, 1696.
- Zeuta, in Hungary, 1697, Germans and Turks.
- Narva, by Charles XII. of Sweden, Dec. 1700.
- Chiara, Aug. 6, 1701, French and Allies.
- Riga, Russians and Poles, 1701.
- Carpi, in Modena, 1701, French and Allies.
- Gliſſa, in Poland, 1702, Swedes and Saxons.
- Fridlinghen, in Swabia, 1702, French and Germans.
- Vittoria, French and Allies, 1702.
- Lauzara, in Italy, Aug. 15, 1702.
- Pultusk, Poles and Swedes, 1703.
- Eckeren, in Brabant, June 30, 1703, French and Dutch.
- Donavert, July 2, 1704, French and Germans.
- Punitz, Swedes and Saxons, 1704.
- Blenheim, Aug. 2, 1704, Allies and French.
- Schelemburg, Austrians and Bavarians, 1704.
- Gemauers, Swedes and Russians, 1705.
- Cassano, in Italy, in 1705, French and Allies.
- Tirlemont, French and Allies, 1705.
- Fraunstadt, in Silesia, 1706, Swedes and Saxons.
- Calcinato, in Italy, in 1706, French and Allies.
- Ramilies, Whitsunday, 1706, French and Allies.
- Turin, Sept. 7, 1706, French and Germans.
- Offenburg, Germans and French, 1707.
- Calish, in Poland, April, 1707, Poles and Bavarians.
- Almanza, in Spain, 1707, Allies and Spain.

- Oudenard, June 30, 1708, French and Allies.
 Holowzin, in Russia, 1708, Russians and Swedes.
 Czarnanapata, in Muscovy, Sept. 22, 1708.
 Lezno, in Poland, 1708, Russians and Swedes.
 Gemaurthorff, in Poland, 1708, ditto.
 Winnendale, Sept. 28, 1708, French and Allies.
 Caya, May 17, 1709, ditto.
 Pultawa, June 8, 1709, Russians and Swedes.
 Malplaquete Sept. 11, 1709, French and Allies.
 Rumerheim, French and Germans, 1709.
 Gudina, Allies and Spaniards, 1709.
 Almanza, July 16, 1710, French and Allies.
 Elsinburg, Swedes and Danes, 1710.
 Saragossa, Aug. 20, 1710, French and Spaniards.
 Villa Viciosa, Dec. 12, 1710, ditto.
 Arleux, Allies and French, 1711.
 Gadebath, Swedes and Danes, 1712.
 Denain, in Netherlands, in 1712, Allies & French.
 Pulkona, Russians and Swedes, 1713.
 Friburg, French and Germans, 1713.
 Preston, Nov. 12, 1715, when the rebels were de-
 feated in Scotland.
 Dumblain, Nov. 13, 1715, ditto.
 Peterwarden, Austrians and Turks, Aug. 5, 1716.
 Belgrade, July 16, 1717, Austrians and Turks.
 Glonsfields, in Scotland, June 10, 1719,
 between the Turks and Persians, when Kouli Kan
 lost 10,000, and killed 20,000 men, before Ba-
 bylon, Feb. 28, 1733-4.
 Parma, June 29, 1734.
 Guastalla, Aug. 1734.
 in Persia, where the Turks were totally defeated by
 Kouli Kan, and lost near 60,000, a general, and
 six bahaws, May 22, 1734.
 Bitonto, Austrians and Spaniards, 1734.
 Parma, France and Spain against Austria, 1734.
 Secchia, French and Austrians, 1734.
 Turks and Persians, 1735.
 Bagnialuk, in European Turkey, July 27, 1737.
 Russians and Turks.
 Bog, Russians and Turks, 1738.
 Kroska, Austrians and Turks, 1739.
 Kernal, Turks and Persians, 1739.

- [Choczim, in Hungary, July 21, 1739.
- Molwitz, April 10, 1741, Prussians and Austrians.
- Williamstadt, in Sweden, Swedes and Russians, July 23, 1741.
- Hilkersburg, April 8, 1742, Prussians and Austrians.
- Czaflaw, May 7, 1742, ditto.
- Teyn, Austrians and French, 1742.
- Brenau, Austrians and Bavarians, 1743.
- Campo Santo, Spaniards and Allies, 1743.
- Dettingen, June 15, 1743, Allies and French.
- Cani, Allies and French and Spaniards, 1744.
- Landshut, Prussians and Austrians, 1745.
- Friedburg, June 4, 1745, Prussians and Austrians.
- Fontenoy, April 30, 1745.
- Preston-Pans, Sept. 21, 1745.
- Erzerum, Turks and Prussians, 1745.
- Falkirk, in Scotland, Jan. 17, 1746.
- Roucoux, April 12, 1746, French and Allies.
- Culloden, in Scotland, April 17, 1746.
- St. Lazaro, May 31, 1746, French and Allies.
- Placentia, June 15, 1746, Spaniards and Allies.
- Exilles, in Piedmont, July 6, 1746, Allies and French.
- Vall, in Flanders, June 20, 1747, ditto.
- Laffelt, July 20, 1747, ditto.
- Arania, in India, 1751.
- Bahoor, in India, Aug. 7, 1752.
- Fort du Quesne, N. America, July 9, 1755.
- Lake of St. George, Sept. 8, 1755.
- Paraguay, 1755.
- Calcutta, in India, June 1756, and in 1759.
- Lowoschutz, Sept. 30, 1756, Prussians & Austrians.
- Norkitten, Russians and Prussians, 1757.
- Plassie, in the East Indies, Feb. 5, 1757.
- Prague, May 22, 1757, Prussians and Austrians.
- Reichenberg, in Bohemia, 1757, ditto.
- Kolin, June 12, 1757, ditto.
- Haslenbeck, July 25, 1757, French and Allies.
- Jagersdorf, in Prussia, Aug. 3, 1757, ditto.
- Rosbach, Nov. 5, 1757, French and Prussians.
- Breslau, Nov. 21, 1757, Prussians and Austrians.
- Lissa, Dec. 5, 1757, ditto.

[Hoya, in Westphalia, Feb. 24, 1758, French and Allies.

Crevelt, June 23, 1758, ditto.

Sandershausen, July 25, 1758, ditto.

Meerè, Aug. 5, 1758, ditto.

Zorndorff, Aug. 25, 1758, Prussians and Austrians.

Olmitz, 1758, ditto.

Hockkirchèn, Oct. 10, 1758, ditto.

Landwerenhagen, 1758, French and Allies.

Colies, 1758.

Bergen, April 14, 1759, French and Allies.

Minden, Aug. 1759, ditto.

Zulchau, in Silesia, July 27, 1759, Prussians and Russians.

Peterswalde, Prussians and Austrians, 1759.

Paßberg, ditto, 1759.

Niagara, in N. America, July 24, 1759.

Warburg, Aug. 6, 1759, French and Allies.

Montmorenci, Aug. 10, 1759, French and English.

Cunerdorf, Aug. 12, 1759, Prussians, Russians, and Austrians.

< Plains of Abraham, Sept. 15, 1759, French and English.

Wandwash, East Indies, Jan. 10, 1760.

Strehla, in Silesia, in 1760, Prussians & Austrians. near Quebec, April 28, 1760.

Pfaffendorff, Aug. 12, 1760, Prussians and Austrians.

Torgau, Nov. 3, 1760, ditto.

Fulda, 1760, ditto.

Plains of Silleri, English and French, 1760.

Langensaltze, Allies and French, 1761.

Slangerode, ditto, 1761.

Kirk-Denkern, ditto, 1761.

Fillinghausen, in the Palatinate, July 16, 1761, Prussians and Austrians.

Dippolswalda, ditto, 1762.

Graebenstein, June 4, 1762, French and Allies.

Buckersdorf, July 22, 1762, ditto.

Friedburg, in Hesse, Oct. 29, 1762, Prussians and Austrians.

Homburg, Allies and French, 1762.

[Munden, ditto, 1762.

- Johannisburg, Allies and French, 1762.
- Buckr-Muhl, ditto, 1762.
- Bushy-Bun, in America, 1763.
- Nunas Nuntas, in the East Indies, 1763.
- Buxard, ditto, 1764.
- Calpi, ditto, 1765.
- Erreur, ditto, 1767.
- Mulwaggle, 1768.
- Choczim, April 30, 1769, Russians and Turks.
- Brailow, in European Turkey, in 1770.
- Sistria, in ditto, 1773.
- Lexington, near Boston, April 19, 1775.
- Bunker's-Hill, June 17, 1775.
- Long Island, America, Aug. 27, 1776.
- White Plains, near New-York, Nov. 30, 1776.
- Saratoga, in America, Oct 16, 1777.
- Brandy-Wine Creek, in America, in 1777.
- Skenesborough, in North America, 1777.
- Bennington, ditto, 1777.
- Albany, ditto, 1777.
- Monmouth, ditto, 1778.
- Rhode Island, ditto, 1778.
- St. Lucie, ditto, 1778.
- Briar Creek, ditto, 1779.
- Stoney Ferry, ditto, 1779.
- Camden, ditto, 1780.
- Perimbancum, in the East Indies, 1780.
- Waxau and Catauba, in N. America, 1780.
- Broad River, ditto, 1781.
- Guilford, ditto, 1781.
- Hobkirk's-Hill, ditto, 1781.
- Entaw Springs, ditto, 1781.
- York Town, when Earl Cornwallis surrendered, 1781.
- Port Novo, in the East Indies, 1781.
- Arnee, ditto, 1782.
- Russians and Turks, 1787.
- Russians and Swedes, 1788.
- Austrians and Turks, 1788.
- Bassarabia and Ukraine, 1789.
- Finland, Russians and Swedes, 1789.
- Foczani, Austrians and Turks, 1789.
- Ukraine, Russians and Turks, 1790.

- [Maczin, ditto, 1791.
- [Seringapatam, in the East Indies, 1791. Again in 1792, when Tippo was reduced by Lord Cornwallis.
- [The Austrians defeated the French near Mons, April 30, 1792.
- [At Longwy, when the Austrians were defeated, Aug. 14, 1792.
- [Grand-pre, when the French were defeated, Sept. 20, 1792.
- [Valory, between the French and Austrians, Sept. 20, 1792.
- [Meneshould, Prussians and French, Oct. 1, 1792.
- [Conde, Austrians and French, Oct. 2, 1792.
- [Hanau, ditto, Oct. 27, 1792.
- [Bossu, ditto, Nov. 4, 1792.
- [Jamappe, when Dumourier entered Brabant, Nov. 6, 1792.
- [Arderlecht, Austrians and French, Nov. 13, 1792.
- [Thirlemont, ditto, Nov. 17, 1792.
- [Varoux, ditto, Nov. 27, 1792.
- [Hockheim, ditto, Jan. 7, 1793.
- [Aldenhoven, ditto, March 1, 1793.
- [Aix la Chapelle, ditto, March 2, 1793.
- [Tongres, ditto, ditto, March 3, 1793.
- [Jurvienden, near Thirlemont, ditto, March 18, 1793.
- [Thirlemont, ditto, March 19, 1793.
- [Lovaine, or the Iron Mountain, ditto, Mar. 22, 1793.
- [Coblenz, ditto, April 1, 1793.
- [Cassel, ditto, April 7, 1793.
- [Tournay, Austrians and English against the French, May 8, 1793.
- [St. Amand and Maulde, ditto, May 10, 1793.
- [Valenciennes, Allies and French, May 23, 1793.
- [Mannheim, ditto, May 30, 1793.
- [Furnes, Dutch and French, June 21, 1793.
- [———, Austrians and French, June 26, 1793.
- [Villiers, ditto, July 18, 1793.
- [Cambray, or Cæsar's Camp, ditto, Aug. 9, 1793.
- [Lincelles, ditto, Aug. 18, 1793.
- [Furnes, ditto, Aug. 21, 1793.

- [Rexmond, ditto, Aug. 29, 1793.
- Dunkirk, English and French, Sept. 7, 1793.
- Quesnoy, ditto, Sept. 11, 1793.
- Limbach, Austrians and French, Sept. 12, 1793.
- Menin, ditto, Sept. 15, 1793.
- Toulon, English and French, Oct. 1, 1793.
- Weissenburg, Austrians and French, Oct. 14, 1793.
- Maubeuge, Allies and French, Oct. 16, 1793.
- Birlemont, ditto, ditto.
- Orchies, ditto, Oct. 20, 1793.
- Wanzen, ditto, Oct. 25, 1793.
- Landau, ditto, Nov. 29, 1793.
- Toulon, when it surrendered to the French, Nov. 19, 1793.
- Lebach, ditto, Nov. 27, 1793.
- Rouffillon, the Spaniards and French, Dec. 11, 1793.
- Perpignan, ditto, Dec. 20, 1793.
- Oppenheim, the Allies and French, Jan. 8, 1794.
- Waterloo, ditto, Jan. 23, 1794.
- Werwick, ditto, March 1, 1794.
- Bayone, Spaniards and French, March 19, 1794.
- Perle, Allies and French, March 22, 1794.
- Cateau, Allies and French, March 28, 1794.
- Cracow, the Russians and Poles, April 4, 1794.
- Durkheim, Allies and French, April 5, 1794.
- Piedmont, Sardinians and French, April 6, 1794.
- Crombeck, Allies and French, April 14, 1794.
- Arlon, ditto, April 17, 1794.
- Warsaw, Russians and Poles, April 21, 1794.
- Landreny, Allies and French, April 24, 1794.
- Cambray, English and French, ditto.
- Cateau, ditto, April 26, 1794.
- Courtray, Allies and French, April 29, 1794.
- Ostend, ditto, May 5, 1794.
- Montesquan, Spaniards and French, May 1, 1794.
- Aost, Sardinians and French, May 2, 1794.
- Saorgia, ditto, May 8, 1794.
- Tournay, English and French, May 10, 1794.
- Courtray, Allies and French, May 12, 1794.
- Mons, ditto, May 16, 1794.
- Tournay, English and French, May 18, 1794.
- Bouillon, Allies and French, ditto.
- [Tournay, ditto, May 22, 1794.

- Lautern, ditto, May 23, 1794.
 Lithuania, Russians and Poles, June 3, 1791.
 Piliczke, ditto, ditto.
 Barcelona, Spaniards and French, June 14, 1794.
 Charleroi, Dutch and French, June 17, 1794.
 Cracow, Prussians and Poles, ditto.
 Aost, Sardinians and French, June 22, 1794.
 Puycerda, Spaniards and French, June 26, 1794.
 Blonic, Russians and Poles, July 7, 1794.
 Mannheim, Allies and French, July 11, 1794.
 Dorbilos, Prussians and Poles, July 19, 1794.
 Fontarabia, Spaniards and French, Aug. 2, 1794.
 Zegre, Prussians and Poles, Aug. 22, 1794.
 Bellegarde, Spaniards and French, Aug. 26, 1794.
 Valley of Leira, ditto, Sept. 8, 1794.
 Maestricht, Allies and French, Sept. 18, 1794.
 Clermont, ditto, Sept. 20, 1794.
 Piedmont, ditto, Sept. 23, 1794.
 Pofnania, Prussians and Poles, Sept. 24, 1794.
 Kophir Brzsee, Russians and Poles, Sept. 25, 1794.
 Milan, Sardinians and French, Sept. 31, 1794.
 Emmerick, Allies and French, Oct. 2, 1794.
 Warsaw, Poles totally defeated by the Prussians,
 &c. Oct. 12, 1794.
 Druten, English and French, Oct. 20, 1794.
 Pampeluna, Spaniards and French, Oct. 28, 1794.
 Nimeguen, Allies and French, Nov. 4, 1794.
 Sendomir, Poles and Prussians, &c. Nov. 16, 1794.
 Navarre, Spaniards and French, Nov. 25, 1794.
 Mentz, Allies and French, Dec. 1, 1794.
 On the Waal, Jan. 11, 1795.
 Nantes, between the Chouans and Republicans, Jan.
 18, 1795.
 Catalonia, March 5, 1795.
 Neve Munster, when the French were repulsed,
 March 3, 1795. Again the 18th ditto.
 At Figuras the Spaniards were defeated, April 5,
 1795.
 Piedmont, the Piedmontese were defeated, April
 12, 1795.
 Pontas, in Catalonia, when the French were de-
 feated, June 14, 1795.

- Battle of**
- Piedmont, when the French were defeated, June 24, 1795. Again the 27th; and again July 1.
 - Pampeluna, when the French were defeated, July 9.
 - Bilboa, when the Spaniards were defeated, July 17.
 - Quiberon, the Emigrants were defeated, July 21.
 - Urutia, when the French were defeated, July 30.
 - Vittoria, when the Spaniards were defeated, Aug. 14.
 - Piedmont, the Austrians were defeated, August 20.
 - La Pietra, when the French were defeated, Aug. 31.
 - On the Lahn, when the French were defeated, Sept. 19.
 - Manheim, the Austrians were defeated, Sept. 23.
 - Piedmont, when the French were defeated, Oct. 1.
 - On the Mayne, when the French were totally defeated, Oct. 11.
 - Mentz, when the French were defeated, Oct. 29.
 - Wormes, when the French were defeated, Nov. 8.
 - Moselle, ditto, Nov. 22.
 - Deux Ponts, ditto, Nov. 28.
 - Alsentz, ditto, Dec. 8.
 - Piedmont Sardinians, were totally defeated by the French, April 14, 1796.
 - Lodi, French and Austrians, May 11.
 - Belleisle, Marshal and his brother brought prisoners to Windsor-castle, 1745.
 - Belleisle taken from the French, June 7, 1761.
 - Bembow, Adm. fought the French off Carthagena, 1702.
 - Bender, treaty of, July 21, 1711; city burnt, 1773.
 - Benevento seized by the King of Naples from the Pope, in 1768; but restored on suppressing the Jesuits, 1773.
 - Bergen-op-Zoom taken by the French, Sept. 16, 1747, and 1794a,
 - Berlin laid under contribution by the Austrians, 1758; taken 1760, and pillaged; restored in 1763.
 - Berwick, Duke of, killed at Phillipsburg, June 12, 1734.
 - Blake reduced Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers, 1655; destroyed a Spanish fleet, 1657, and again 1658.
 - Bombay yielded to the English by Portugal, 1661.
 - Boniface VIII. pope, taken prisoner by the King of France, 1703.
 - Bois-le-duc was taken by the French, Oct. 1794.
 - Braddock, Gen. killed at Du Quesne, July 9, 1755.
 - Brazil seized by Portugal from Holland, 1654.

- Bremen repulsed and defeated the French invasion, 1761.
- Breda taken by the French, Feb. 24, 1793; again 1794, and 1795.
- Brennus sacked Rome, 390 before Christ.
- Breslau taken by the Austrians, 1758 and 1761.
- Brest possessed by the English, 1378; re-delivered to the Duke of Bretagne, 1391; invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54.
- Briel, &c. seized by the Hollanders, which began that Republic, 1570; seized by the French, Jan. 1795.
- Britons applied to the Romans for aid against the Scots, and refused, 446; invited over the Saxons, 448.
- Bruce landed in Ireland with an army, May 25, 1315; soon after crowned at Dundalk; slain 1318.
- Bruges sacked by the Gauntois, 1382.
- Brussels taken by the French, 1792 and 1794.
- Buda taken from the Turks by the Imperialists, in whose possession it had been 150 years, 1686.
- Byzantium taken by the Romans, 73; destroyed by Severus, 196; rebuilt by Constantine, 330; taken by the Turks, 1453.
- Cade, Jack, killed by Alex. Iden, sheriff of Kent, 1451.
- Cadiz, in Spain, taken by the English, 1596.
- Caen, in Normandy, plundered by the English, 1346.
- Cassa, in Crim Tartary, planted and rebuilt by Genoa, 1261; taken by the Turks, 1464.
- Cassres Coast planted by the Saracens, 933.
- Calais taken by the English, Aug. 4, 1347; retaken by the French, Jan. 10, 1558.
- Calcutta taken by the Nabob, 1758.
- Calvi, in Corsica, surrendered to the British forces, after a siege of 59 days, Aug. 10, 1794.
- Cambridge destroyed by the Danes, 1010.
- Canada taken by the English, 1628; restored to France, 1631; taken again Sept. 13, 1759.
- Candia seized by the Saracens, 808, who changed its name from Crete; retaken by the Greek empire, 961; taken by the Venetians, 1204; retaken by the Turks, 1669.
- Canterbury Cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1011.
- Canute, first Danish King of England, invaded this country, 1015; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028.

- Cape Breton taken by the English, 1745; again 1758.
 Cape of Good Hope was taken by the English, Sept. 1795.
 Caractacus defeated by Ostorius Scapula in 51.
 Caribbee's war began 1772, adjusted 1773.
 Carthage destroyed, 146 before Christ; again by the Sarracens, 622, A. D.
 Carthage taken by Sir Francis Drake, 1584; pillaged by the French of 1,200,000l. in 1697.
 Carthage bombarded by Adm. Vernon, 1740.
 Carthaginian war ceased 160 before Christ.
 Cassel taken by the French, 1760; besieged, without effect, 1761; surrendered 1762.
 Cataline's conspiracy, 66; war 63 before Christ.
 Cavendish, Adm. circumnavigated the Globe, 1586.
 Ceodwalla, King of Wessex, subdued the kingdom of Sussex, and annexed it to his dominions, 686.
 Cerdic, with his son Kenric, defeated and killed Nanzled, a British prince, 508; besieged Bath, 520.
 Ceuta, in Barbary, seized by Genoa, 1231; by Portugal, 1415; by Spain, 1640.
 Ceylon Isle was taken by the Portuguese, 1505; by the Hollanders, 1603; attempted by Denmark, 1620; by the Portuguese, 1621; by the Dutch, 1658; a great part by the East India Company's troops, 1782; restored to the Dutch, 1783; taken again by the English Sept. 16, 1795.
 Chagree fort taken by Admiral Vernon, 1740.
 Chamblefort, in Canada, taken by the Provincials, Oct. 20, 1775; retaken by the English troops, Jan. 18, 1776.
 Charles XII. of Sweden killed in battle, 1718.
 Charles-town, South Carolina, surrendered to the British forces, May 4, 1780.
 Chatham, the English fleet destroyed there by the Dutch, 1667.
 Cherburg forts destroyed by the English, Aug. 8, 1758.
 Chili, inhabitants of, had nearly dispossessed the Spaniards, 1765.
 China conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1635.
 Chios, the Isle of, conquered from Genoa by the Turks, 1566.
 Christopher, St. Isle of, retaken from the French, 1690; taken by the French, 1782.

- Cimbri, the war with, 113 before Christ.
 Cleves taken, 1760; by the French 1794.
 Cloister Seven convention, 1757.
 Colberg besieged in vain, 1758, 1760, 1761; taken 1762.
 Coblenz was taken by the French, Oct. 15, 1794.
 Constantinople taken by the Latins Croisade, 1204; recovered by the Greeks, 1261; taken by Mahomet II. which put an end to the Eastern empire, that had subsisted 1123 years, 1453.
 Copenhagen destroyed by the Lubeckers, 1319; again by the Hanseatic fleet, 1361 and 1369.
 Corsica seized by the Genoese from the Moors, 1115; was offered the English, 1759; surrendered to the French in 1766; put under the patronage of the English, June 1794.
 Croisade, or the Holy War, began 1065; again 1101.
 Crownpoint taken by the English, 1759; by the Provincials, May 14, 1775.
 Croyland burnt by the Danes, 868.
 Cuba, Isle of, taken by the Spaniards in 1511; by the English, 1762.
 Cumberland, Earl of, expedition against Spain, 1589.
 Cumberland and Westmorland surrendered to Scotland, 944.
 Curacoa seized by Holland, 1634.
 Cyprus taken from the Venetians by the Turks, 1570.
 Cyrus took Babylon after a long siege, 544 before Christ.
 Danes, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787; their second, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled, and perished by shipwreck; landed on Shepev island, 822; again in Cornwall, and defeated by Egbert, 836; again at Charmouth, and defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from 350 ships, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf, at Okely, in Surry, 853; invaded Northumberland and seized York, 867; defeated King Etheldred and his brother Alfred at Basing and Merton, 871; surprized Warham Castle, and took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 1205 of them killed by Odun, Earl of Devonshire, 878; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally destroyed at Appledore by King Alfred, 894; invaded Anglesea, 900; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again in Essex, 991;

and were bribed to depart the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 922; number of them massacred by order of Etheldred II. Nov. 12, 1003; made England tributary to them, 1007; under Canute conquered England, 1017; continued their ravages, and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off much plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but were bribed by William to depart, 1074.

Danes under Rollo made their first descent on France, 895, and made a settlement in Neustria, now Normandy, 905.

Danish Revolution, Jan. 17, 1772; and May, 1784.

Dantzick taken by the Swedes, 1734; by the Prussians, 1773.

—— abridged of its privileges by the King of Prussia, 1775.

Dartmouth burnt by the French, 1337.

David, King of Scotland, taken prisoner by the English, 1346; ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1357.

Death, Capt. killed in an engagement, Dec. 23, 1757.

Dieppe laid in Ashes by the English, July 14, 1694.

Dominica taken by the English, 1761; by the French, Sept. 7, 1778; restored to the English, 1783.

Dort taken possession of by the French, Jan. 10, 1795.

Drake, Sir Francis, set sail round the world, 1577; his expedition for annoying Spain, 1585; defeated the Spanish Armada, 1588.

Dresden taken by the Prussians, 1758; the Imperialists, 1759; the Prussians again, 1760.

Dublin stormed by Dermond, 1171.

Dunkirk taken by the English, June 24, 1658, from Spain, and delivered to France.

Edinburgh taken by the English, 1296.

Egypt conquered by the Saracens, 640; usurped by Affa reddon, 1160; conquered by the Turks, 1516.

Ely monastery burnt by the Danes, 870.

Embsen subdued by Hamburgh, 1433.

England invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54 before Christ. [He says, that the inhabitants on the sea-coast, from their

correspondence with Gaul, were cloathed; those who lived in the inland countries were entirely wild and naked. Though they had horses, and chariots armed with scythes, their towns were only a parcel of huts on an eminence, fortified with trees laid crosswise, like the Indians in America, only that they had plenty of corn and cattle. Their money was iron and brass plates, and rings of determined weight. Abandoned by the Romans, 430; ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 440; invited over the Saxons to expel the Picts and Scots, 446, who soon began to establish themselves, by taking possession of different parts of the kingdom on the South-side of the Severn; invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan, 921; invaded by the Welch, 984; invaded by Sweyn, King of Denmark, 1003; invaded again by Sweyn, 1013, and almost totally subdued by him; invaded by Canute, 1015; invaded by Godwin, Earl of Kent, 1052; invaded by the Normans, under William, their Duke, who subdued the kingdom, 1066; invaded by the Irish, who were defeated, 1069; the Irish landed again, and were defeated, 1070; invaded by Malcolm of Scotland, who burnt several churches, &c. 1071; again in 1091, and 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick; invaded by Robert, Duke of Normandy, 1101; invaded by David of Scotland, 1136; by the Welch, the same year, with success; invaded by the French, 1416; invaded by Henry, Duke of Richmond, Aug. 7, 1485; by the Spaniards, 1588.

Esopus, on North River, in N. America, totally destroyed, with great quantities of stores, Oct. 15, 1777.

Eustatia, Island of, taken by the French from Holland, 1689; by the English, 1690 and 1781; retaken by the French the same year.

Exeter taken by Sweyn, King of Denmark, and destroyed 1003; city rebelled, 1067, and reduced by King William the Conqueror; again by Henry VII.

Expedition, grand secret, Sept. 1757.

Falkland, Lord, killed at Newbury, Sept. 1643.

Falkland Islands seized by the Spaniards, 1771.

Falmouth, in New England, destroyed by the British forces, Oct. 18, 1775.

- Flanders dismembered from France, 866; over-run by the French, 1792 and 1794, and declared part of that Republic.
- Florida taken by the English, 1759; by the Spaniards, 1781.
- Fomosa seized by the Dutch, 1635; the Dutch inhabitants expelled by the Chinese, 1662.
- Fort St. George, in the East Indies, seized by the French, 1746; restored, 1748.
- Fort William taken by the English, 1757.
- France conquered by the English, 1170; again 1358; recovered by the French, 1447; declared a Republic, 1789.
- Frankendal was taken by the French, Oct. 17, 1794; retaken Nov. 12, 1795.
- Genoa taken by the Austrians, Dec. 8, 1746.
- Georgia surrendered to the British forces, and relinquished obedience to the Congress of America, Dec. 29, 1778; abandoned by the English forces, 1783.
- Gibraltar was taken from the Moors by the Castilians, in 1463; taken by Sir George Rooke, July 23, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 1727, May 1731, 1780, to Sept. 13, 1782, when their floating batteries were burnt by red-hot balls from the garrison, commanded by General Elliot.
- Goree, Isle of, taken by the English, 1758; again 1779; restored to the French, 1783.
- Goths slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.
- Granada recovered from the Moors, 1491.
- Grand Cairo taken by the Turks from the Egyptian Sultans, and their empire subdued, 1516.
- Greek empire mastered by the Latins, 1204; reconquered, 1261; invaded by the Turks, 1350; its final overthrow, 1453.
- Groenland seized by England from the Dutch, 1610.
- Grenada Isle taken by the French, July 6, 1779; by the English in 1762; restored to the French, 1783.
- Grisons revolt from Germany to the Swiss, 1741.
- Guadaloupe taken by the English, 1759 and 1779; and again 1794.
- Gun-boats destroyed before Gibraltar, Sept. 13, 1782.
- Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, killed Nov, 16, 1663.

Hamburgh sacked by the Pagans, 1012, 1066; by the Danes, 1216; by the Norwegians, 1244.
 Hanover desolated by the French, 1758.
 Hanoverian troops first arrived in England, 1756.
 Hursleur taken by the English, Sept. 18, 1415.
 Havannah taken, Aug. 13, 1762.
 Havre de Grace successfully bombarded, 1759.
 Hawkins, Sir John's, expedition against Spanish America, 1595.
 Helena, the isle of, taken by the Dutch, 1665; by the English, 1666.
 Hengist and Horfa landed on the Isle of Thanet, 449.
 Hermione, Spanish ship, taken March 21, 1762; which sold for 544,648l. clear of expences.
 Howard, Sir Edw. attacked Prejeant, a French admiral, off Brest, and was defeated, April 15, 1513.
 Holland taken by the French, Jan. 23, 1795.
 Howe, Lord Viscount, slain in battle, 1758, again 34.
 Hudson Bay forts destroyed by the French, 1686, and 1782.
 Hungary conquered by Charlemagne, 791.
 St. Jago, Spanish register ship, taken May 1793, valued at 1,500,000l.
 Jamaica plundered, 1595; pillaged by the English, 1635; taken by the English, May 7, 1655.
 Jerusalem taken by David from the Jebusites, 1048; by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, June 9, 587 before Christ; destroyed by Titus, Aug. 31, 70; taken by Robert, Duke of Normandy, 1100.
 Jersey attempted by the French, May 1, 1779, and their shipping destroyed in Concale Bay.
 Invasions of England and Great Britain.—By the Romans under Julius Cæsar, 55 B. C.—Again under Plautius, A. D. 43—By the Saxons, 447—By the Danes, in 787, 832, 851, 866, 979, and 1012—By the Normans, under William I. 1066—One projected by Spain, with a fleet proudly called, *The Invincible Armada*; defeated and dispersed by a storm, 30 Eliz. 1588—Another by Spain, the fleet dispersed by a storm, 5 Geo. 1. 1719—Another by France, frustrated in 1744—A descent made in Ireland by Thurot, with a small armament, to cover the intended grand invasion of England by the French fleet under Conflans, 1760; both defeated, and

Thurot killed—Of France, by Henry I. of England, 1128.

Ireland subdued by King Edgar, 962; invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May 1170, who settled there the first colony of British inhabitants; surrendered to Henry II. 1172; totally subdued, 1210; invaded by the Spaniards, 1601.

/ Joan, of Arc, burnt for a witch, May 30, 1431.

John, King of France, taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince, and brought to England, where he was ransomed for 3,000,000 of crowns, 1357; but being unable to pay it, returned to England, and died in prison, 1364.

Jugurtha, war with, 111 before Christ.

Julius Agricola totally subdued the Britons, 78.

Julius Cæsar landed at Dezi, Aug. 26, 55 before Christ.

Liege, the city of taken by the English, 1702; by the French, in 1792; by the Austrians, in 1793; by the French, in 1795.

Leipsick seized by the Prussians, Sept. 1, 1756.

Lewellin, the last prince of the Welch, defeated, and his head put on the tower of London, 1286.

Lewis, Philip of France's son, laid claim to the crown of England, and landed with an army on the Isle of Thaner, May 23, 1216.

Lombardy conquered by Charlemagne, 770.

Londonderry besieged, April 20, 1689.

Louisbourg taken by the English, June 17, 1745; given up to the French, 1749; retaken July 22, 1758.

Lucia, St. taken by the English, Jan. 1779, and 1794.

Luxembourg was taken and pillaged by the French in 1543; was retaken by the Spaniards, 1544; was taken by the French, June 4, 1684, but was restored to Spain, 1697; again taken by the French, 1701; belonged to the Emperor, 1715; and was surrendered to the French, after a severe siege, June 7, 1795.

Macedonian war commenced, 200 before Christ.

Madras taken from the English, 1746.

Maestricht was taken from the Spaniards by the Dutch 1632; from the Dutch by France, in 1673; restored them in 1679; was taken again by the French, Nov. 4, 1794.

Malacca seized by the Dutch, 1640.

Maloe's, St. reduced to ashes by the English, 1695.

- Manilla taken, July 27, 1762.
- Manheim was taken by the French in 1793, and re-taken by the Austrians, Nov. 22, 1795, with 10,338 prisoners, 4 generals, and 400 guns, besides stores.
- Margaret, Queen to Henry VI. with her son, taken prisoners at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.
- Martinico taken from the French, Feb. 1762; again Mar. 23, 1794.
- Matthews and Lestock, Admirals, suffered the French and Spanish Squadrons to escape, Feb. 1746.
- Maximilian, the Emperor, enlisted as a subject and captain under Henry VIII. in 1513.
- Messenian war, first 743; second 685 before Christ.
- Mexico seized by the Spaniards, 1521.
- Minorca conquered by Gen. Stanhope, Aug. 1708; surrendered to the French, June 1756; besieged by the Spaniards, 1782, and taken.
- Monmouth, Duke of, invaded England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed King at Taunton, June 20, following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, aged 35.
- Montserrat, Isle of, taken by the French, Feb. 18, 1782.
- Montreal taken by the English, 1760; by the Provincials, Nov. 12, 1775; and retaken by the English, June 15, 1766.
- Moro castle, at the Havannah, taken by the English, 1762.
- Morocco conquered by the King of Fez, 1611.
- New York surrendered to the British troops, Sept. 15, 1776.
- Niagara taken by the English, 1759.
- Nineveh destroyed by the Medes, 612 before Christ.
- Norfolk, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, Jan. 1, 1776.
- Normandy conquered from the crown of France, 876; invaded on all hands, 1117.
- Norman invasions commenced in 800; settled in France in 1002; in Friesland, 1011; reduce England, 1066; driven out of Naples in 1194.
- Norwich destroyed by Sweyn of Denmark, 1004.
- Nova Scotia taken by the English from the French, 1681; restored 1631; taken again, 1745 and 1758, and con-

firmed to England, 1760; divided into two provinces, 1784; had a bishop appointed by the King of England, Aug. 11, 1787.

Numantine war commenced, 141 before Christ.

Omoa, in the Bay of Honduras, taken by the British forces, Oct. 20, 1779; but soon after retaken by the Spaniards.

Oran, in Barbary, taken by the Spaniards from the Moors 1507, ceded to the Algerines in 1791.

Orleans, the siege of, May 4, 1428; again, 1563.

Ormuz taken from Portugal by the assistance of the East India Company, 1622.

Osnaburg taken and pillaged by the French, 1761.

Oswego taken by the English, 1756.

Palamas, in Spain, taken by the French, 1694.

Peloponesian war, which continued 27 years, began 431 before Christ.

Persian empire conquered by Alexander, 331, before Christ.

Peterborough city nearly destroyed by the Danes, 887.

Philipsburgh taken by the French, 1734.

Philpot, John, an Alderman of London, fitted out a fleet at his private expence, and took many prizes, 1380.

Phocæan, or sacred war, 357 before Christ.

Plantagenet, Geoffery, Earl of Anjou, invaded Normandy, 1137.

Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.

Pondicherry taken by the Dutch from France, 1694; by the English, 1761, Oct. 1778, and Aug. 3, 1793.

Poleroon Isle, in the East Indies, seized by the Dutch, 1664.

Pope, the, taken prisoner, and sent to Constantinople, 653.

Portobello taken by Adm. Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739.

Portsmouth burnt, 1265; again by the French, 1377; again by accident, 1760, 1770; naval review at, June 1773.

Portsmouth, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, Jan. 1, 1776.

Prizes to the value of 9,483,000l. taken from the French and Spaniards, in 1745 and 1746.

Protection of foreign ministers, peers, &c. cancelled,

Jan. 17, 1723-4—Prussia did homage to Poland for its territories east of the Vistula, 1471.

Punic war, the first commenced, 263; the second, 218; the third, 149 before Christ.

Pyrrhus wounded in a battle with the Romans, in which he lost 20,000 men, they 5,000.

Quebec besieged in vain by the English, 1711.

— taken from the French, Sept. 13, 1759.

— besieged in vain by the Provincials, Dec. 6, 1775.

Rebellions remarkable in British history—Against William I. in favour of Edgar Atheling, by the Scots and Danes, A. D. 1069—Against William II. in favour of his brother Robert, 1088; extinguished, 1090—Of the Welch, who defeated the Normans and English, 1095—In England, in favour of the Empress Maude, 1139; ended 1153—Prince Richard against his father Hen. II. 1189—Of the Barons, April 1215; compromised by the grant of Magna Charter, June 15 following—Of ditto, 1262; ended 1267—Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II. on account of his favourites the Gavestons, 1312; and again on account of the Spensers, 1321—Of Walter, the tiler, of Deptford, vulgarly called Wat Tiler, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a tax-gatherer to his daughter; having killed the collector in his rage, he raised a party to oppose the tax itself, which was a grievous poll-tax, 1381—Of the Duke of Gloucester and other lords, 1388—Of Henry Duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399—In Ireland, when Roger Earl of March, the viceroy and presumptive heir to the crown, was slain, 1399. See Richard II.—Of the English and Welch, 1400—Against Henry IV. by confederated lords, 1403—Under the Earl of Northumberland, who was defeated at Bramham Moor, and slain, 1458—Of Jack Cade, in favour of the Duke of York, 1450—In favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York, on the throne, 1464—Of the English, in Yorkshire, owing to some encroachments respecting St. Leonard's hospital, in York, 1469

- Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year—Under Edward IV. 1741, which ended with the death of Henry VI—Of the Earl of Richmond, against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard—Under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III's Nephew, 1486, which ended the same year, in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son: he was pardoned—Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck, 1499—Under Flammoc, 1497, owing to taxes, which ended with the battle of Blackheath—Of the English, on account of destroying the monasteries, 1536; ended the same year—Of ditto, in the West, owing to inclosures and oppressions of the gentry, June, 1549; suppressed the same year—Of ditto, in Norfolk, headed by Ket the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug. 1549—In favour of Lady Jane Grey, against Queen Mary, 1553, which ended in the death of Lady Jane—Of Sir Thomas Wiat, against the Queen's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c. 1554—Of the Roman Catholics against Queen Elizabeth, 1559; suppressed the same year—In the North of England, 1569—Of the Irish, under the Earl of Tyrone, 1599; suppressed, 1601—Under the Earl of Essex, against Elizabeth, 1600, which ended in his death, 1601—Against Charles I. 1639, which ended with his death, 1649—Of the Irish, under Roger More, Sir Phelim O'Neil, &c. against the English in Ireland, 1641; ended 1651—Of the Scotch, 1666—Under the Duke of Monmouth, 1685, which ended in his death—Of the Scotch under the old Pretender, 1715; quelled, 1716—Of the Scotch under the young Pretender, 1745; quelled, 1746—Of the Americans, on account of taxes, 1774—Rhodes taken by the Saracens, and the Colossus, which had been thrown down by an earthquake, which weighed 720,000lb. sold to a Jew, in 652; taken by the Turks, 1521, when the Knights quitted it, and are now settled at Malta.
- Rhode Island was taken from the Americans by the British forces, Dec. 6, 1776.
- Richard I. King of England, taken prisoner in Germany, and ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1193.
- Rome sacked by Brennus, 390 before Christ.

Rye burnt by the French, 1377.

Sabine Virgins, rape of, by the Romans, 750 before Christ.

Saint Domingo, French part, put itself under the English protection, Aug. 18, 1793.

Samnite war ended 272 before Christ, having continued 71 years.

Sandwich burnt by the Danes, 957.

Sandwich, the Earl of, Admiral, blown up in an engagement with the French, May 28, 1672.

Saratoga Convention, between Gen. Burgoyne and Gen. Gates, Sept. 19, 1777, but never ratified by Congress.

Sardinia, isle of, taken by the English, 1708.

Sardinia taken by the Genoese from the Moors, 1115.

Sardis taken by the Athenians 504 before Christ.

Saxony conquered by Charlemagne, 774.

Schweidnitz taken by the Austrians, 1758, and retaken by the Prussians. Taken again, 1761, and again retaken, 1762.

Schomberg, Duke of, landed in Ireland, near Carrickfergus, with an army, Aug. 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.

Scipio, Cn. took the two camps of Asdrubal and Syphax, killed 40,000 of their men, and took 6,000 prisoners, 214 before Christ.

Scotch regalia and crown jewels taken and brought to England, with their coronation-chair, now in Westminster Abbey, 1296.

Sea-fight with the Danes, when Alfred defeated 120 ships off Dorsetshire, in 893.

— between the French and English, 1217.

— between the English and Flemings, 1371.

— with the French, near Sluys, and 400 sail taken, with 30,000 men, 1340.

— 80 French ships taken by the English, 1389.

— off Barfleur, where the Duke of Bedford took 500 French, and 3 Genoese vessels, 1416.

— near Milford Haven, when 31 French ships were taken or destroyed, 1405.

— off Sandwich, when the French fleet was taken by the Earl of Warwick, Nov. 1449.

Sea-fight, between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, 1545.

— again 1549, when 1000 French were killed.

— near the Gulph of Lepanto, between the Protestant powers and the Turks, which last lost 25,000 men killed, and 4000 taken prisoners; and out of 260 vessels, saved only 25, Oct. 7, 1571.

— between the English fleet and the Spanish Armada, 1588.

— between the Spaniards and Dutch, 1639.

— in the Downs with the Dutch, June 19, 1652.

— again, Sept. 28, Oct. 28, Nov. 29, 1652.

— near Portland, with the Dutch, who were beaten, Feb. 18, 1652-3.

— off Portsmouth, when Blake took 11 Dutch men of war, and 30 merchant ships, Feb. 10, 1652.

— off the North Foreland, when the Dutch lost 20 men of war, June 2, 1653.

— on the coast of Holland, when they lost 30 men of war, and Admiral Tromp was killed, July 29, 1653.

— at Cadiz, when the galleons were destroyed by the English, Sept. 1656.

— at the Canaries, when Blake destroyed the galleons, April, 1657.

— 130 of the Bourdeaux fleet destroyed by the Duke of York, Dec. 4, 1664.

— off Harwich, when 18 capital Dutch ships were taken, and 14 destroyed, June 3, 1665.

— the Earl of Sandwich took 12 men of war and two East India ships, Sept. 4, 1665.

— again, when the English lost nine and the Dutch 15 ships, June 4, 1666.

— the Dutch totally defeated, with the loss of 24 men of war, four admirals, and 4000 officers and seamen, July 25, 26, 1666.

— five of the Dutch Smyrna fleet and four East India ships, taken by the English, March 14,

1671-2.

- Sea-fight, at Southwold-bay, when the Earl of Sandwich was blown up, and the Dutch defeated by the Duke of York, May 28, 1672.
- again, by Prince Rupert, May 28, June 4, and Aug. 11, when the Dutch were defeated, 1673.
- in the Bay of Tripoly, when the English burnt four men of war of that state, March 4, 1674-5.
- off Beachy-head, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 30, 1690.
- off La Hogue, when the French fleet was entirely defeated, and 21 large men of war destroyed, May 19, 1692.
- off St. Vincent, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 16, 1693.
- the Vigo fleet taken by the English and Dutch, Oct. 12, 1702.
- between the French and English, when the former entirely relinquished the dominion of the latter, Aug. 24, 1704.
- at Gibraltar, when the French lost five men of war, Nov. 5, 1704.
- off the Lizard, when the English were defeated, Oct. 9, 1707.
- Admiral Leake took sixty French vessels laden with provisions, May 22, 1708.
- near Carthagena, when Adm. Wager destroyed a fleet, May 28, 1708.
- French fleet destroyed by Sir George Byng, July 31, 1718.
- off Toulon, Feb. 9, 1744.
- in the East Indies, when the French retired to Pondicherry, 1747.
- off Cape Finisterre, when the French fleet was taken by Adm. Anson, May 3, 1747.
- off Newfoundland, when Boscawen took two men of war, June 10, 1755.
- off Ushant, when Admiral Hawke took seven men of war of the French, Oct. 14, 1747.
- off Belleisle, when he took 14 sail of victuallers, July 14, 1756.

- Sea-fight, off Cape Francois, when seven ships were defeated by three English, Oct. 21, 1757.
- French beat off Cape Lagos, by Adm. Boscawen, Aug. 18, 1759.
- off Quiberon Bay, when Hawke defeated the French, Nov. 20, 1759.
- Keppel took three French frigates, and a fleet of merchant ships, Oct. 9, 1762.
- on Lake Champlain, where the Provincials were totally destroyed by the British forces, Oct. 11, 1776.
- off Ushant, a drawn battle, between Keppel and Dorvilliers, July 17, 1778.
- off Penobscot, in New England, when the American fleet was totally destroyed, July 30, 1779.
- near Cape St. Vincent, between Adm. Rodney and Adm. Don Langara, when the latter was defeated and taken prisoner, Jan. 8, 1780.
- near Cadiz, when Adm. Rodney defeated the Spaniards, Jan. 16, 1780.
- Dogger-bank, between Adm. Parker and the Dutch, Aug. 5, 1781.
- off the Cape of Virginia, between Adm. Arbuthnot and the French, 1781.
- between Martinique and Guadaloupe, when Adm. Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica, and took five ships of the line and Adm. Count de Grasse, April 12, 1782.
- The same day Adm. Hughes destroyed the fleet of France under Adm. Suffrein in the East Indies.
- Lord Howe totally defeated the French fleet, took 6 ships of war, and sunk several, June 1, 1794.
- The French fleet defeated, and two ships of war taken, by Adm. Hotham, March 14, 1795.
- Sir Edward Pellew took 15 sail, and burnt 7, out of a fleet of 35 sail of transports, Mar. 8, 1795.

Sea-fight, Adm. Cornwallis took 8 transports, under convoy of 3 French men of war, June 7, 1795.

— Eleven Dutch East Indiamen were taken by the Scepter man of war and some armed Indians, June 19, 1795.

— The French fleet defeated by Lord Bridport, June 25, 1795, and 3 ships of war taken near L'Orient.

Senegal taken by the English, May 1, 1758; again 1779.

Sennacherib's army destroyed, 710 before Christ.

Sheerness blown up by the Dutch fleet, 1667.

Sierra Leone nearly destroyed by a French frigate in 1795.

Silesia taken by the King of Prussia, 1740.

Sluys was taken by the Spaniards in 1587, and in 1604 the Dutch retook it. The French took it in 1747, but it was restored at the peace.

Spain, Old, became subject to the Saracens in 713, and was recovered from them, 1493.

Stockholm, revolution at, 1772.

Suetonius Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, invaded the island of Anglesea, and burnt the Druids, 59; defeated Boadicea, at London, and slew 80,000 of the Britons the same year.

Surat taken by the English, 1759.

Susa, in Africa, bombarded and nearly destroyed by the Venetians, Nov. 1784.

Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480.

Syria was subdued by the Turks, 1515.

Tangiers taken by the Spaniards from the Moors, 1470; destroyed by the English, 1684.

Temefwaer taken by the Imperialists, 1716.

Theban war, 1225 before Christ.

Thebes destroyed by Alexander, when he left only Pindar the poet's house standing, 335.

Thetford burnt by the Danes, 1010.

Thurot, Marshal, made a descent on the coast of Ireland, Feb. 20, 1760.

Ticonderoga taken by the English, 1759; by the Provincials, May 13, 1775.

Tobago taken by the English from the Dutch, 1672; retaken by them, 1664.

Tobago, isle of, taken by the French, June 2, 1781.

Toulon taken from the French Revolutionists by Adm. Hood, 1793; surrendered to their forces, Dec. 1793.

Treves taken by the French in 1794.

Trincomale, in Ceylon, taken by the English, Jan. 11, 1782, and 1795.

Tripoli reduced by Admiral Blake, 1655.

Troy, the siege of, began 1184 before Christ.

Tunis reduced by Adm. Blake, 1655; taken by the Emperor Charles V. and restored to its king that had been banished, 1535.

Tuscan war commenced 312 before Christ.

Tyler, Wat, the rebel, killed by the Ld. Mayor, 1381.

Utrecht surrendered to the French, Jan. 18, 1795.

Valenciennes was besieged from May 23 to July 14, 1793; when the French garrison surrendered it to the combined army under the command of the Duke of York; retaken by the French in 1794.

Venable's expedition to America, Dec. 4, 1654.

Venlo surrendered to the French, Oct. 24, 1794.

Vespasian conquered the Isle of Wight, 43.

Vigo galleons taken by the English fleet, Oct. 12, 1702.

Vincent's, St. Isle of, taken by the French, June 17, 1779; retaken, 1792; insurrection there, March, 1795, suppressed.

Wales had its prince defeated and murdered, and the principality annexed to England, 1286.

War, among many others, with Scotland, 1068.

Peace with ditto, 1091.

Ditto with France, 1113.

War with France, 1116.

Peace with ditto, 1118.

Peace with Scotland, 1139.

War with France, 1161.

Peace with France, 1186.

War again with France, with success, 1194.

Peace with ditto, 1195.

War with France, 1201.

War, Civil, renewed, 1215.

War ended, 1216.

War with France, 1224.

War ended, 1243.

War, Civil, 1262.

- War, Civil, ended, 1267.
- War with France, 1294.
- War with Scotland, 1296.
- Peace with France, 1299.
- Peace with Scotland, March 30, 1323.
- War again with Scotland, 1327.
- War ended, 1328.
- War again with Scotland, 1333.
- War with France, 1339.
- Peace with France, May 8, 1360.
- War with France, 1368.
- War, Civil, 1400.
- War with Scotland, 1400.
- Peace with France, May 31, 1420.
- War with France, 1422.
- War, Civil, between York and Lancaster, 1452.
- Peace with France, Oct. 1471.
- War, Civil, 1486.
- War with France, Oct. 6, 1492.
- Peace with ditto, Nov. 3, following.
- Peace with Scotland, 1502.
- War with France, Feb. 4, 1512.
- War with Scotland, 1513.
- Peace with France, Aug. 7, 1514.
- War with ditto, 1522.
- War with Scotland, 1522.
- Peace with France, 1527.
- Peace with Scotland, 1542.
- War with Scotland directly after.
- Peace with France and Scotland, June 7, 1546.
- War with Scotland, 1547.
- War with France, 1549.
- Peace with both, March 6, 1550.
- War, Civil, 1553.
- War with Scotland, June 7, 1557.
- War with France, 1557.
- Peace with France, April 2, 1559.
- Peace with Scotland, 1560.
- War with France, 1562.
- Peace with ditto, 1564.
- War with Scotland, 1570.
- War with Spain, 1588.

- Peace with Spain, Aug. 18, 1604.
- War with Spain, 1624.
- War with France, 1627.
- Peace with Spain and France, April 14, 1629.
- War, Civil, 1642.
- War with the Dutch, 1651.
- Peace with ditto, April 5, 1654.
- War with Spain, 1655.
- Peace with Spain, Sept. 10, 1660.
- War with France, Jan. 26, 1666.
- War with Denmark, Oct. 19 following.
- Peace with French, Danes, and Dutch, Aug. 24, 1667.
- Ditto with Spain, Feb. 13, 1668.
- War with the Algerines, Sept. 6, 1669.
- Peace with ditto, Nov. 19, 1671.
- War with the Dutch, March 1672.
- Peace with the Dutch, Feb. 28, 1674.
- War with France, May 7, 1679.
- Peace, general, Sept. 20, 1689.
- War with France, May 4, 1702.
- Peace with Utrecht, July 13, 1713.
- War with Spain, Dec. 1718.
- Peace with ditto, 1721.
- War with Spain, Oct. 19, 1739.
- War with France, March 31, 1744.
- Peace with France, &c. Oct. 18, 1748.
- War with France, 1756.
- War with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762.
- Peace with France and Spain, Feb. 10, 1763.
- Peace between Russia and the Turks, 1773.
- War, Civil, in America, commenced June 14, 1774.
- War with France, Feb. 6, 1778.
- War with Spain, April 17, 1780.
- War with Holland, Dec. 21, 1780.
- Peace with France, Spain, Holland, and America, 1783.
- War with France, 1793, by the English, Prussians, and Austrians.
- Peace between Prussia and France, 1795.
- Peace between France and Spain, 1795.
- Peace between the French and Sardinians, 1796.
- Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of, defeated at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1441, and slain.
- Warwick-abbey destroyed by the Danes, 1016.

Wight, Isle of, taken by the French, July 13, 1377.

Worms was taken by the French, Oct. 15, 1794.

York city burnt by the Danes, 1069; again, 1179.

LAWs, COURTS OF JUSTICE, OATHS, TAXES, &c.

ABJURATION oath first required, 1701.

Adelphi lottery act passed, 1773.

Admiralty, court of, erected 1357; incorporated, June 22, 1768.

Adultery made capital, 1650.

Affirmation of the Quakers first accepted as an oath, 1702; alteration made in it, Dec. 13, 1721.

African bill, to supply that trade with calicoes, 1765.

Agarian law introduced at Rome, 486 before Christ.

Ale and ale-houses in England, 1728; made mention of in the laws of Ina, King of Wessex; licensed first, 1551.

Aliens forbidden to hold church livings, and Juries for their trials to be half foreigners, 1430; prevented from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483.

Alien bill passed, Jan. 4, 1793.

Allegiance, oath of, first administered, 1606.

Almanack stamps, encreased, 1681.

Ambassadors first protected by a law, 1709.

American duties, act passed, 1764; on tea, 1767.

American loyalists relieved, 1785.

Annuities for life regulated, 1777.

Apothecaries exempted from civil offices, 1702.

Appeals to the Pope first made, 1138; forbidden, 1532.

Arable lands restrained, and pasture enforced, 1534.

Arbitration act passed, 1698.

Aray, the first commission of, to raise the militia, 1422.

Arrest, vexatious ones, prevented by an act, May 17, 1733; for less than 70l. forbid, 1779.

Artificers' bill, to prevent their seductions, 1787.

Assaying of gold and silver legally established, 1354.

Assize of bread and ale in England established, 1266; again legally, 1710.

Asylums for debtors abolished in London, 1696.

Attorney's tax commenced, 1785.

Attornies in Norwich, Norfolk, and Suffolk, restrained, and their number reduced from 80 to 14, 1454.

Auction and Sales tax, began 1779.

Augmentation, the court of, established, 1536.

Baliol, King of Scotland, appeared to a summons, and pleaded his cause in Westminster-hall, Oct. 14, 1293.

Bankrupt, fraudulent, punished, 1707, 1786.

Bankrupts in England first regulated by law, 1543.

Bastard children, concealing the death of them, deemed murder, 1624.

Batchelors tax, 1695; again 1785.

Beer act passed, 1643, 1660, 1761, 1784.

Beggars relieved by law, 1496.

Benefit of the clergy taken from murderers, Oct. 21, 1513.

Berkeley, Judge, arrested on his seat in the Court of King's Bench, and sent to prison, for giving his opinion in favour of ship-money, Feb. 10, 1640.

Bigamy, statute of, first passed, 1276.

Bill of rights passed, 1689.

Bills of Exchange regulated, 1698, 1705; made felony to counterfeit, 1734; taxed, 1783.

Birth of children taxed, 1695, 1783.

Black act passed, 1723.

Black rent established in Ireland, 1412.

Bondage released by Queen Elizabeth in many of her manors, 1574.

Boston port bill, for its removal, 1775.

Brewers' licences taxed, 1784.

Bribery, &c. at elections, forbid by law, 1696, 1729, 1735.

Bricks and tiles taxed, 1784.

Broad-swords forbid by law to be worn in Edinburgh, July 24, 1724.

Brokers regulated in London by law, 1697.

Buckingham-house bought for the Queen, 1775.

Builders' act passed, 1764; amended, 1766.

Buildings regulated by law, 1764, 1770, 1772.

Burials taxed, 1695, 1783.

Buttons and Button-holes of cloth prohibited by law, 1711.

Bye-laws of corporations restrained, 1504.

Calicoes prohibited to be printed or worn, 1700 and 1721.
 Cambricks from France prohibited, 1745; totally, 1758;
 re-admitted, 1786.

Canon law first introduced into England, 1140.

Capper or hatter, a statute passed, that none should sell
 any hat above 20d. nor cap above 2s. 8d. 1489.

Caps—a law, enacting, that every person above seven
 years of age should wear on Sundays and Holidays a
 cap of wool, knit-made, thickened and dressed in Eng-
 land, by some of the trade of cappers, under the for-
 feiture of three farthings for every day's neglect; ex-
 cepting maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord,
 knight, and gentleman, of twenty marks of land, and
 their heirs, and such as have borne office of worship in
 any city, town, or place, and the wardens of the London
 companies, 1571.

Cards and dice double taxed, April 8, 1756; additional
 tax, 1789.

Carriages taxed, 1747, 1776, 1782, and 1785.

Cattle are prohibited to be imported into England from
 Ireland and Scotland, 1663,

Chancery, court of, established 605; present one by
 William I. 1066. The first person qualified for chan-
 cellor, by education, was Sir Thomas More, 1530, the
 office before being rather that of a secretary of state than
 the president of a court of justice; first reference to a
 master in, owing to the ignorance of the chancellor, Sir
 Christopher Hatton, about 1588.

Charity schools instituted, to prevent the seduction of the
 infant poor to popish seminaries, March 25, 1687.

Chest at Chatham, enforced by law, 1590.

Children forbid by law to be sold by English parents, 1000.

Chimneys first introduced into buildings, 1200.

China at Dresden first made, 1702.

Christenings taxed, 1783.

Church benefices forbid to be held by foreigners, 1430.

Churches, 50 new ones built, act passed 1711.

Civil law first received and studied in England by Theobald,
 Archbishop of Canterbury.

Circuits, Justiciary, established, 1176; in Scotland,
 1712.

Civil list debts paid, 1777.

- Clandestine marriages forbidden by act, 1753.
 Clarendon statutes passed, 1164.
 Clergy forbid drunkenness by a law, 741.
 Coachmakers' licences commenced, 1785.
 Coach tax commenced March 25, 1747; encreased, 1776, 1782, and 1785.
 Coals, duty laid on them by Charles I. 1627.
 Commercial treaty and consolidated duties, 1787.
 Commissioners appointed for the public accounts, 1780.
 Common-pleas, court of, established, 1215.
 Commutation tax commenced, 1784.
 Compound waters highly taxed, May 29, 1729.
 Conciliatory act with America passed, Feb. 7, 1778.
 Conservators of public liberties chosen in England, 1215.
 Contractors with government disqualified for sitting in parliament, 1782.
 Conventicles punished by law, 1661.
 Convocation, no business done since, 1716.
 Copper coin forbade to be counterfeited, 1771.
 Copy-right secured, by an act passed 1710.
 Coronation oath enacted, 1689.
 Cotton manufactures' utensils prohibited to be exported, 1774.
 Cotton duty commenced, 1785.
 Coventry act passed, 1669; regulated 1699.
 Council first allowed persons guilty of treason, April 21, 1696.
 Counties first sent members to parliament by authority, 1258.
 County courts first erected, 896.
 Courts of conscience in London began, 1517; again, 1603; in Bristol, Gloucester, and Newcastle, Nov. 30, 1689.
 Courts of Justice instituted at Athens, 1272 before Christ.
 Cox's Museum lottery, 1773.
 Criminals were ordered transportation instead of execution, 1590; Henry VIII. executed 72,000 during his reign.
 Crown lands resumed by law, 1449.
 Curfew bell established by William the Conqueror, 1068; abolished in 1100.
 Customs of England amounted to but 14,000*l.* in 1580; to 50,000*l.* in 1592; to 148,000*l.* in 1614; to 168,000*l.* in 1622; to 500,000*l.* in 1642; to 1,555,600*l.* in 1720; to 1,593,000*l.* in 1721; to 1,094,000*l.* in

1744; to 2,000,000l. in 1748; its officers deprived of voting for members of parliament, 1782.

Cyder act passed, 1763; repealed, 1766.

Danegelt, a land-tax first established by Ethelred II. 991; abolished by Stephen, 1136.

Deaths taxed, 1783.

Declaration of rights, bill passed, 1689.

Dictum de Kennelsworth passed, 1266.

Dissolution of monasteries by act, 1538, to the value of 361,000l. per ann. and 50,000 religious were maintained by it; equal now to 1,750,000l. There were 643 monasteries, 90 colleges, 374 chapelries, and 110 hospitals.

Dog-stealers act passed, 1770; tax on dogs 1796.

Doomsday book began in 900; finished 1086.

Dress restrained by law, 1465, 1574, and 1580.

Droit d'Aubaine abolished in France, Aug. 6, 1790.

Drunkenness forbid by the canon law to the clergy, 741.

———— in the commonalty restrained by law, 975.

Duchy courts were erected by Henry IV.

Duelling, in civil matters, forbidden in France, 1305; introduced into England, 1587.

Duty on brandies lowered 4s. 6d. per gallon, May 10, 1787.

Dying, abuses in it prevented, 1783.

East India Company's act passed 1718.

Elections made void by bribery, 1696, 1725, 1778, and 1788.

English parents forbid by law from selling their children out of the kingdom, 1000.

English language to be used in all law-pleadings, 1362; ordered to be used in all law suits, May, 1731.

Engraving protected by a bill, 1775, and 1777.

Entailing estates introduced by statute, 1279 and 1307.

Entertainment places about London licensed, 1752.

Exchequer chamber, court of, erected by Edward III. 1359, improved by Elizabeth, 1584.

Exchequer, court of, instituted on the model of the transmarine exchequer in Normandy, 1079; Exchequer stopped payment from Dec. 2, 1672, to May following.

Excise-office formed, 1643; its officers deprived of their votes for members of parliament, 1782.

Excise on beer, ale, &c. first imposed by act of parliament, 1643; bill passed Nov. 25, 1690.

Excise scheme defeated, April 11, 1733.

Excise scheme introduced into the House of Commons, and opposed by every trading town in the kingdom, 1733. For one week, in 1733, it amounted to 28,000*l*. In 1744 it was 3,754,072*l*. In the same year the malt distillery of London, was 459,000*l*. The revenue was 3,847,000*l*. in 1746; and 5,530,114*l*. 6*s*. 10*d*. in 1786.

Excommunication from Rome forbid to be used in England, under severe penalties, 1391.

Explanation, Irish act of, passed 1665.

Exportation of corn permitted by law, 1663; bounty granted, 1689.

Eyre, justices in, the office instituted by Henry II. 1184; the last instance of their holding a court in any of the forests, is believed to have been during the reign of Charles II.

Female servant tax commenced 1785, ceased 1792.

Fencing schools in London prohibited, as introductory to duels, 1285.

Feodal, or feudal laws, the tenure of land by suit and service to the lord or owner of it, introduced into England by the Saxons about 600. The slavery of this tenure increased under William I. 1068. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers. It was discountenanced in France by Louis XI. about 1470; restored and limited by Henry VII. 1495; abolished by statute 12 Charles II. 1662.

Fiery Ordeal enforced, 1042.

Fires occasioned by servants punishable, 1707.

First Fruits act passed, 1704.

Fishing towns legally regulated, 1542.

Fishing on our coasts, the Dutch forced to pay a tribute for, 1609; the Dutch paid 30,000*l*. for liberty to fish, 1683. Welwood, in his answer to Grotius, says, "that the Scots obliged the Dutch, by treaty, to keep 80 miles from shore in fishing, and to pay a tribute at the port of Aberdeen; where a tower was erected for

that and other purposes, and the Dutch paid the tribute even in the memory of our forefathers."

Five-mile act passed, Oct. 31, 1665. This act obliged non-conformist teachers, who refused to take the non-resistance oath, not to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached, since the act of oblation, unless they were travelling, under the penalty of 50*l*.

Foreigners forbid to follow trade by retail, 1487.

Foreigners indulged with one half foreigners in juries, 1430.

Forfeited estates, resumption of, act passed, 1699.

Forfeited estates in Scotland, restored by parliament, 1784.

Forgery first punished with death in England, 1734.

Fornication made capital for the second offence, 1650.

Frauds by bankrupts punished, by act passed 1732.

Freeholders were permitted to alienate their lands, 1492, and 1512.

Freemasons forbid in England, 1424.

French tongue abolished the English courts of justice, 1362.

Game acts passed, 1496, 1670, 1753, 1784, 1785.

Game certificates commenced, 1785.

Gaming-houses licensed in London, 1620.

Gaming prevented, by an act passed 1739.

Gascoigne, Sir William, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, committed Henry, Prince of Wales, into custody, for assaulting him on the Bench, 1412.

Gin act passed, July 24, 1737.

Gineva shops suppressed, 1743; abolished 17,000, 1750.

Gipsies expelled out of England, 1563.

Gladiators, the combats of them abolished, 325.

Glass tax established, 1746.

Glove tax, Aug. 2, 1785.

Gold coin permitted by act of parliament to be destroyed, 1773; reduced to the standard, Aug. 1776.

Greenwich Hospital began to receive 6*d*. per month from every seaman in 1695.

Guineas reduced by parliament, from 22*s*. to 21*s*. 1717.

Habeas Corpus act passed, 1641, and May 27, 1679; suspended, 1794.

Hackney coaches and chairs established by act of parliament, June 24, 1694; regulated again, 1784 and 1786.

Hair powder tax began 1795.

Hanover succession established by law, 1701.

Harlots, or common prostitutes, obliged to wear striped hoods of party-colours, and their garments the wrong side outwards, 27 Edward III. 1355.

Hat tax commenced Oct. 1, 1784.

Hawkers and pedlars licensed June 24, 1697; restrained 1785.

Hearth, or chimney money, an oppressive tax on every fire-place or hearth in every house in England, 2s. per annum, 13 Charles II. 1662; abolished by William and Mary, 1689.

Hell-fire clubs suppressed by order of council, April 29, 1729.

Hemp and flax directed to be sown for making fishing-nets, 1533.

Heretics, the law against them repealed, 1534.

Herring statute passed, 1357.

Highland dress forbid in Scotland by law, Aug. 1746; restored, 1782.

Highways, the first law in England to repair them was in 1525.

Highway-men, act respecting, 1693.

High treason act passed 1696; improved 1795.

Horse tax commenced 1784.

House tax, 1778.

Husbandry encouraged by an act, 1489.

Hustings, the court of, in the city of London, is the supreme court of judicature, as the court of common council is of legislature, in that city. The court of hustings was granted to the city, to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, 1052.

Idiot act passed, 1731.

Impeachment, the first of a Chancellor, and the first by the Commons, 1386.

Impressed seaman's bill, 1740.

Incest and adultery capital for the first offence, May 14, 1650.

Inclosures in England restrained, 1521.

Influence of the crown abridged by parliament, 1782.

Insolvent act passed, the first in 1649; the most considerable ones in 1743, 1761, 1763, 1769, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1781, 1784.

Insurance on houses, &c. duty first laid on, 1782; being 1s. 6d. on each 100l. insured.

Insurance secured by law, 1601.

Interest of money was 2d. per week for 20s. in 1260; 4s. per cent. 1307; interest of money at 10 per cent. first law in England establishing, 1546. The good pious people of Edward VI. repealed this law, as unlawful, and most impious; but it was restored by the wiser folks of Queen Elizabeth's time. In those days the monarchs could not borrow without the collateral security of the metropolis. Reduced from ten to eight per cent. 1624; reduced by the Rump parliament to six per cent. and confirmed at the Restoration to five per cent. 1714; from four to three per cent. 1750. Interest of the national debt reduced, 1749.

Ireland admitted to a free trade by the British parliament, 1779, and released from subserviency to the English privy council, 1782; regulation in trade, 1785.

Isle of Man, the sovereignty of it annexed by an act of parliament to Great Britain, 1765.

Jews were banished England for their usury, 1290; from France, 1306.

Judges appointed, and the kingdom divided into three circuits, three to each, 1176; seized and condemned, and the Lord Chief Justice executed for favouring despotism, 1388; one committed the Prince of Wales for assaulting him on the bench, 1412; Bennet fined 20,000l. for bribery, 1616; threatened with impeachments, and put in bail, and Berkeley taken off the bench and committed by the Commons, 1641. Three impeached, Nov. 23, 1680; their salaries augmented, and they appointed for life, instead of during pleasure, 1759; enlarged, 1772. Of the puisne judges in 1779, Some sent to the East Indies, 1774.

Juries first instituted, 970; in Middlesex regulated, 1731. Justices of the peace first appointed, 1076.

Justices, itinerant, appointed, 1176.

Justinian published his codex of the civil law, 529; and four years after, his work of the same kind called the Digest.

Kilkenny, the statute of, passed, 1364.

Knights and Citizens obliged to reside at the places they represented, 1413.

Lancaster, duchy court of, established, 1376.

Land carriage of fish supported by parliament, 1764.

Land-tax, the first in England, 991; amounted annually to 82,000*l.* in 1018; every hide of land taxed 3*s.* in 1109; established one in 1689.---Vide TAXES.

Latin tongue abolished Courts of Law, 1731.

Law of Moses delivered, May 4, 1491, before Christ.

Laws of the land first translated into Saxon, 590; published, 610.

Laws of Edward the Confessor composed, 1065.

Legacies taxed, 1780.

Licences for public houses first granted, 1551; for brewers and exciseable articles enforced, 1784.

Limitation of the crown, act passed, 1701.

— respecting estates, act passed, 1769.

Linens taxed, 1785.

Literary property, statute in favour of, passed, 1709.

Lollards proscribed by the English parliament, 1406.

Longitude, a reward promised by parliament for the discovery of, 1714.

Lords Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.

Lottery for the British Museum was in 1753; for Sir Ashton Lever's, 1784; for Cox's jewellery and the Adelphi-buildings, 1773.

Luxury restricted by an English law, wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses at every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals; it also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of 100*l.* per annum, from wearing furs, skins, or silk; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone, to all others it was prohibited, 1337. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which says, "Let no one presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes," 1340.

Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, established his body of laws in Lacedemonia, 884 before Christ.

Magna Charta granted by King John, June 12, 1215.

Mail Coaches first established to Bristol, 1784; to other parts of England, and an act to regulate and encourage them in 1785; and exempt them from tolls.

- Maiming and wounding made capital, 1670.
 Malt-tax established, 1667; encreased, 1760; new modelled, 1766.
 Marlborough statutes passed, 1269.
 Marriages taxed, 1695, 1784.
 Marriage Act passed, June 1753; took place, March 25, 1754; amended, 1781.
 Marriages of the Royal Family restrained by an act passed, 1772.
 Medicine duty commenced, 1783.
 Militia act passed, 1757, 1764, 1781.
 Monastery, the first, founded, where the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270—Monks first associated, 328—The first founded in France near Poitiers, by St. Martin, 360. Constantine the IVth sends for a great number of friars and nuns to Ephesus, orders them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images; on their refusal, he orders their eyes to be put out, banishes them, and sells several monasteries, appropriating the produce, 770.
 Mortmain act passed 1279; and another May 20, 1736.
 Mutiny act first passed in 1689.
 Nantz, edict of, passed by Henry IV. by which protestants enjoyed toleration in France, 1598; revoked by Louis XIV. 1685; by this bad policy 50,000 French Protestants left France and came to England.
 Naturalization, first law for in England, 1437, and in 1709.
 Naturalization of Jews, bill passed, 1753; repealed December following.
 Naval salute to the English flag began in Alfred's reign, and has continued ever since.
 Navigation act first passed, 1381; again 1541; again for the Colonies, 1646, 1651; which secured the trade of our Colonies, 1650; and 1778. Of the Thames shipping commenced, 1786.
 Navy debt was 491,362l. in 1736; and 5,337,939l. 9s. 2½d. in 1747.
 Negroes adjudged to be free whilst in this country, 1772; declared free in Scotland, Jan. 15, 1778.
 New stile act passed, 1752.
 Newspapers stamped, 1713, 1725, 1765, 1781, 1789.
 Newfoundland fishery act passed, 1699.

Nonjurors double taxed, May 27, 1723; and obliged to register their estates.

Notes and bills first stamped, 1782.

Officers of the Board of Works, Great Wardrobe, Treasurer of the Chamber, and Jewel Office, with the Board of Green Cloth, and Cofferer of the Household abolished by parliament, July, 1781.

Ordeal by fire and water abolished, 1261, known among the Greeks.

Packet from Milford Haven established to Ireland, 1790.

Papal authority abolished by law, 1391.

Paper-tax, 1781 and 1784.

Papists obliged to register their names and estates, 1717, 1762, 1780, 1781, 1784; their estates valued at 375,284l. 15s. 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum, in 1719; taxed 100,000l. Nov. 23, 1722; indulgencies granted them by parliament, 1778; excluded the throne, 1689.

Parliament began under the Saxon government; the first regular one was in King J. 's reign, 1204; the epoch of the House of Commons, Jan. 23, 1265; members obliged to reside in the place they represented, 1413; peers eldest son, Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, was the first who sat in the House of Commons, 1549; that remarkable for the epoch in which they were first formed the parties of Court and Country, June 16, 1621; a peer elected, and sat as a member of the House of Commons, 1649; the House of Commons committed a Secretary of State to the Tower, Nov. 18, 1678; their Speaker refused by the King, 1679; bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694; the first British one met, Oct. 24, 1707; triennial act repealed, May 1, 1716; act passed for septennial ones, 1716; the Lord Mayor and an Alderman of London committed to the Tower by the House of Commons, 1771; their privilege of protection from arrest for debts relinquished, 1770.

Parliamentary grants to the King were in kind, 30,000 sacks of wool being in the grant, 1340.

Party-walls regulated by parliament, 1785

Patent for copper and brass coin in England, 1636.

Pawnbrokers licence act, 1784, 1786.

Perjury punished with the pillory, 1563.

Peter-pence paid to Rome, 790; abolished, 1534.
 Penal laws began, 1381.
 Plate act passed, May, 1756; repealed, 1780.
 Plays required to be licensed by the Lord Chamberlain by parliament, 1737.
 Pleading introduced, 786; changed from French to English, 1362.
 Poaching prevented, by an act passed, 1753.
 Poisoning made treason, 1532.
 Poll-tax first levied in England, 1380; abolished by William III.
 Policies of insurance taxed, 1782.
 Polygamy forbid by the Romans, in 393.
 Poor, the first act for the relief of, 1597; poor rates amounted to 3,000,000*l.* 1774.
 Popery abolished in England by law, 1536.
 Postage of letters advanced, 1784.
 Post-horses first taxed, 1779.
 Powdered hair tax took place, May 5, 1795.
 Poyning's act repealed in Ireland, when independency was restored there, May 17, 1782.
 Pragmatic sanction first took place, 1439; again, 1740.
 Prince of Wales's debts paid by parliament, May 24, 1787; again in 1795.
 State of the Prince of Wales's Debts, as laid on the table of the House of Commons, June 1795.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Debts on various securities, and bearing interest	500,571	19	1
Amount of Tradesmen's bills unpaid	86,745	0	0
Tradesmen's bills and arrears of establishment, from Oct. 10, 179, to April 5, 1795	52,573	5	3
	<hr/>		
	639,890	4	4

Printseller's property secured, 1777.
 Privy Counsellors protected, 1711.
 Promissory notes regulated, 1705; taxed by a stamp, 1782.
 Protections by noblemen and foreign ambassadors restrained by parliament, 1773.

- Qualification for members of parliament, act passed, 1711;
for justices of the peace, act passed, 1732.
- Quack medicines taxed, 1785.
- Queen Charlotte's annuity settled at 100,000*l.* on the
King's death, 1762.
- Ravishing women made a capital offence, 1279.
- Receipt tax commenced, 1782; amended, 1784, and
1791.
- Registering shipping in the Thames commenced, 1786.
- Registering shipping in England, 1787.
- Registering wills in Yorkshire first permitted, 1707; in
Middlesex, 1709.
- Registers, parochial, first appointed, 1530.
- Rent made recoverable by an act passed, 1731.
- Representatives in parliament obliged to residence, 1413.
- Requests, court of, began, 1494.
- Revenue officers deprived of their votes for members of
parliament, 1782.
- Rights, bill of, established, 1641; and of succession,
1689.
- Riot act passed, 1715.
- Roads between market-towns widened by an act, 1285,
1555.
- Roman Catholics in England relieved by an act passed,
1776 and 1791,
————— in Ireland, ditto, 1792.
- Royal family marriages restrained, 1772.
- Saddle horse duty, 1784.
- Salaries of the judges enlarged, 1772 and 1779.
- Salic law first quoted, 1327.
- Salt duties revived, 1732.
- Sanctuaries abolished in England, 1534.
- Schism act passed, 1714.
- Scotch gold and silver prohibited passing current in Eng-
land, 1393.
- Seutage, the first tax levied in England to pay an army,
1159.
- Secretaries of state first appointed in England, Lord Crom-
well was so made by Cardinal Wolsey, 1529.
- Security of the King's person, act passed 1703, improved,
1795.
- Sedition bill passed, Dec. 17, 1795.

Septennial act passed, 1716.

Servant men's tax, 1775; enlarged, 1781 and 1785. Female servant's tax, 1785; abolished, 1792.

Session, court of, first appointed in, 1531; reinstated at Edinburgh, 1756.

Settlement of the crown, 1689.

Sheep prohibited to be exported from England, 1424.

Ship-money exacted, 1634; abolished, 1641.

Shoes—the people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet; they wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue from the year 1382, but was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. and the pain of cursing by the clergy, 1467.

Shop-lifting act passed, 1699.

Shop-tax passed, 1785; repealed, 1789.

Shoulder-knots first used, 1672.

Silver coinage, 1696.

Sinking Fund bill passed, 1717.

Slave—a statute made, enacting, that a runagate servant, or any who lives idly three days, be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V. with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who brought him, for two years; he was to take the said slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse-meat, and cause him to work, by beating, chaining, or otherwise: and if, within that space, he absented himself 14 days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by an hot iron with an S. and be his master's slave for ever; second desertion felony; lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg; a beggar's child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, a slave to his master, 1547; obtained their freedom by arrival in England, 1772; abolished in Popish Austria, June 26, 1782. Debated on in parliament, 1787; and regulated, 1788; debate for its abolition, lasted two days, in April, 1791; again, 1792.

Smuggler's act passed, 1736; mitigated, 1781; enforced, 1784.

- South sea act passed, May 6, 1716; its bubble, 1720.
 Spirituous liquors, drinking, restrained by act, 1751.
 Stage coach duties, 1785.
 Stamp duties instituted, June 28, 1694; encreased, 1756;
 again, 1776; again, 1780, 1789.
 Stamp act in America passed, 1764; repealed March 18,
 1766.
 Stamp duties began in Ireland, March 25, 1774.
 Stamps on newspapers began, 1713; encreased, 1725;
 1765, 1781, and 1789.
 Stamps on notes and bills, 1782 and 1791.
 Standard fixed by law for gold and silver, 1300.
 Star-chamber court instituted, 1487; abolished, 1641.
 Statutes of Clarendon made, 1164; of Marlborough,
 1269; of Mortmain, enacted, 1279; Quo Warranto,
 passed, Oct. 1280; Winchester passed, Oct. 1284; for-
 bidding the levying of taxes without consent of parlia-
 ment, 1297; of Premunire, which excluded foreigners
 from ecclesiastical livings, April 23, 1344.
 Stews, public ones, suppressed, which before were li-
 censed, 1556.
 Stile altered, by act passed 1751.
 Stock Companies, act respecting, 1693.
 Stock-jobbing forbid by parliament, March 28, 1734.
 Sumptuary law passed, 1482.
 Sunday act, 1781.
 Supremacy of the pope abolished by law, 1391.
 Swearing on the Gospels first used, 528.
 Succession act passed to exclude Catholics, 1689; settled
 on the present family, 1700.
 Taverns restrained in London to the number of forty,
 1553.
 Taxes were raised arbitrarily, 1100; amounted to seven
 million, five hundred and thirteen thousand, three hun-
 dred and forty-four pounds, in 1754.
 Tax, land, since the Revolution, 1688, 1s.—1689, 2s.—
 1690 to 1692, 3s.—1693 to 1697, 4s.—1698, 1699,
 3s.—1700, 2s.—Additional duty, 6d.—1701, 3s.—
 1702 to 1712, 4s.—1713 to 1715, 2s.—1716, 4s.—
 1717 to 1721, 3s.—1722 to 1726, 2s.—1727, 4s.—
 1728, 1729, 3s.—1730, 1731, 2s.—1732, 1733, 1s.
 —1734 to 1739, 2s.—1740 to 1749, 4s.—1750 to

1752, 3s.—1753 to 1755, 2s.—1756 to 1766, 4s.—
1767 to 1770, 3s.—1771, 4s.—1772 to 1775, 3s.—
1776 to 1796, 4s.

Tea-dealers obliged to have sign-boards painted, 1779.

Tea duties ceased, and the double tax on windows commenced, Oct. 1784.

Temple-bar, act passed for pulling down, June 1795.

Tenures held by knights' services abolished by law, 1643.

Terms of law began, 1079.

Test act passed, 1673.

Thames embankment began 1771.

Theatres not to be licensed by the King, but by parliament, 1737.

Theft made death, 964.

Threatening letters made punishable, by act passed, 1730.

Tiles taxed, 1784.

Tobacco, a proclamation against, used formerly for physic, and a tax laid on it, without the consent of parliament, of 6s. 8d. per pound, besides 2d. formerly. It came from the Spanish West Indies, 1604; prohibited to be planted here, 1624; subjected to excise laws, 1789.

Toleration act passed, 1689.

Transportation of felons introduced, 1590.

Treason requiring two witnesses, 1552.

Trials regulated, and two witnesses required for treason, 1695.

Tribute of wolves heads paid in England, 971; paid by the English to the Danes in one year, 48,000l. 997.

Triennial parliaments established, 1694.

Victualler—enacted, that none shall sell less than one full ale quart of the best beer or ale for 1d. and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1d. 1603.

Uniformity, act of, passed, 1559; took place, 1662.

Union acts passed, March 4, 1707.

Urine—the inhabitants of London and Westminster, &c. commanded by proclamation to keep all their urine, throughout the year, for making salt-petre, 1626.

Usury forbid by parliament, 1341. In 1260, 2s. per week for the loan of 20s. which was at the rate of 43l. 6s. 8d. per ann. for 100l. which was restrained by an act, 1275, against the Jews.

- Waggon duty commenced 1783.
 Wales incorporated with England, 1536.
 Welchmen forbid purchasing lands in England; 1401.
 Whale fishery promoted, by an act passed, 1749.
 Widowers taxed, 1695.
 Window tax passed, first, 1696; encreased, Feb. 5, 1746-7;
 again, 1763 and 1778; and again the commutation tax
 for tea, Oct 1, 1784.
 Wine licences established, 1661.
 Witchcraft act passed 1601; repealed March 25, 1736.
 Witnesses, two, required to attain for high treason, 1552.
 Woods, an act for the preservation of, 1544.
 Wool and woollen manufactures of Ireland and America
 prohibited to be carried any where but to England,
 1700; enacted that none should be buried but in wool,
 under the penalty of 5l. 1666 and 1678.
 Wool, exportation forbid, by an act passed 1788.
 Woollen cloths for burials first enforced by law, 1678.
 Wolves heads, tribute from the Welch princes, 975.
 York, duke of, had 40,000l. annuity settled on him,
 1792.
-

DISCOVERIES AND SETTLING OF COUNTRIES.

- A** MERICA first discovered by Columbus, Oct. 11,
 1492, so named by Americus Vespucius, 1497; not
 known to the French till 1504; had negroe slaves first
 carried to it, 1508.
 America, North, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a
 Venetian, 1497; settled in 1610.
 America, South, by Americus Vespucius, 1497.
 America, N. W. explored by Capt. Cooke in 1778; by
 Capt. James Colnett, in 1789.
 Andreanoff's isles, between Asia and America, discovered
 1760.
 Angola settled by Portugal, 1482.
 Anguilla, in the Caribbees, first planted by England, 1650.
 Antigua settled by the English, 1632.
 Archangel, passage to, discovered, 1555.

Aruba isle, planted by Holland, 1634.

Azores isles discovered, 1449, by Portugal.

Baffin's bay discovered, 1622.

Bahama isles discovered, 1629; taken possession of by the English, Dec. 1718.

Barbadoes discovered and planted, 1614.

Barbuda isle first planted by England, 1628.

Barrington Isle, one of the Gallapagos explored, June, 1793.

Batavia, in the isle of Java, first fortified by Holland, 1618.

Bermuda isles discovered, 1527; settled, 1612.

Boston, in New England, built 1630.

Botany Bay settlement first sailed from England, March 21, 1787.

Bourbon (formerly Mascareen) Isle, planted by France, 1672.

Brasil discovered, 1486; settled by the Spaniards, 1515, settled by Holland, 1624; taken from Holland by Portugal, 1654.

Britain first discovered to be an island about 90.

Caledonia, in America, settled, 1699.

California discovered by Cortes, 1543.

Canada discovered by Cabot, 1499; explored by the French, 1508, 1524, and 1534; settled 1540; Quebec built, 1608; taken first by England, 1628.

Canary isles discovered, 1344, and granted Spain; explored, 1393.

Cape Blanco, on the coast of Africa, discovered 1441.

Cape Breton discovered by the English, 1584; yielded to France, 1632; taken by England, 1745; restored, 1748; again taken and kept, 1758.

Cape de Verd islands discovered, 1447.

Cape of Good Hope discovered, 1487; planted by Holland, 1651.

Cape Horne first sailed round, 1616. Straits discovered, 1643.

Carolina discovered, 1497; planted 1629.

Caribbee isles discovered, 1595.

Cat isle, one of the Bahamas, the first discovery in America by Columbus, 1492.

Cayenne isle first planted by France, 1635.

DISCOVERIES, &c.

- Ceylon, the isle of, discovered, 1506.
- Chatham Isle, one of the Gallapagos, explored June, 1793.
- Chili discovered by Spain, 1518; invaded by the Spaniards, 1540.
- China first visited by the Portuguese, 1517; conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1635.
- Christopher's, St. isle of, discovered, 1595; settled by the English, 1626.
- Congou kingdom discovered, 1482; settled on by Portugal, 1482.
- Crimea settled by Russia, 1784.
- Cuba discovered 1492; settled in 1511.
- Curazoa settled by the Dutch, 1634.
- Darien settled, 1700.
- Davis's Straits discovered 1585.
- De la Plate River discovered 1512.
- Descada isle discovered by Columbus 1494.
- Domingo, St. isle of, discovered, 1492; city founded, 1494.
- Dominica discovered by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493.
- Easter Island discovered 1722.
- East Indies discovered by the Portuguese, 1497; visited overland by some English, 1591; first Dutch voyage, 1595; first voyage of the English company, 1601; first from France, 1601; first voyage of the Danes, 1612.
- Faulkland, isles of, discovered 1592.
- Florida discovered by Cabot, 1500; settled in 1763.
- Forbisher's Straits discovered 1578.
- Fox Island, in North Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1760.
- Galapagos isles discovered, 1700.
- Georgia colony erected by General Oglethorpe, 1732.
- Goree isle, on the Guinea coast, first planted by the Dutch, 1617.
- Granada isle settled by France, 1632.
- Greenland was discovered in 1585.
- Greenland settled, 1721, 1731.
- Guadaloupe isle discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by France, 1635.
- Hélena, St. discovered, 1502; first possessed by England, 1600; settled by the English, 1651.

Hood
in
Hud
Iceland
Jama
S
Japan
Ladr
Le R
Louf
16
Mada
Mada
Maga
Mari
Mary
pe
Mau
Mex
Mon
Mon
14
New
New
New
New
New
New
th
New
New
New
New
New
Noo
se
Nor
Nov
Nov
Ota
Ow
Pan

Hood's isle explored, June, 1793, one of the Galapagos, in the Pacific Ocean.

Hudson's Bay discovered by Capt. Hudson, 1607.

Iceland discovered by a Danish pirate in 860.

Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494; settled by the Spaniards, 1509.

Japan discovered, 1542; visited by the English, 1612.

Ladrone isles discovered, 1521.

Le Roach island, near Falkland's island, discovered, 1657.

Loufiana, west of the Mississippi, discovered by the French, 1633; settled by them, 1718.

Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese, 1506.

Madeira, island of, discovered, 1344 and 1418.

Magellan, Straits of, discovered, 1520.

Marigalante isle discovered, 1493.

Maryland province planted by Lord Baltimore, at the expence of 40,000*l.* 1633.

Mauritius isle discovered, 1598; settled in 1721.

Mexico settled with Spaniards, 1519.

Montreal discovered, 1534; settled 1629.

Montferrat, in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by England, 1632.

Nevis planted by England, 1628.

New Caledonia discovered, 1774.

New England planted by the Puritans, 1620.

Newfoundland discovered by Cabot, 1497; settled, 1614.

New Guinea discovered, 1699.

New Holland discovered by the Dutch, 1628; settled by the English, 1787.

New Jersey, in America, planted by the Swedes, 1637.

New Spain, or Mexico, discovered, 1518.

New Zealand discovered, 1660; explored in 1769.

New Plymouth built and settled, 1620.

New York settled, 1664.

Nootka, in the N. W. of America, discovered, 1778; settled by the English, 1789; captured in 1790.

North East passage to Russia discovered, 1553.

Nova Scotia settled, 1622.

Nova Zembla discovered, 1553.

Otaheite, or Geo. III.'s island, discovered, June 18, 1765.

Owhy-he island discovered, 1778.

Panama settled, 1516.

Paraguay discovered, 1525.

Pennsylvania, Penn's charter for planting, 1680.

Peru discovered, 1518.

Phillippine isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1521.

Pitt's Straits, in the East Indies, discovered, April 30, 1760.

Porto-Rico discovered, 1497.

Saba planted by the Dutch, 1640.

Salem, in New England settled, 1628.

Sandwich islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1778.

Savannah settled, 1732.

Sierra Leone coast discovered, 1460.

Society isles, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1765.

Solomons isles, in America, discovered, 1527.

Somers' isles discovered, 1527.

Spain, New, discovered, 1518.

St. Eustatia isle settled by Holland, 1632.

St. Helena first possessed by the English, 1600; settled, 1651.

St. Lawrence river discovered and explored by the French, 1508.

St. Salvador, or Guanahani, was the first land discovered in the West Indies, or America, by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492.

Suffolk isles discovered, 1764; first produced Sugar, 1770.

Surinam planted by England, 1640.

Surat settled, 1603.

Tobago planted by the Dutch, 1642.

Terceras isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1583.

Terra Firma settled by the Spaniards, 1524.

Trinida, the isle of, discovered, 1498.

Ukraine settled by Russia, 1752.

Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1584; the settlement of the first permanent colony there, 1636.

West Indies discovered by Columbus, 1492.

IMPROVEMENTS, DISCOVERIES IN ARTS,
REVENUES, &c.

- A**DMIRAL, the first in England, 1297.
- Agaric of the oak, first known as a styptic, June, 1750.
- Agriculture introduced, 1600 before Christ.
- Aineguilla mines, in New Spain, discovered, 1770.
- Air balloons invented in France by Mons. Montgolfier in 1783; introduced into England, and Mr. Lunardi ascended from Moorfields, Sept. 15, 1784.
- Air pumps invented, 1654.
- Air guns invented, 1656.
- Aldermen first appointed, 882.
- Ale-houses were in England in 728; ale invented, 1404 before Christ.
- Algebra was introduced into Europe in 1300. In general use in 1590.
- Algebra first known in Europe, 1494. Letters first used, 1590.
- Allum first discovered in mines in Tuscany, 1460; first brought to perfection in England, 1608; discovered in Ireland, Oct. 22, 1757; in Anglesea in 1790.
- Altars first used, 135; consecrated, 271; the first in Britain, 634.
- Ambassador, the first sent to Turkey from England, 1606. The first that arrived from India in Europe, was from Tippoo Saib to France, June, 1778. The first Ambassador from the Ottoman Emperor arrived in London, Jan. 1794.
- American coinage took place in 1792, in Eagles, Half Eagles, and Quarter Eagles. The first is ten dollars, or forty-five shillings English. The Dime is the tenth part of a dollar; and a copper coin, called a Cent, is the tenth part of a Dime.
- Amethysts discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, 1755.
- Anabaptist meeting-house, first in England, established, 1640.
- Anathema first used by the church, 387.
- Anatomy restored in 1550; of plants, discovered, 1680.
- Anchors invented, 587.
- Annuities, or Pensions, first granted, 1512, when 20l.

- was given to a lady of the court for services done, and 6l. 13s. 4d. for the maintenance of a gentlewoman, 1536; and 13l. 6s. 8d. a competent sum to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554.
- Anointing first used at coronations in England, 872; in Scotland, 1097.
- Anthems first used, 386.
- Apothecaries first mentioned in history, 1345.
- Appeals first made to Rome from England, 1138; abolished, 1532.
- Apple-trees, two kinds of, brought from Syria and Africa into Italy, nine years before Christ.
- Apricots first planted in England, 1540. They originally came from Epirus.
- Archery introduced into England before 440.
- Arches of stone, St. Paul's church built on; a manner of building formerly unknown here, 1187.
- Archdeacon, the first appointed in England, 1075.
- Argand's lamps introduced into general use in London, in 1785.
- Arithmetic introduced into Europe from Arabia, 991.
- Arithmetic, decimal, invented, 1402.
- Arms, coat of, introduced into England, 1100.
- Arms of England and France were first quartered by Edward III. 1358.
- Army, the first standing one in modern times, established in France in 1445.
- Array, the first commission of, to raise a militia, 1422.
- Artichokes first planted in England, 1487.
- Arundelian tables made, 264 before Christ; discovered, 1610.
- Asparagus first produced in England, 1608.
- Assaying gold and silver legally established in England, 1299.
- Assay-master first appointed at Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773.
- Assiento, or contract for supplying America with slaves from Jamaica, began 1689; vested in the South Sea Company, 1713; given up to Spain by the peace, 1748.
- Affize of bread first appointed, 1528.
- Astronomical observations first made at Babylon, 2234; celebrated tables made, 1253 before Christ.

Astronomy and geography brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, 1201.

Attraction, the first idea of, taken up by Kepler, 1605.

Auction, the first in Britain, was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a governor of Fort George, in the East Indies, of the goods he brought home with him.

Aurora Borealis, or the northern lights, first observed, March 6, 1715-16. Electricity of, discovered, 1769.

Baize manufacture first introduced into England at Colchester, 1660.

Baking of bread invented, 1400 before Christ; became a profession, 170 before Christ.

Bands for lawyers first used by Judge Finch, 1615; for clergymen, in about 1652.

Bankers—Mint used formerly by merchants to lodge their money in, till the king made free with it in 1640; after which, trusting to servants, till too many ran to the army, they lodged it with goldsmiths, whose business was to buy and sell plate, and foreign coins; and at first paid fourpence per cent. per diem, but lent to others at higher interest, and so became the first bankers, 1645. The dividend on its Bank stock reduced from six to five and half per cent. 1727. Capital encreased, 1728, 1729. Paid off 1,000,000l. 1738. Capital enlarged, and privileges prolonged, 1742 to 1765. Capital encreased, 1746. Contract renewed, 1764. Issued small notes, 1753.

Bank Notes, 512 weigh one pound.

Banks first began, 808; that of Venice, 1157; of Genoa, 1345; of Amsterdam, 1609; of Hambtugh, 1710; of Rotterdam, 1635; of England, 1640, established, 1694; in the East Indies, 1787; America, in 1791.

Bank stock, three per cent. ann. created, 1726; three per cent. consol. ditto, 1731; three per cent. reduced ditto, 1746; three per cent. ann. payable at the South Sea House, 1751; three and a half per cent. ann. ditto, 1758; long ann. 1761; four per cent. consol. ditto, 1762. House built, 1732; enlarged 1770 and 1789. Old Scotch bank created, 1695; Royal ditto, 1727. First established by the Lombard Jews in Italy. The name is derived from Banco, bench; benches being

erected in the market-place for the exchange of money, &c.

Bankrupts, at different periods, from the year 1700 to 1793: in—

1700	—	38	1773	—	562
1701	—	38	1774	—	360
1702	—	38	1778	—	675
1713	—	200	1779	—	544
1714	—	173	1780	—	449
1726	—	415	1781	—	438
1727	—	446	1782	—	537
1744	—	197	1783	—	528
1745	—	200	1784	—	517
1746	—	159	1791	—	694
1762	—	205	1792	—	628
1763	—	233	1793	—	1304!!!
1772	—	525			

Barbers introduced to Rome from Sicily, in 229 before Christ.

Bark, Jesuits, virtues of discovered, 1500; first brought to Europe, 1650.

Barometers invented, 1626; wheel barometers contrived, 1668; pendant ditto, 1695; marine ditto, 1700; phosphoric, 1675.

Barons first summoned to parliament, 1205.

Barons first created in England, 1388.

Baronets first instituted, 1611; of Nova Scotia, 1625.

Barristers first appointed by Edward I. 1291.

Bath springs discovered, 871 before Christ; the Baths of the Romans discovered under the Abbey-house, 1755.

Battering-ram invented, 441 before Christ.

Bayonets invented at Bayonne, 1670; first used in England, Sept. 24, 1693.

Beer first introduced into England, 1492; in Scotland, as early as 1482. The duties on beer for the years 1783, 84, 85, and 86, produced 7,308,655*l*. On malt for the same years yielded 6,156,206*l*. In 1788, the duties on beer was 1,666,152*l*.

The following quantities of PORTER were brewed in London, from Midsummer 1793, to the same period in 1796, by the twelve principal brewers:

	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Whitbread,	183,815	—189,094	—158,800	—202,000
Thrale,	130,134	—132,511	—122,300	—137,800
Gifford,	101,514	—106,646	—101,800	—110,700
Meux,	88,476	—105,789	—121,400	—96,600
Calvert, F.	108,023	—100,174	—83,400	—97,500
Trueman,	90,310	—93,394	—99,000	—109,100
Goodwin,	74,416	—84,524	—70,600	—97,500
Calvert,	74,439	—62,089	—56,600	—67,000
Crowes	46,353	—60,024	—49,000	—55,700
Elliott,	48,907	—48,825	—46,000	—58,200
Phillips,	41,401	—44,623	—38,000	—42,600
Cox and Co.	34,593	—36,307	—39,400	—45,800

A porter cask, at Messrs. Meux and Co.'s, Liquor-pond-street, is 65½ feet in diameter, 25½ high, and has 56 hoops from one ton to three tons each. Contains 20,000 barrels of porter at 30s. each; consists of 314 staves of English oak, 2½ inches thick; has been 4 years building, and cost 10,000l.

Beheading of noblemen first introduced into England, 1074.

Bellmen first appointed in London, 1556.

Bellows invented, 554 before Christ.

Bells invented by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; first known in France, 550; first used by the Greek empire, 864; were introduced into monasteries in the seventh or eighth century. Pope Stephen III. placed three bells in a tower on St. Peter's, in Rome. In the churches of Europe they were introduced in 900. They were first introduced into Switzerland, 1020. The first tuneable set in England were hung up at Croiland abbey, in Lincolnshire, 960; used to be baptised in churches, 1030.

Bellin coach, invented, 1509.

Bible first translated into the Saxon language, 939; into the English language, by Tindal and Coverdale, 1534; first translation by the King's authority, 1536. See Religious Institutions.

Bills of exchange first mentioned, 1160; used in England, 1307; the only mode of sending money from England by law, 1381.

- Bills of mortality for London began, 1538.
- Bishop, the first that suffered death in England by sentence of the civil power, 1405.
- Bishop of Nova Scotia first appointed, Aug. 11, 1787.
- Bishop, in America, the first was Dr. Seabury, consecrated, Nov. 14, 1784.
- Bishopricks in Germany first founded by Charlemagne, 800.
- Bishopricks removed from villages to great towns in England, 1076.
- Blackwell-hall first appointed for a repository for woollen cloth, 1515.
- Blankets first made in England, 1340.
- Blister-plasters invented, 60 before Christ.
- Blue, Prussian, discovered at Berlin, 1704.
- Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public by Michael Servetus, a French physician, in 1553; Cuspalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.
- Board wages first commenced with the King's servants, in 1629.
- Boats, flat-bottomed, invented in the Conqueror's reign, who used them in the Isle of Ely.
- Bombs first invented by a man at Venlo, 1588; first used in the service of France, 1634.
- Bomb-vessels invented in France, 1681.
- Bones, the art of softening them found out, 1688.
- Books, in the present form, were invented by Attalus, King of Pergamus, 887.
- Books sold by catalogues, began 1676.
- Books, the first supposed to be written in Job's time; 30,300 burnt by order of Leo, 761; a very large estate given for one on Cosmography, by King Alfred; were sold from 10l. to 30l. a piece, about 1400; the first printed one was the vulgate edition of the Bible, 1462; the second was, Cicero de Officiis, 1466; Cornelius Nepos, published at Moscow, being the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29, 1762.
- Book-keeping first used after the Italian method in London, 1569.

- Boots were invented, 907 before Christ.
- Botany, the study revived, 1565
- Bounties first legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1703. For exporting corn, 1689.
- Bows and arrows introduced here, 1066
- Bows and arrows and stone cannon-bullets in use, 1640.
- Brazil diamond mines discovered, 1730.
- Bread first made with yeast by the English, about 1650.
- Bread-fruit plants first introduced into the West Indies by Capt. Blith, Jan. 1793.
- Breast-plates for armour invented, 937 before Christ.
- Breviaries first introduced, 1080.
- Bribery first used in England, 1554
- Bricks first used in England by the Romans. The size ordered, 1625, by Charles I.
- Bridge, the first of stone in England, was at Bow, near Stamford, 1087.
- Broad seal of England first used, 1050.
- Buckles were invented about 1680.
- Building with stone brought into England by Bennet, a monk; 670; with brick, first introduced by the Romans into their provinces; first in England about 886; introduced here by the earl of Arundel, 1600, London being then almost built with wood, and a very ugly city. The increase of buildings in London, and within a mile prohibited, 1607. The buildings from High Holborn, north and south, and Great Queen-street, built nearly on the spot were stood the Elms or the ancient Tyburn, in Edward III. were erected between 1607 and 1631. The number of houses in London and its suburbs in 1772, were computed at 122,930; but in 1791 they amounted to above 200,000. In St. George's Fields near 7,000 have been erected within the above period.
- Bull-baiting, first at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 1209; at Tutbury, Staffordshire, 1374.
- Bull-fights in Spain, first used 1560.
- Bull-running, at Tutbury, Staffordshire, instituted, 1374.
- Bullets of stone used instead of iron ones, 1514; of iron first mentioned in the Fœdra, 1550.
- Bullion of gold and silver, first method of assaying, 1354.
- Burgesses were first constituted in Scotland, 1326.
- Burial place, the first Christian one in Britain, 596

Burials, first permitted in consecrated places, 750; in church-yards, 758.

Burying in woollen first began, 1678.

Butter annually sent to London from Yorkshire, Cambridge, and Suffolk, amounts to 210,000 firkins.

Cable, a method of making them, invented, by which 20 men are enabled to do the work of 200. The machine is set in motion by 16 horses, for the cable is of the dimensions for the largest ships, 1792.

Cabinet-council first instituted, April, 1670.

Calendar first regulated by Pope Gregory, 1579

Caliber instrument invented at Nuremberg, 1540.

Callico first imported by the East India Company, 1631.

Calico-printing, and the Dutch loom engine first used, 1676.

Callicos were first made in Lancashire, in 1772.

Camera obscura invented, 1515.

Canal of Languedoc, which joins the Mediterranean and Cantabrian seas began, by Lewis XIV. 64 leagues long, supported by 104 sluices.

Canal of Briere, or Burgundy, communicating the Seine and Loire, finished by Lewis XIII. and has 42 sluices.

Canal of Orleans, began 1675, between the Loire and Seine, has 20 sluices.

Canal of Bourbon, lately began, 1790, between the Oise and Paris.

Canal of the lake Ladoga, in Russia, began 1719, between the Baltic and Caspian sea.

Canal in China goes from Canton to Pekin in a strait line upwards of 806 miles, having 75 locks, and 41 large cities on its banks, with above 10,000 vessels on it; finished in 980; 30,000 men were employed 43 years in making it. In 1355 a canal was dug in Persia, 100 miles long. The Russian canal began by Peter the Great in 1703, between the Caspian Sea and the Baltic, was not entirely completed till 1780. The canal from the Frontiers of China to Petersburg is 4472 miles long; that from Astracan to Petersburg 1434 miles long; both of which was began by Peter the Great, who also began some others. The canal of Orleans, in France, was began in 1678; the canal of Languedoc was began in 1666 and finished 1681. The canal from Calais to

Gravelines was began in 1681; and many more are marked out in France, but not finished. In Spain the canal of Arragon was began in 1785. In Sweden a canal was made from Stockholm to Gottenburg, 1751. In Ireland, one from Dublin to the Shannon, 1762. The canal from Brussels to Antwerp was began 1531; finished 1560. That which joins the Baltic and North Sea, at Kiel, was open to all nations, May 14, 1785. Navigable rivers, and canals to join rivers, first made in England by Henry I. 1134, when the Trent was joined to the Witham.—The Thames made navigable to Oxford, by Act of Parliament, 21 James I. 1624.—The New River Canal was begun in 1608, and finished 1613, running 36 miles.—The Kennet, from Reading to Newbury, 2 Geo. I. 1715.—The river Lea made navigable from Hertford to Ware, and so to London, 12 George II. 1739.—The Duke of Bridgewater's navigation began 1758, and was opened June 17, 1761.—Northamptonshire navigation began Aug. 7, 1761.—Trent and Mercy canal was finished, 1772, extending ninety miles.—Since which time have been the following, viz.

Canal from Belfast to Loughneagh was began 1783.

- from Droitwich to the Severn, 1756.
- in Caermarthen-shire, 1756.
- from the Severn, near Tilton-bridge, 1766.
- from Wilden Ferry, in Staffordshire, 1766.
- from the Forth to the Clyde, in Scotland, 1768.
- from Birmingham to Bilston, 1768.
- from Oxford to Coventry, 1769; compleated Jan. 1790.
- from Leeds to Liverpool, 1770.
- from the Dee to Nantwich, 1772.
- from Skipton, 1773, to Oxford, 1775.
- Stroud-water to the Severn, 1775, and from Stroud to the Thames, began 1783.
- from Apedale, 1775.
- from Stourbridge, 1776—Ditto from Hiders Green, 1766.
- from Chesterfield to the Trent, finished, 1777.
- from the Trent to the Mersey enlarged, 1783.
- from the Thames to Leachlade, 1783.
- of Leeds and Liverpool consolidated, 1783.

Canal from the Lea to Limehouse, 1770.

— from the Severn to Leachade, compleated in 1789.

— from Glasgow to Bowling-bay, in the Clyde, July, 1790.

— over the Tame, near Birmingham, and the Coventry canal, with the Birmingham, &c. compleated, by which the inland navigation between London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, were opened, July 1790.

— from Hereford to Gloucester, had 50,000*l.* subscribed, July, 1791; began November following.

Candles, tallow, so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for light—No idea of wax-candles, 1300.

Candles of tallow first began to be used, 1290.

Canonization first used by Papal authority, 993.

Cannons invented, 1330; first used by the English, 1346; first used in England, 1445; used in Denmark, 1554; first made of iron in England in 1547; of brass, 1635.

Caps first worn, 1440.

Cards invented in France, first used for Charles Vith's amusement, 1380; they were forbid the use of in Castle in 1387; 428,000 packs were stamped in England in 1775.

Carp, first brought to England, 1525.

Carving in marble invented, 772 before Christ.

Catalogues of English printed books were first published in 1595; in Ireland in 1632.

Cattle, 94,000 head, and above 800,000 sheep, were sold in Smithfield during the year 1774.

Cauliflowers first planted in England, 1603.

Celery first introduced to the English tables by Count Tallard, during his captivity in England, after the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709.

Celestial Sphere, first seen in Greece, brought from Egypt 366 before Christ.

Chain-shot invented by Adm. de Wit, 1668.

Chairs, sedan, first used in London; a fourteen years patent for selling them granted to Duncombe, 1634.

Charity-schools first began in England, March 25, 1688; 6000 children met at St. Paul's, May 2, 1782; 160 schools within London, Westminster, and the bills of mortality, established between 1688 and 1767, inclusive.

Cheese, in 1783 there were 4,475 cwt. exported from England, besides the home consumption.

Cheltenham mineral spring discovered, 1740.

Chemistry and distillery introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, who learned it from the African Moors, and these of the Egyptians, 1150.

Cherries brought from Pontus by Lucullus to Rome, 70; apricots from Epirus, peaches from Persia, the finest plums from Damascus and Armenia, pears and figs from Greece and Egypt, citrons from Medes, pomegranates from Carthage, about 114 years before Christ.

Cherry-trees first planted in Britain, 100 before Christ; brought from Flanders, and planted in Kent, with such success, that an orchard of 32 acres produced in one year 10001. 1540.

Chefs, the game of, invented, 608 before Christ.

Chest, at Chatham, for the relief of seamen, instituted, 1588.

Chiar-obscuro, the art of printing in, with three plates, to imitate drawings, first used, 1500.

Chimes on bells invented at Alost, in 1487.

Chimnies not known in England, 1200; only in the kitchen, or large hall, smoaky, where the family sat round a large stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, 1300.

China made in England at Chelsea, in 1752; at Bow, in 1758; and in several parts of England, in 1760; by Mr. Wedgwood, 1762; in Saxony 1706.

China porcelain first spoken of in history, 1591.

Chivalry began in Europe, 912.

Chocolate introduced into Europe from Mexico in 1520.

Cinnamon trade first begun by the Dutch, 1506; but had been known in the time of Augustus Cæsar, and long before.

Cinque Ports began, 1067; first received their privileges, 1216.

Circuits of the Judges first appointed, 1176.

Circumnavigators of England were Drake, undertaken in 1577; Cavendish, 1586; Cowley, 1683; Dampier, 1689; Cooke, 1708; Clipperton and Shelooek, 1719; Anson, 1740; Byron, 1764; Wallis, 1766; Carteret, 1766; Cook, 1768; 1772; 1776; continued

by King, 1780; and since by Portlock, &c. in 1788.
First that entered the Pacific Ocean was Magellan, a Spaniard, 1520. Other Spanish circumnavigators were Groslva, 1537; Avalradi, 1337; Mendana, 1567; Quiros, 1625. The Dutch circumnavigators were Le Maire, 1615; Tasman, 1642; Roggewin, 1721. M. Bougainville the Frenchman's voyage was 1766.
Cities first incorporated, 1201.

Cities and boroughs first represented in parliament, 1366.
Civil law revived in Italy, Germany, &c. 1127.

Clock-makers, three, from Delft, first in England, 1568.

Clocks, called water-clocks, first used in Rome, 158 before

Christ; clocks and dials set up in churches, 913; clocks

made to strike, by the Arabians, 801; by the Italians,

1300; a striking clock in Westminster, 1368; the first

portable one made, 1530; none in England that went

tolerably, till that dated 1540, maker's name N. O. now

at Hampton-court palace; clocks with pendulums, &c.

invented by one Fromantil, a Dutchman, about 1656;

repeating clocks and watches invented by one Barlow,

1676. Till about 1637, neither clocks nor watches

were general.

Cloth, coarse woollen, introduced into England, 1191;

first made at Kendal, 1390; medleys first made, 1614.

Coaches first used in England, 1580; an act passed to

prevent men riding in coaches, as effeminate, in 1601;

began to be common in London, 1605; hackney-coaches

began in 1634, when Captain Bailly set up four in

number. Were prohibited in 1635; fifty hackney-

coachmen only were allowed in 1637; limited to 200,

in 1652; to 300, in 1654; to 400, in 1661; to 700,

in 1694; when they were first licensed; to 800, in

1710; to 1000, in 1771. By the duty on coaches it

appeared, in 1778, 23,000 were kept in England, when

their duty amounted to 117,000l. The duty on coaches

in 1785, was 154,988l. in England; and, in Scotland,

only 9000l.

Coal discovered near Newcastle, 1234; first dug at New-

castle by a charter granted the town by Henry III. first

used, 1280; dyers, brewers, &c. in the reign of Ed-

ward the First, began to use sea-coal for fire, in 1350.

In consequence of an application from the nobility, &c.

he published a proclamation against it, 1398, as a public nuisance. Imported from Newcastle to London in any quantity, 1350; in general use in London, 1400; 600,000 chaldron used in London 1773; and 766,880 chaldrons in 1788; in 1792, there were 841,380 chaldrons; cinders, 6,270 chaldrons; and Scotch coals, 2,449 tons; in 1793 there were 800,510; in 1794, 788,744; in 1795, 887,159 chaldrons besides cinders, &c. Their duty yields the Duke of Richmond 23,000*l.* per annum, and in 1791, the quantity of 450,000 chaldrons, Newcastle measure, was cleared out, in 4956 vessels, for over sea and coastways, in 1791, there were 834,513 chaldrons, besides cinders, &c. The duties on coals carried coastways, besides those in London, amounted in 1788 to 182,745*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* at 5*s.* 6*d.* per chaldron. Those brought to London pay 10*s.* 8*d.* per chaldron. All the duties on coals, in 1783, was 445,811*l.* and in 1784, was 462,550*l.* in England; and in Scotland, for both these years, only 3000*l.* The whole of the duties in 1788, was 306,728*l.*

Jack-fighting instituted by the Romans, after a victory over the Persians, 476 before Christ.

Coffee-house, the first in England was kept by Jacob, a Jew, at the sign of the Angel, in Oxford, in 1650; Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant, who kept the first house for making and selling coffee in London, 1652. The Rainbow coffee-house, near Temple-bar, was, 1657, represented as a nuisance to the neighbourhood. Coffee first brought to England by Mr. Nathaniel Connepius, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage, at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1641; introduced to Marseilles, 1644.

Coffee-trees were conveyed from Mocha to Holland in 1616; and carried to the West Indies, in the year 1726; first cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718; its culture encouraged in the plantations, 1732.

Cof, the serjeant's, was originally an iron skull-cap, worn by knight's under their helmets: Blackstone says, it was introduced before 1259, to hide the tonsure of such renegado clerks as chose to remain as advocates in

the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon.

Coin—silver, first coined by Phidon King of Argos, 869 before Christ; silver money first coined at Rome, 269 before Christ; before then brass money only was used, a sign of no correspondence with the East, where gold and silver were used long before; coin first used in Britain, 25 before Christ; in Scotland of gold and silver, 223 after Christ; coin was first made round in England in 1101; silver halfpence and farthings were coined in the reign of John, and pence the largest current coin; gold first coined in England, 1087; groats first coined in Bohemia, 1301; copper money used only in Scotland and Ireland, 1399; gold next coined in England, 1345; groats and half groats the largest silver coin in England, 1531; the money in Scotland, till now the same as in England, began to be debased 1354; gold first coined in Venice, 1476; shillings first coined in England, 1505; crowns and half-crowns first coined, 1551; copper money introduced into France by Henry III. 1580; the first legal copper coin introduced, which put an end to private leaden tokens, universally practised, especially at London, 1609; copper money introduced into England by James I. 1620; milling coin introduced, 1662; halfpence and farthings first coined by government, Aug. 16, 1672; guineas were first coined, 1673; silver coinage, 1696; broad pieces of gold called in by government, and coined into guineas, 1732. One million was coined in 1710 from French Louis d'ors. Halfpence issued for the Isle of Man by England, 1786.

The
of
fil
17

T

T

of this
in fil
coins
then
natur
reign
63, 1
avena
be ab
year
poses
prefer
the gol
1773,

The whole money coined in England, since the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, including the debased silver of the three preceding reigns, up to the year 1793, was as follows:

By Queen Elizabeth	5,832,932
King James I.	2,500,000
Charles I.	- 10,499,544
Cromwell	- 1,000,000
Charles II.	- 7,524,105
James II.	- 2,737,637

Before the Revolution - 30,094,218

By King William III. including re-coinage	10,511,963
Queen Anne	- 2,691,626
King George I.	- 8,725,921
King George II.	11,966,576

Before the present reign 35,896,086

Total during the present reign, till 25th March, 1793, including re-coinage	51,073,362
---	------------

Total coined from the year 1558 to 1793, being 235 years 117,063,666

Of this 117,063,666l. sterling, there were 32,000,000l. in silver, long before the Revolution. The whole gold coinage did not exceed six millions; all payments till then being mostly made in silver; and so much is the nature of our coinage changed, that, during the present reign, the whole silver coinage has only amounted to 63,101l.

Avenant estimated the coin in the kingdom in 1711, to be about 12,000,000l. Anderson estimates it, in the year 1762, at 16,000,000l. and Mr. Chalmers supposes it, in 1786, to amount to 20,000,000l. and at present at 35,000,000l.

The gold coin brought into the Mint by proclamation, in 1773, 1774, and 1776, amounted to 15,563,593l. 10s. 8d.

The expence attending the loss in collecting, melting, &c. to government, was 754,019l. 19s. 9d.

Coin in bullion first legally permitted to be exported, 1663.

Coinage took place in America in 1792, when it began to issue gold and silver.

Coining with a die first invented, 1617; first used in England, 1620.

Collars of SS, in honour of St. Simplicius, the fashion of wearing began, 1407.

Commerce of England, in 1791.

Exports	-	-	7,000,000
---------	---	---	-----------

Imports	-	-	5,000,000
---------	---	---	-----------

			2,000,000
--	--	--	-----------

Re-imported goods			1,000,000
-------------------	--	--	-----------

Balance in favour			3,000,000
-------------------	--	--	-----------

Companies 12, first established in London, 1194.

Comedy, the first acted at Athens, on a scaffold, by Sufarian and Dolon, 562 before Christ; those of Terence first acted, 154 before Christ; the first in England, 1551.

Compass, Seaman's, invented in China, 1120 before Christ; said to be used at Venice, 1260; improved at Naples, 1302; its variation observed, 1500; its dipping, 1576.

Concert, the first subscription one was at Oxford, 1665; the first in London, was 1678.

Conic section, the first idea of, given 240 years before Christ.

Consul, English, the first one by that name in Italy, 1485; in Portugal, 1633.

Convicts first sent to Botany Bay, 1787.

Copper first imported from Virginia, Oct. 1730.

Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland, 1399; in France, in 1580; in England, the first legal, in 1609.

Copper mines first discovered in Sweden, 1396; in England, 1561; revived in England, 1689. Found in New York, 1722. The Paris copper-mine, in Anglesea has a bed of copper ore 40 feet thick, and supplies between 29 and 30,000 tons annually, 1790.

Corn first exported from Britain, 347; permitted by law, 1437; again, 1683; the bounties and importations paid by government from 1771 to 1788, amounted to 5,236,415*l.* nearly 291,000*l.* per annum. The exportation of corn in 1765, yielded 651,000*l.*

Cornwall, duchy, revenue yielded from 1763 to 1783 the sum of 233,764*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Cornelius Nepos published at Moscow, being the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29, 1762.

Coronation and anointing first used in England, 872.

Coronation, the first by a bishop, 457.

Coronation oath, the first in England, 979; that now used, introduced, 1377; altered, 1689. The first sermon at a coronation, 1041.

Coronation feast in England, the first, 1273.

Coronets for viscounts were first allowed by Henry VIII. for barons by Charles II. for earls by Henry III.

Corporation, invented by Numa, among the Romans, 118 before Christ; began in England, 1090.

Cotton-wool used in English manufactures in 1787; was valued at 7,500,000*l.* and weighed 22,600,000*lbs.*—

The quantity manufactured in 1791, was 32,148,906*lbs.*

One pound of cotton-wool, when spun, has been worth five pound sterling; and when wove into muslin and ornamented in the tambour, is worth 15 pounds, yielding 5,900*l.* per cent on the raw material. Again, one

pound of cotton has produced 205 hanks, each hank, when extended, measured 203,000 yards. In this manufacture, in 1787, there were in England and Scotland

143 water-mills, which have cost - 715,000

And 550 mule jennies, of 90 spindles each,

worth - - - 19,250

20,070 Hand jennies, of 80 spindles each,

worth - - - 140,490

Buildings, carding machines, &c. worth 125,260

Money employed in the manufacture 1,000,000

which gives employment to above 60,000 persons for spinning, and with its subsequent stage for preparation, employs near 360,000 men, women, and children.

The increase of this manufacture is as follows:

	Pounds Wt.	Value.
1781 —	5,101,920 —	2,000,000
1782 —	11,206,810 —	3,900,000
1783 —	9,546,179 —	3,200,000
1784 —	11,280,236 —	3,950,000
1785 —	17,992,888 —	6,000,000
1786 —	19,151,867 —	6,500,000
1787 —	22,600,000 —	7,500,000

The quantity imported was: lb.

British islands	-	6,600,000
French and Spanish settlements	-	6,000,000
Dutch settlements	-	1,700,000
Portuguese settlements	-	2,500,000
East Indies	-	100,000
Smyrna and Turkey cotton	-	5,700,000
		<hr/>
		22,600,000

And was applied as follows:

To the candlewick branch	-	1,500,000
To the hosiery branch	-	1,500,000
To silk and linen mixtures	-	2,000,000
To the fustian branch	-	6,000,000
To calicoes, muslins, &c.	-	11,000,000
		<hr/>
		22,600,000

Counties, first division of in England, 900.

Counties first sent members to parliament, 1258.

County-goals have cost building as follows, viz.

	£.	contains	170 cells.
Gloucester	18,000	—	26
Monmouth	4,000	—	86
Ipswich	13,000	—	30
Suffex	5,500	—	30
Oxford, City,	4,500	—	80
—, County,	10,000	—	140
Manchester	15,000	—	70
Preston	9,000	—	140
Stafford	18,000	—	300
Liverpool	25,000	—	100
Dorchester	12,000	—	160
Devon	20,000	—	

Cows, there were, in 1795, 8500 kept near London, which yielded about 28,713,000 quarts of milk, which sold to the milk-people for one penny three-farthings a quart, and yielded 209,365l. 12s. 6d. or 24l. 13s. 0d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per ann. per cow, at about nine quarts a day. The consumers paid three-pence per quart, which amounted to 358,912l. 10s. yielding a profit of 149,547l. 17s. 6d.

Couriers, or posts, invented by Charlemagne, 808.

Crayons, art of fixing them, discovered, 1748.

Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, first translated into the Saxon tongue, 746.

Crockery-ware invented, 1309 before Christ.

Crown, the first Roman that wore one was Tarquin, 616 before Christ; first used in England, 872; the first tiara, or triple one, used by the Pope, 1364; the first single one used by them was in 553; the first double one, in 1303.

Crown-lands in England, valued at per ann. 102,626l. 14s. 1d.; ordered by Parliament to be sold, whose leases are between 3 and 31 years unexpired, 1786.

Crusades to Palestine first began, 1095.

Culverins first made in England, 1534.

Currants first planted in England, 1533; brought from Zant Isle, 1582.

Customs on exports and imports first collected in England, about 979; first granted, 1274; amounted to but 14,000l. in 1580; farmed for many years for 20,000l. till 1590; to 50,000l. in 1592; to 148,000l. in 1614; to 168,000l. in 1622; to 300,000l. in 1642; farmed for 390,000l. 1666; amounted to 557,752l. in 1688, from 1700 to 1714, the net amount was 20,291,468l. which, on a medium, was 1,352,764l.; to 1,555,600l. in 1720; to 1,593,000l. in 1721; to 1,904,000l. in 1744; to 2,000,000l. in 1743; to 4,609,000l. in 1786; to 4,965,000l. in 1787; to 4,867,000l. in 1788; and to 6,890,000l. in 1790. The total produce of the duties of customs, excise, stamps, and incidents, for two years, viz. from the 10th of October, 1773, to the 10th of October, 1794; and from the

10th of October, 1794, to the 10th of October, 1795:

	Year ending Oct. 10, 1794.	Year ending Oct. 10, 1795.
Total produce of		
customs	4,044,923 15 6½	3,412,255 6 8½
Do. of excise	7,541,965 2 5½	8,739,013 11 9½
Do. of stamp		
duties	1,420,867 11 10	1,609,006 19 3
Do. incidents	2,368,839 5 10½	1,940,331 13 0½
	15,376,595 15 8½	
Tot. exceeding		
Revenue 1795	324,911 15 1½	

£. 15,701,507 10 10 15,701,507 10 10

Its officers deprived of voting for members of parliament, 1782; seizures at the custom-house amounted to 26,000*l.* in 1742.

Cutting for the stone was first performed on a criminal, at Paris, in 1774, with success.

Custom-house, London, first in England, 1559; burnt down and rebuilt, 1718.

Cyder, called wine, made in England, 1234.

Cyphers, digits, or figures in a ithmetic, invented by the Arabic Moor, 813.

Daicles was the first person crowned at the Olympic games, 752 before Christ.

Dancing by cinque paces introduced into England, from Italy, 1541; incorporated in France in 1659.

Danegelt first paid, 999; remitted, 1050.

Danes first arrived in England, 787; in Ireland and Scotland, 795; established the toll in passing the Sound, 1348.

Decimal arithmetic invented, 1602, by Simon Stevin, of Bruges.

De Courcy, had the privilege of standing covered before the Kings of England, granted by John, 1203.

Dedications to books introduced to get money, 1600.

Deeds in Old English, in Rymer's *Fœdras*, 1385.

Degrees, academical, first introduced, at Paris, before 1213.

Delf earthen ware invented at Firenza, 1450.

Diamonds first polished and cut at Bruges, 1489.

Diamond mines discovered in Brasil, 1730; that at Cou-
lour, in the East Indies, 1640; that at Raolconda in
1584; one sent from Brazil for the Court of Portugal
weighed 1680 carats, or 12 ounces and a half, valued
at 224 millions sterling. Governor Pitt's weighed 127
carats, and 106 after cutting, and sold for 135,000*l.* to
the King of France. That which belonged to Aureng-
Zeb weighed 793 carats. The Mogul's weighed 279
carats, worth 779,244*l.* The Grand Duke of Tufca-
ny's weighed 139 carats.

Dice invented, 1500 before Christ; 3000 pair stamped in
England, in 1775.

Dieu et mon droit first used as a motto by Richard I. on
a victory over the French, 1194.

Dispensations first granted by the Pope, 1200.

Distaff spinning first introduced into England, 1505.

Distilling first practised in 1150.

Distillation of spirituous liquors began in the 12th centu-
ry; in Ireland in 1590.

Distillery in 1786 yielded in England 421,193*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* 3
and in 1794 it yielded 680,573*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* If the tax
on malt, and the product of the Scotch distilleries are
included, it will be 900,000*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Divorce, the first at Rome, 229 before Christ.

Doomsday book began, 900; completed, 1086.

Dresden China invented, 1702.

Duelling, the first public one, 1096; with small swords
introduced, 1588.

Duties termed incident duties in 1787, yielded 2,000,000*l.*

Dying and dipping their own cloaths, the English so little
skilled in, till 1608; that they were usually sent white
to Holland, and returned to England for sale.

Earthen vessels first made by the Romans, 715 before
Christ; the first made in Italy 1710; the present im-
proved kind began in 1763, by Mr. Wedgwood.

East India voyage, the first from England, 1591.

East India Old Company began Dec. 31, 1600; united
with the New in 1700.

Eclipses, the most remarkable, of the sun, observed at
Sardis, and predicted by Thales, 585 B.C. At Athens,

424 B. C. At Rome, caused a total darkness at noon-day, A. D. 291. At Constantinople, 968. In France, 1033, June 29, dark at noon-day. In England, 5 Stephen, March 21, 1140, occasioned a total darkness. Another on the 22d of June, 2 Richard I. 1191, entire darkness, and the stars very visible at ten in the morning. In the same year, the true sun and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses. Another, 1331. A total eclipse of the sun in England, when the darkness was so great, that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost in the morning about ten, April 22, 8 George I. 1715.

Eclipses of the moon, total, observed by the Chaldeans, at Babylon, 721 B. C. At Syracuse, 413 B. C. In Asia Minor, 219 B. C. At Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus, 168 B. C. Another, which terrified the Roman troops, and prevented their revolt, A. D. 14.

Electricity, first idea of, given by two globes of brimstone, 1467; electric stroke discovered at Leyden, 1746; first known it would fire spirits, 1756; that of the Aurora Borealis in 1769.

Eleusinian mysteries first introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 before Christ.

Ell, or yard, in measure, fixed by the length of Henry the First's arm, 1101.

Emperor of Germany made elective, 996.

Engines, to extinguish fires, invented 1663.

England, the first geographical map of it, 1520.

England, first so named by Egbert, 829; first divided into counties, tythings, and hundreds, 890. Agreeable to the quota for raising sailors, in 1795, it was estimated that 2d. in the pound on the rents of the houses (according as rated in the parish books, their annal rent is 28,854,000l.) and the amount of the tax 240,450l. of which every man was at 25l. each. The net value at 20 years purchase is 577,080,000l. A calculation of it, in 1793, supposed it to contain 73,289,608 acres, whose annual rent is near 50,000,000l.;

Stock on the land	—	£. 145,000,000
Cash in Great Britain	—	50,000,000
Tonnage of shipping in London		175,000,000

Ditto in Great Britain	—	7,124,283
The merchandise imported	—	35,711,400
The Royal Navy, without ordnance		5,000,000
Manufactures	—	20,000,000
Houses and other buildings	—	2,000,000
Annual rent of the corn lands	—	2,000,000
Rent of pastures, meadows, &c.	—	7,000,000
Annual produce of cheese, butter, and milk		2,560,000
Of horses, yearly bred, full	—	300,000
Of hay consumed annually by horses,		7,400,000
The annual gross produce of England from lands and animals is as follows:		

1 Ten million of acres of wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, beans, &c. averaged at 4l. per acre,	—	£. 40,000,000
2 Four millions of acres of hay, clover, vetches, &c. at 50s. per acre		10,000,000
3 Eight thousand tons of hops, calculated from the duty of 7 years, at 50l. per ton, undried	—	400,000
4 One million of beeves fattening 20 weeks on grass, turnips, &c. at 1s. 6d. per week	—	1,500,000
5 Six millions of sheep ditto 13 weeks on ditto, at 6d.	—	1,950,000
6 Two millions of milch cows, the milk of each, for 40 weeks, worth 2s. 6d. per week	—	8,050,000
7 Wool produced, valued at	—	3,200,000
8 Ten millions of lambs weaned, at 5s. each	—	2,500,000
9 Two ditto of calves ditto, at 20s. each		2,000,000
10 Four ditto of pigs ditto, at 5s. each		1,000,000
		<hr/> 70,600,000 <hr/>

The Cambridge University estate is		60,000
Ditto Oxford	—	120,000
Bishopricks	—	120,000
Deanries and Chapters	—	140,000
Ecclesiastical livings	—	1,350,000
		<hr/> 1,790,000 <hr/>

England contains eight millions of inhabitants, and about seventy-four millions of acres of land, of which thirteen millions are inclosed in pasture, and eleven millions are arable; but it is thought that the land really employed in tillage does not exceed ten millions five hundred thousand acres. Allowing, on an average, two millions one hundred thousand acres to the cultivation of wheat, the annual produce will be about five million two hundred and fifty thousand quarters; out of this, seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred quarters are annually returned to the ground for seed, and seven hundred and twelve thousand five hundred quarters are consumed in distilleries, manufactories, &c. or destroyed by vermin, damps, and casualties. There remains, then, of the yearly produce, three million seven hundred and fifty thousand quarters; or, to be liberal, and allowing for the rye, oatmeal, and barley, that may be used, and supposing it all fairly converted into provision, the utmost that can be made will be, in bread, two thousand million pounds weight; being two hundred and fifty pounds weight each person annually, or something less than eleven ounces per day. By the foregoing calculation, the whole cultivation of wheat in England will not allow each person eleven ounces per day in bread. Of the produce of the pasture land, the following is a summary:

	Pounds.
Veal - - - - -	108,000,000
Beef - - - - -	600,000,000
Lamb - - - - -	81,000,000
Mutton - - - - -	360,000,000
Pork and Pig - - - - -	122,000,000
Bacon - - - - -	80,000,000
Fowl, fish, &c. - - - - -	10,000,000
Dairy supplies thrown into meat	39,000,000

1,400,000,000

or for each person per day, seven ounces and a half of meat. After dividing the nation into four distinct classes, the following is supposed to be the real consumption and supply:

CONSUMPTION.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
First class	Bread 638,750,000	Flesh	593,125,000
2d class	— 593,125,000	—	501,875,000
3d class	— 410,625,000	—	273,750,000
4th class	357,500,000		31,250,000
	32,500,000		26,000,000
	— 390,000,000	—	57,250,000
	20,32,500,000		1,426,000,000

SUPPLY.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Bread	— 2,000,000,000		
Flesh			
Veal	- - -	-	108,000,000
Beef	- - -	-	600,000,000
Lamb	- - -	-	81,000,000
Mutton	- - -	-	360,000,000
Pork and Pig	; - -	-	122,000,000
Bacon	- - -	-	80,000,000
Fowl, fish, &c.	- - -	-	10,000,000
Dairy supplies thrown into meat		-	39,000,000
By importation in live beasts; stock			
30,000; 10,000 hogs	- - -	-	26,000,000
By importation in corn and flour			
more than exported	- 32,500,000		
	2,032,500,000		

1,426,000,000

By the report of the Committee of Agriculture, it appears that the total amount of waste lands is as follows:

In England	—	6,250,470
Wales	—	1,528,307
Scotland	—	14,218,224

Total 21,997,001

By the calculations of the Committee, it is computed that the cultivation of the waste lands would yield to the nation an income of above twenty millions a year! —For more, see SHEEP MANUFACTURES, WOOL, COTTON, POOR RATES, WASTE LANDS, &c.

Engraving on metal invented, and consequently rolling-press printing, 1423; on copper, as now used, 1592; in mezzotinto, and improved by Prince Rupert, of Palatine, 1648; to represent wash, invented by Barable, a Frenchman, 1761; crayon engraving invented at Paris, by Bonnet. 1769.

Engraving on wood invented by Alb. Durer, 1511.

Epsom mineral spring first discovered, 1630.

Era, that of Nabonassar, was 747 before Christ; Philip, or death of Alexander, 324 before Christ; of Contracts, or Seleucidæ, 312 before Christ; the Christians made their era the birth of Christ, which was A. M. 3962, but did not use this reckoning till the year 600, using in the mean time the civil account of the empire; the Mahometans began their hegira (for so they term their computation) from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, when he was driven thence by the Philarchæ, A. D. 617; the Grecians reckon by Olympiads, the first of which is placed in the year of the world, 3187; but this account perishing under the Constantinopolitan Emperors, they reckoned by indictions, every indiction containing 15 years, and the first beginning A. D. 313, which among chronologers are still used; the Romans reckoned first from the building of their city, which was, A. M. 3113, and afterwards from the 16th year of the Emperor Augustus, A. M. 3936, which reckoning was used among the Spaniards till the reign of Ferdinand, the Catholic; the Jews had divers epochs; as, 1. from the creation of the world in the beginning of time; 2. from the universal deluge, ann. 2656; 3. from the confusion of tongues, ann. 2786; 4. from Abraham's journey out of Chaldea into Canaan, ann. 2021; 5. from the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt, ann. 1451; 6. from the year of the jubilee, ann. 2449; 7. from the building of Solomon's Temple, ann. 2932; and, 8. from the captivity of Babylon, A. M. 3357; but in historical computation of time, are used only the two most ordinary epochs, the world's creation, and Christ's appearance in the flesh; the Christian era began to be used in Italy, &c. in 525, and in England in 816.

Equestrian statue, the first was that of Louis XIV. of France, founded at one cast, in 1699.

Etching on copper invented with aqua fortis, 1512.

Excise, the first used in England, 1643. The duties (net) paid into the Exchequer for England and Scotland:

	l.	s.	d.
1786 amounted to	6,045,782	6	10½
1787 ————	6,842,807	11	3
1788 ————	6,764,155	8	2
1789 ————	7,106,067	16	9
1790 ————	7,667,473	2	9½
1791 ————	7,182,107	10	4½
1794 ————	7,545,969	18	5½
1795 ————	8,789,013	11	9½

Exchequer bills invented, 1696; first circulated by the Bank, 1706.

Expences during the wars, in

William III ^d .s reign	30,446,382
During Queen Ann's reign	43,360,008
During George I st .s reign	6,048,267
War began 1739 —	46,418,689
War began 1756 —	111,271,996
The American war —	139,171,876
Spanish and Russian armaments	2,800,000
Debt contracted from 1792 to 1795	70,000,000

Exports from Great Britain in 1700 were 7,302,716l. 8s. 7d. imports were 5,970,175l. 13s. 10d. in 1786, yielded 5,600,000l. in 1787, amounted to 5,700,000l. In 1788, exports were 18,296,166l 12s. 11d. the imports were 17,804,024l. 16s. 1d.

Faenza's earthen ware invented, 1299.

Fairs and markets first instituted in England by Alfred, about 886. The first fairs took their rise from wakes, when the number of people then assembled brought together a variety of traders annually on those days. From these holidays they were called *feriæ*, or fair.

Fans, muffs, masks, and false hair, first devised by the harlots in Italy, and brought into England from France, 1572.

Farthings were coined in silver by Henry VIII. 1522; in in copper by Charles II.

- Feudal system first introduced into England, 1066; into Scotland, 1090.
- Figures in arithmetic introduced into Europe from Arabia, 991; into England in 1253.
- Fire artillery in England, the first in Europe, 1347.
- Fire engines to force water invented, 1663; those now in use, in 1752.
- Fire, method invented to prevent its spreading, by Mr. David Hartley, 1764.
- Fire-ships first invented, 1588.
- Fire under water invented, 622.
- Fire-watch first established in London, Nov. 12, 1791.
- Fish brought to London by land carriage, first practised in 1761.
- Fish oil used in London amounted annually to 300,000l.
- Fish, the encrease of, is said to be in the following proportion:—A flounder of two ounces contains 133,407 eggs or spawn; one of 24 ounces, 1,357,403—Herrings, weighing from four ounces to $5\frac{1}{2}$, from 21,283 to 36,960—Lobsters, from 14 to 36 ounces, contain 21,699—Mackarel, 20 ounces, 454,961—Prawns, about 3,806—Shrimps, from 2,849 to 6,807—Smelts, from 14,411 to 38,278—Soal of five ounces, 38,772; one of 14 ounces and a half contains 100,362. To which may be added the eel, which produces 3,686,760, and a ling 19,248,625.
- Flag, the honour of given, by the Dutch to England, 1674.
- Flowers, the art of preserving them in sand discovered, 1633.
- Forest, New, in Hampshire, made, 1081.
- Foundling Hospital first erected in Paris in 1677.
- Franking letters first claimed, 1660; commenced, 1734; restrained, 1764, and 1775, and 1783.
- French language and customs first introduced into England, 1060.
- Fruits of foreign countries first brought into Italy 700 years before Christ.
- Fruits and flowers, sundry sorts, before unknown, were brought into England in the reigns of Henry VII. and VI. from about 1500 to 1578. Among others of less note, the musk and damask roses, of great use in medicine; and tulips. Several sorts of plumb-tree,

and currant plants; also saffron, woad, and other drugs, for dying, attempted to be cultivated, but without success.

Fulling of cloth invented by the Romans.

Galleys first used with three rowers to each oar, 786 before Christ. They came from Corinth.

Gamut, in music, invented by Guy L'Aretin, 1025.

Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported till 1509; musk melons and apricots cultivated in England; the pale gooseberry, with sallads, garden-roots, cabbages, &c brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois, 1520; the damask rose brought here by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII; pippins brought to England by Leonard Mascall, of Plumstead, in Suffex, 1525; currants, or Corinthian grapes, first planted in England, 1555, brought from the Isle of Zant, belonging to Venice; the musk rose, and several sorts of plumbs, from Italy, by Lord Cromwell; apricots brought here by King Henry VIII's gardener; tamarisk plant from Germany, by Archbishop Grindal; at and about Norwich the Flemings first planted flowers unknown in England, as gilly-flowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c. 1567; woad originally from Thoulouse, in France; tulip-roots first brought into England from Vienna, 1578; asparagus, artichokes, oranges, and lemons, introduced into England about this time; cauliflowers somewhat later; also beans, peas, and salads, now in common use, 1660.

Gauging invented, 1570.

Gauze, lawn, and thread manufactures, began at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1759, which in 1784 yielded 575,185*l*. and employed 26,684 hands. In gauze alone 350,000*l*. Gazettes, the first published in England was at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665; the London Gazette was first published Feb. 5, 1665-6. One was ingeniously forged for a stock-jobbing purpose, Nov. 1787; the first published at Paris was in 1723; at Leipzig in 1715.

Gilding with leaf gold on bole ammoniac, art of, invented by Margaritone, 1273; on wood, 1680.

Glass introduced into England by Benedict, a Monk, 674; glass windows began to be used in private houses in

- England, 1180; glass first made in England into bottles and vessels, 1557; the first plate-glass for looking-glasses and coach-windows, made at Lambeth, 1673; in Lancashire in 1773.
- Globe of the earth, first voyage round it was by Magellan, 1591; the second by Sir Francis Drake, 1580; the third by Sir Thomas Cavendish, 1586; by Lord Anson, in 1740; and by Capt. Cook, in 1768. See CIRCUM-NAVIGATORS.
- Golden Bull of the empire commenced 1356.
- Gold first coined in England, 1344; and raised from 40s. to 48s. per ounce, in 1546.
- Gold mines were discovered by the Spaniards in America, in 1492, from which time to 1731, they imported from thence into Europe above 6000 millions of pieces of eight, in registered gold and silver, exclusive of what were unregistered.
- Gold discovered in Malacca, Oct. 27, 1731; in New Andalusia, 1785; in Ireland, in the mountain called Craughawn, in Wicklow, in Sept. 1795.
- Goodwin sands first overflowed, 1100.
- Grammarians, the first regular ones flourished 276 before Christ.
- Grapes brought to England, and planted first at Blaxhall, in Suffolk, 1552.
- Great seal of England first used, 1050.
- Green, Saxon, invented,
- Green dye for cotton invented by Dr. R. Williams, 1777.
- Gregorian calendar first used, 1582.
- Greek first introduced into England, 1491.
- Grist-mills invented in Ireland, 214.
- Guards for the King's person first instituted, 1486.
- Guelphs and Ghibelins began 1140.
- Guineas were first coined, 1673, from gold brought from the Coast of Guinea.
- Guineas 30s. each in 1696; reduced from 22s. to 21s. in 1717; called in 1776.
- Guinea, the first slave trade on this coast by the English, was opened by John Hawkins, assisted by a subscription of sundry English gentlemen: he sailed from England with three ships, purchased negroes, sold them at His-

paniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, and ginger, 5 Eliz. 1563.

Gun-powder invented, 1330; first made in England, 1418; first used in Spain, 1344.

Guns, great, invented, 1330; used by the Moors, at the siege of Algesiras, in Spain, in 1344; used at the battle of Cressy, in 1346, when Edward had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle; they were used at the siege of Calais in 1347; in Denmark, 1354; at sea, by Venice against Genoa, 1377; first used in Spain, 1406; first made in England of Brasses, 1635; of iron, 1547; invented to shoot whales, 1731; first used in England, at the siege of Berwick, 1405; bombs and mortars invented, 1634.

Hackney-coaches first used, 20 in number, in London, 1625; prohibited their increase by Charles I. 1635. See COACHES.

Handkerchiefs first manufactured at Paisley, in Scotland, 1743, when 15,886l. worth were made; in 1784 the manufacture yielded above 164,385l.

Hair-powder in use in 1590.

Hanged, drawn, and quartered, the first punishment of the kind, 1241.

Harmonica, or musical glasses invented, 1760, by Dr. Franklin.

Harrowgate mineral spring discovered, 1571.

Hats invented at Paris, 1504; first made in London, 1510.

Heidelberg's first great wine vessel or tun built, 1343.

Helioscope invented, 1625.

Hebrew points invented, 475.

Hemp and flax first planted in England, 1533. There are 180,000 lb. of rough hemp used in the cordage and sails of a first rate man of war. In 1783, the nation paid 1535l. bounty to encourage its cultivation. In 1784, 2165l. were paid; and in 1785 there was 2396l. paid.

Heraldry had its rise, 1100.

Heraldic lines for colours in coats of arms invented, 1639.

Hertulaneum, the ancient city of, discovered, 1730.

Herring fishery first practised by the Hollanders, 1164.

Herring pickling first invented, 1397.

Holborn first paved, 1417.

Holy war first undertaken, 1096.

Holt mineral springs discovered, 1728.

Hops first used in malt liquors in England, 1525; the duty for those produced in Kent and Suffex, in 1792, yielded 170,000*l.*; in 1793 was 162,112*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; 1794 it was 190,196*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; in 1795 it was 82,323*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*½.

Hops, the parliament petitioned against it, as a wicked weed, 1428.

Horse-guards instituted, 1550.

Horses exported from England, from 1750 to 1772, were 29,131.

Horse-shoes were introduced into general use in the 9th century; first made of iron in 1481.

Hospitals in England have a revenue of above 250,000*l.* Greenwich alone has near 70,000*l.*

Hour-glasses invented 150 years before Christ.

Hydraulic fire engines invented, 1682.

Hydraulic chemistry invented, 1746.

Hydrostaticks taught by Archimedes, 200 before Christ.

Lambick verse, invented by Archilocus, who flourished 686 before Christ.

Ieh Dien, the Bohemian motto, first used by the Prince of Wales, after the battle of Cressy, 1346.

Jesuit's Bark introduced into France in 1650; in general use, 1680.

Impalements in heraldry introduced, 1206.

Impeachment, the first of a Chancellor, and the first by the Commons, 1386.

Indigo first produced in Carolina, 1747.

Indulgences first granted by Rome, 1190.

Inhabitants of the principal cities of Europe, at the distance of a century, from the most approved authors, are—

	In 1688.		In 1788.
London	696,000	————	1,100,000
Paris	488,000	————	800,000
Madrid	400,000	————	160,000
Marseilles	200,000	————	180,000
Lyons	250,000	————	150,000
Naples	200,000	————	354,000
Rome	200,000	————	157,000

Amsterdam	187,000	—	185,000
Venice	134,000	—	100,000
Bourdeaux	100,000	—	200,000
Dublin	69,000	—	170,000
Rouen	66,000	—	100,000
Bristol	48,000	—	50,000
Cork	40,000	—	90,000
Liverpool	20,000	—	60,000

Inoculation first tried on criminals, 1721.

Inscriptions first collected for publications, 1505.

Insurances on ships and merchandise, Suetonius conjectures, that Claudius was the first contriver of, 43.

Insurance on shipping began in England, 1560.

Insurance-offices first set up in London, as follows:

Hand in Hand	1696	London	1721
Sun Fire	1706	Royal Exchange	1722
Union	1714	Phoenix	1783

the duty which was laid on in 1782, at 1s. 6d. each hundred pound insured, in

		l.	s.	d.
1788	yielded	96,173	7	5
1789		101,647	8	6
1790		105,888	16	7

Insurance policies were first used at Florence in 1523.

Interest first mentioned for the word usury, 1624.

Interest first mentioned as legal, 1199, at 10 per cent.—in 1300, 20 per cent.—in 1558, at 12 per cent.—in 1571, at 10 per cent.—1625, at 8 per cent.—in 1749, the funds were reduced from 4 to 3½ and 3 per cent.

Ireland has about 2,000,000l. levied annually.

Iron discovered by the burning of Mount Ida, 1406 before Christ.

Iron first cast in England, at Backstead, Suffex, 1544.

Iron first discovered in America, in Virginia, 1715.

Iron bullets first used in England, 1550.

Iron-wire, English; before 1568, all made and drawn, by main strength alone, in the forest of Dean, and elsewhere, until the Germans introduced the drawing it by a mill. The greatest part of iron-wire and ready-made wool-cards, hitherto imported.

Iron mill for slitting bars, the first in England was set up at Dartford, 1590. New method of making bar-iron

316 IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

from pig-iron, by Mr. Cort, of Gosport, in 1785, and superior to Swedish iron.

Isthmian games instituted by Syfiphus, King of Corinth, 15 years after the rape of Ganymede, 1326 before Christ.

Italian method of book-keeping, published in England, 1569.

Jewels were first worn by Agnes Sorrel, in 1434.

Journals of the House of Peers, the first taken, 1550.

Jupiter's satellites discovered by Jansen, 1590.

Juries were first instituted in England, in 970.

Kingdoms, origin of, by Nimrod, at Babylon, 2233 before Christ.

King's speech, the first delivered, 1107, by Hen. I.

Knitting stockings invented in Spain about 1550.

Knives first made in England, 1563.

Labour of husbandmen at different periods, from 1568 to the year 1788, in England :

1568	————	4d per diem.
1620	————	4½
1632	————	6
1647	————	10
1662	————	6
1688	————	8
1698	————	8
1716	————	9
1740	————	10
1760	————	1 0
1788	————	1 4

Lace, Flanders, more valuable than gold—one ounce of fine Flanders thread has been sold in London for 4l.—Such an ounce made into lace may be here sold for 40l. which is ten times the price of standard gold, weight for weight.

Lacteals, the, discovered by chance, in opening a dog by Afellius, July 23, 1662; in birds, fish, &c. by Mr. Hewson, surgeon, of London, 1770.

Land-carriage fish first brought to London, 1761.

Land-tax was established in 1688, at the Revolution, from which period it has yielded, to the year 1796, above 319 million of pounds. See TAXES.

Counties.	Parts of the Land-tax.	Members of Parliament.
Bedford	7	4
Berks	10	9
Bucks	12	14
Cambridge	9	6
Chester	7	4
Cornwall	8	44
Cumberland	1	6
Derby	6	4
Devon	21	26
Dorset	9	20
Durham	3	4
Essex	24	8
Gloucester	12	8
Hereford	5	8
Herts	11	6
Huntingdon	4	4
Kent	22	18
Lancaster	5	14
Leicester	9	4
Lincoln	19	12
Middlesex	80	8
Monmouth	3	3
Norfolk	22	12
Northampton	12	9
Northumberland	4	8
Nottingham	7	8
Oxon	10	9
Rutland	2	2
Salop	7	12
Somerset	19	18
Southampton	14	16
Stafford	7	10
Suffolk	20	16
Surry	18	14
Suffex	16	28
Warwick	10	6
Westmorland	1	4
Wilts	13	34
	469	440

Counties.	Parts of the Land-tax.	Members of Parliament.
Brought forward	469	440
Worcester	— 9	9
York	— 24	30
Wales	— 11	24
	—	—
	513	5P3
	—	—

Lanterns invented by King Alfred, 890.

Lapis calaminaris discovered in England, 1561.

Laquer varnish first used in the stead of gilding, 1633.

Latin ceased to be spoken in Italy, 581.

Lawns and thread gauze were, in 1784, manufactured at Paisley, to the value of 164,385l. 16s. 6d $\frac{1}{2}$.

Leaden pipes for conveying water invented, 1236.

Leo IX. the first Pope that kept up an army, 1054.

Letters invented by Memnon, the Egyptian, 1822 before Christ.

Library, the first private one, the property of Aristotle, 534 before Christ; the first public library of which we have any certain account in history was founded, at Athens, by Hipparchus, 526 B.C.—The second of any note was founded at Alexandria by Ptolomy Ph ladelphus, 284. It was burnt when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B.C. (400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe)—The first library at Rome was established, 167—At Constantinople, founded by Constantine the Great, about A. D. 335; destroyed, 477.—A second library formed from the remains of the first at Alexandria, by Ptolomy's successors, and reputed to have consisted of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water for their baths, for six months, by burning books instead of wood, by command of Omar, caliph of the Saracens, 642—The Vatican at Rome, by Pope Nicholas V. 1446. Rebuilt, and the library considerably improved, by Sixtus V. 1588—The Imperial of Vienna, by Maximilian I. about 1500—The royal of Paris, by Francis I. about 1520—The Escorial at Madrid, by Philip II. 1557—Of Florence, by Cosmo de Medicis, 1560—The Bodleian at Oxford, founded 40 Eliz. 1598—The Cottonian,

formerly kept at Cotton-house, Westminster, founded by Sir Robert Cotton, about 1600. Appropriated to the public use and benefit, 13 William III. 1701; partly destroyed by fire 1731; removed to the British Museum, 1753 - The Radcliffeian, at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left 40,000*l.* to the University for that purpose, 1714 - At Cambridge, 1720, to which Geo. I. gave 5000*l.* to purchase Dr. Moore's collection. Lights of the Zodiac discovered, 1659.

Linen first made in England, 1253. Now began the luxurious to wear linen, but the generality woollen shirts.

Table linen very scarce in England, 1386.

Linen stamped for sale in Scotland, from 1772 to 1784.

Yards.

Value.

1773	10,748,110½	-	462,751 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 11½ <i>d.</i>
1774	11,422,115	-	492,055 13 8
1775	12,134,683½	-	561,527 10 2
1776	13,571,948½	-	638,873 9 8
1777	14,793,888½	-	710,633 18 7½
1778	13,264,410½	-	592,023 5 4½
1779	12,867,238	-	551,148 3 3½
1780	13,410,934½	-	622,187 16 4½
1781	15,177,800½	-	738,482 13 11½
1782	15,348,44½	-	776,098 7 5½
1783	17,074,777½	-	866,983 10 6
1784	19,138,593	-	937,617 1 11½

Linen weavers, a company of, from the Netherlands, established in London, 1386.

Linen-staining first known in England, 1579.

Load-stone attraction known in France before 1180.

Logarithms invented by Sir John Napier, of Scotland, 1614.

Log line in navigation used, 1570.

London first governed by a Mayor and Common Council, 1208; and enjoys an annual income of 120,000*l.* Has above 7000 streets, &c. covers upwards of 3000 acres of land, and its circumference more than 23 miles.

London, the first bridge of, built of stone, 1212.

Longitude discovered by Harrison's time-piece, 1764.

Looking-glasses made only at Venice, 1300.

Lord Mayors shews instituted, 1453; the feast instituted 1501.

420000

770000

known 3. 1. 20

120 IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

Lotteries, the first mentioned by historians, for sums of money, 1630; established, 1693.

Lotteries, for repairing the fortifications on the coasts of England, in 1569, and drawn at the west end of St. Paul's cathedral, was for pieces of plate. The first in France was in 1657.

Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, 180.

Magnets, artificial, invented in England, 1751.

Magnifying glasses invented by Roger Bacon, 1260.

Magic lantern first invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.

Malacca gold mines discovered, 1731.

Malt liquor used in Egypt in 450 before Christ; excise on it in England, 1697; the duty is 14s. d. The duty on malt spirits for 1783, 1784, 1785, and 1786, amounted to 1,451,998l. 1s. 1 d. The duty on malt for 1784 and 1785, was 514,668l. In 1788 the duties on beer yielded about 1,666,152l. and on malt, 1,328,103l. and malt spirits the sum of 509,167l. See BZER.

Manchester navigation opened June 17, 1761.

Manufactures in England produced annually, in 1783:

	£.		£.
Woollen	16,800,000	Lead	1,650,000
Leather	10,500,000	Tin	1,000,000
Flax	1,750,000	Iron	870,000
Hemp	890,000	Plating, steel, &c.	3,400,000
Glass	630,000		
Paper	710,000		51,310,000
Porcelain	1,000,000	Other manufac.	5,250,000
Silk,	3,350,000		
Cotton	960,000		56,560,000

The value of British manufactures annually exported, except the British dominions:

	Six years average, ending with 1774.	Six years average, ending with 1792.
To Denmark and Norway	£.97,034	£.160,131
To Russia	132,257	278,054
To Sweden	22,090	41,573
To the East country	62,996	78,674
Carried forward	314,377	558,434

	Six years average, ending with 1774.	Six years average, ending with 1792.
Brought forward	£.314,377	£.558,434
To Germany —	431,223	763,160
To Holland —	741,886	746,715
To Flanders —	332,667	386,054
To France —	87,164	717,807
To Spain and the Canaries	878,066	605,055
To Portugal and Madeira	578,951	643,553
To the Streights and Gibraltar	136,713	250,228
To Italy and Venice	618,817	722,221
To Turkey —	65,189	73,026
	<hr/> 4,185,053	<hr/> 5,466,253

The value of British manufactures annually exported to the British dominions in Europe.

	Six years average, ending with 1774.	Six years average, ending with 1792.
To Ireland —	£.1,024,231	£.1,352,291
To the Isle of Man	2,893	17,717
To Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	36,201	73,342
To Greenland —	2	11
	<hr/> 1,063,327	<hr/> 1,443,361

The value of British manufactures annually exported to all countries, without Europe.

	Six years average, ending with 1774.	Six years average, ending with 1792.
To the British Colonies, in America —	£.310,240	£.697,205
To the States of America	2,216,824	2,807,306
To the West Indies	1,209,265	1,845,962
To the East Indies	907,240	1,921,955
To New Holland —	—	3,171
To Africa —	449,364	568,663
To the South Whale Fishery	—	75
	<hr/> 5,093,639	<hr/> 7,844,345

- Map of England, the first, 1520, by George Lilly; the first of Russia, 1560.
- Maps and Globes invented by Anaximander, 600 before Christ; that of the moon's surface invented at Dantzick, 1647.
- Maps and sea-charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, 1489.
- Masquerades, the first in Scotland, Friday, Jan. 15, 1773.
- Mariner's compass. See COMPASS.
- Mechanical arts in Britain in greater perfection than in Gaul, 298.
- Medicinal simples first brought from the East into Europe, 1200.
- Mercator's charts invented, 1556.
- Merchant Taylors, first so named, 1501.
- Mercury discovered to be anti-venereal, 1512; first given to patients under inoculation, in 1745.
- Mercury rendered malable, discovered by Mrs. Orbelin, at Vienna, 1785.
- Microscopes first used in Germany, 1621; the double ones discovered, 1624; solar microscopes invented, 1740.
- Mile, the length of it first determined, 1593, to consist of 5280 feet, or 1760 yards; so that a square mile contains 27,178,400 square feet, or 640 square acres. See SPACE.
- Military uniforms first used in France by Louis XIV.
- Mirrors invented in silver by Praxiteles, 228 before Christ.
- Mississippi trade began Nov. 28, 1716.
- Monarch, the first sole, in England, 828.
- Monastery, the first founded, to which the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270; the first in Britain, 596.
- Money first made at Argos, 894 before Christ; has increased 18 times its value from 1290 to 1789; and twelve times its value from 1530 to 1789. Silver has increased 30 times its value since the Norman conquest, viz. a pound in that age was three times the quantity what it is at present, and ten times its value, in purchasing any commodity.
- Monk, the first was Paul of Thebais, about 250.
- Months first received their names from Charlemagne, 790; altered by the French, in 1792.

Moorfields levelled and first planted, 1614; converted to Finsbury-square in 1789.

Mortars for bombs first made in England, 1543.

Mourning, white, used in Spain for the last time, 1495.

Mulberry-trees first planted in England, 1609.

Mum first invented at Brunswick, 1489.

Musical notes invented, 1070; such as are at present used, 1334.

Muskets first used in France, at the siege of Arras, 1414; in general use, 1521; in the Netherlands, 1567.

Mullins from India, first worn in England, 1670; 324,852 pieces were sold by the East India Company, in 1789.

Mullins were first manufactured in England, in 1781.

Napier's bones, invented by Sir John Napier, 1617.

National debt, first contracted in Henry VI's. reign 1,430l.

the present national debt commenced, and was near 5,000,000l. in 1697; at the death of King William, in 1702, it was 14,000,000l. at the death of Queen Anne, in 1713, it was 50,000,000l. reduced in 1717 to 46,603,100l. in 1727, the interest of it was reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. Before the war, in 1740, the debt was 46,382,650l. bearing the interest of 1,903,961l. It was 64,593,797l. 16s. 9¹/₂d. in 1747. In 1749, after the war, it was 78,166,906l. bearing interest of 2,765,608l. having increased by nine years war 31,784,256l. at the beginning of the war in 1755, it was 75,077,264l. bearing interest of 2,654,016l. was 74,780,886l. 8. 2¹/₂d in 1757, when the interest was reduced to 3 per cent. at the end of the war in 1763 it was 146,582,844l. bearing interest of 4,840,822l. having increased, by eight years war, 71,505,580l. and was 127,497,619l. in 1772, when its interest amounted to 4,526,392l. per ann. In 1775, it was 135,943,051l. whose interest was 4,440,812l. having by 12 years peace been reduced 10,639,793l. In 1786, three years after the American war, it was 266,725,097l. whose interest was 9,536,026l. having been increased by that war 130,782,046l. At Midsummer, 1796, it was 360,000,000l. and in 1790, amounted only to 242 millions, besides the unfunded debt of 30 millions, including the navy and exchequer bills, &c. This sum at 4l. per ounce, will weigh about

five millions pounds Troy weight. It would require 47,265 pounds weight in ten pounds Bank notes, having 512 notes to one pound. This sum in cash, if put into carts, each containing 1000 lb. and have two horses to draw, allowing 40 feet to each cart, would load 5000 carts, and cover 37 miles in length, with a remainder of 116 carts in the the 38th mile. Were it to be laid down in guineas in a line, would extend above 4,300 miles in length. In 1794 the national debt was 260 millions sterling, and if a man was to count 100 shillings per minute for 12 hours a day, it would take him 1797 years, 283 days, 9 hours, and 20 minutes. The whole of this sum being 5,200 millions of shillings, and the coinage standard being 62 shillings in the Troy pound, its whole weight will be 83 million 709 thousand and 968 pounds, which will require 41,936 carts, each to have a ton weight, to convey it to any place; or supposing a man could carry 100 pound weight from London to York, it would require 838,670 men to perform it; and if all these men were to walk in a line at only one yard distance from each other, they would cover 456 miles and a half and 70 yards. The breadth of a shilling being one inch, and if all these shillings were laid in a strait line, close to one another's edge, the line they would cover would be 83,070 miles, which is 8,070 miles more than double the circumference of the globe.

Supposing the interest of this sum to be only 3¹ per cent. per ann. it amounts to 9 millions 1 hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Quere. Is there in the whole universe as much gold in circulation as would discharge this debt? If this is not sufficient, is there as much gold and silver in circulation as would be sufficient for the purpose?

National debt of America was only 16 millions in 1791. Nautical inventions and improvements considerable, 1302. Navigable canals, the first in England, 1134. See CANALS. Navy of England, at the time of the Spanish Armada, was only 28 vessels, none larger than frigates. James I. increased ten ships of 1400 tons, of 64 guns, the largest then ever built.

Needl
154
phe
chil
anc
don
on
Negro
150
Newfo
Newfo
A P
e
A n
th
Th
Af
t
t
In
d
e
In
I
In
i
In
i
S
In
c
t
t
Th
In
r
r
Aug.
Aug.

Needles were first made in England by a native of India, 1545, the art lost at his death; recovered by Christopher Greening, 1560, who was settled with his three children, Elizabeth, John, and Thomas, by Mr. Damer, ancestor of the present Earl of Dorchester, at Long Grendon, in Bucks, where the manufactory has been carried on from that time to this present day.

Negro adventure, the first to America, by the Spaniards, 1508; the first from England, 1562.

Newfoundland fishery began, 1517.

Newspapers, first published in England, was April, 1588.

A private newspaper, called Weekly Courant, was printed in London in 1622.

A newspaper was printed by Robert Barker, at Newcastle, in, 1639.

The Gazette was first published at Oxford, Aug. 22, 1642.

After the Revolution, the first daily paper was called the Orange Intelligencer; and from thence to 1692, there were 26 newspapers.

In 1696 there were 9 weekly papers, but only one daily paper, besides the votes of parliament, published in London.

In 1709, there were 18 weekly and one daily paper, the London Courant.

In 1724, there were 3 daily, 8 weekly, and 10 evening papers three times a week.

In 1792, in London were published 13 daily, 20 evening, and 9 weekly papers; in the country 70, and in Scotland 14 country newspapers.

In 1795, there were 38 published in London, 72 in the country, 13 in Scotland, and 35 in Ireland, in all 158 papers; 14 in London are daily, 10 are three times a week, 2 twice a week, and 2 are weekly.

Their annual produce to government in 1788, was 129,000*l*.

In 1753 the number printed was 7,411,757

1760 - - 9,404,790

1790 - - 14,035,639

Aug. 1791 to 1792, there were 14,794,193 *l*.

which yielded - 118,498 0 0

Aug. 1792 to 1793 - 17,073,621

which yielded - 142,280 3 7

The number conveyed by post before the improved plan by Mr. Palmer, was 2,000,000 per ann. after the plan took place in 1794, amounted to near 12,000,000 per ann.

New Forest, in Hampshire, made 1081.

New-river cut finished in three years time; the manager, Mr. Hugh Middleton, knighted by King James; runs 50 miles, and has about 200 bridges over it, 1609; brought to London, 1614.

New-stile first introduced into Europe, 1582; into Holland, and the Protestant States, 1700; into England, 1752.

Nonjurors began to pray for George III. and his family, May 25, 1788.

Northamptonshire navigation began Aug. 7, 1761.

Notary, Public, began in the first century.

Nunnery, the first in England at Folkestone, 630.

Oak saw-dust first discovered useful in tanning, 1765.

Oil consumed in London in 1775 cost 300,000l.

Olives first planted in Italy, 562 before Christ.

Olympiads, 1st in 776; 2d in 772; 3d in 768; 4th in 764; 5th in 760; 7th in 752; 10th in 740; 13th in 728; 15th in 720; 16th in 716; 17th in 712; 21st in 696; 23d in 688; 24th in 1684; 25th in 1680; 27th in 672; 28th in 668; 29th in 664; 39th in 624; 43d in 608; 46th in 596; 55th in 560; 56th in 556; 60th in 540; 61st in 536 before Christ.

Opera, the first in London, was in York-buildings, in 1692. The first at Drury-lane, was in 1705; by Handel, in 1735.

Oratorio, the first in London, was performed at Lincoln's-inn playhouse, in Portugal-street, in 1732.

Orbits of the planets first determined by a Saxon clergyman, 1681.

Orbit, parabolic of comets explained, 1680.

Organs brought to Europe from the Greek empire, were first invented and applied to religious devotion in churches, 758.

Orphan's fund in London began about 1391.

Orrery invented, 1670.

Packet to Ireland by Milford Haven began 1787.

Padlocks were invented at Nuremberg, 1540.

Painting, the art of, first introduced at Rome from Hetruria by Quintus, who on that account was stiled Pictor, 291 B. C.—The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome by Mummius, 146 B. C.—In oil, said to have been invented by John Van Eyck, who, with his brother Hubert, were the founders of the Flemish school, 1415.—The first picture was an Ecce Homo, 1455.—In Chiara Oscuro, 1500, introduced into Venice by Venetiano, 1450; into Italy by Antonello, 1476.

Paisley manufactory, from 1743 to 1744, produced 353,407 yards, value 15,886l.

Pantheon in Oxford-street, opened as an opera-house March 1791; burnt down Jan. 14, 1792.

Paper made of cotton was in use in 1000; that of linen rags in 1319; the manufacture of introduced into England, at Dartford, in Kent, 1588; scarce any but brown paper made in England till 1600; white paper first made in England, 1690; made of the Asbestos at Danbury, in Connecticut, in North America, by Mr Beach, who discovered a fine kind there in 1792. Stamped paper first used in Spain and Holland in 1555.

Paper-money first used in America, 1740; revived in 1788.

Parchment invented by King Attalus, of Pergamus, 887.

Pardons, the first granted at coronations, 1327.

Paris first paved with stones, 1186.

Parishes in England first laid out, 640, when it had 45,000; afterwards reduced to 9,700, besides chapels, 1527. In 1776, there were 14,563.

Parish registers were first introduced by Lord Cromwell's order, 1538.

Park, the first in England, made by Henry I. at Woodstock, 1123.

Park, St. James's, drained 1537, planted, 1668, greatly improved 1774.

Parliament, the first in England, 1216; triennial, 1651; the first septennial one, 1716.

IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

TABLE of Parliaments since 1715.

	BEGAN.	ENDED.	Y.	M.	D.
Geo. I.	17 Mar. 1715	10 Mar. 1721	5	11	21
	10 May 1722	5 Aug. 1721	5	2	27
Geo. II.	28 Nov. 1727	18 April 1734	6	4	21
	13 June 1734	28 April 1741	6	10	15
	25 June 1741	18 June 1747	5	11	24
	13 Aug. 1747	8 April 1754	6	7	26
	31 May 1754	20 Mar. 1761	6	9	20
Geo. III.	19 May 1761	12 Mar. 1768	6	9	21
	10 May 1768	30 Sept. 1774	6	4	20
	29 Nov. 1774	1 Sept. 1780	5	9	3
	31 Oct. 1780	25 Mar. 1786	3	4	25
	18 May 1784	23 June 1790	5	2	3
	25 Nov. 1790	20 May 1796	5	6	25
	12 July 1796				

Correct statement of the Increase of Representatives in Parliament, from the reign of Henry VIII. to James I.

Henry VIIIth, added	-	38
Edward VIth.	-	44
Mary	-	25
Elizabeth	-	62
James the First	-	27
Total	-	<u>196</u>

The following remark shews the disproportion between the representation of Middlesex and Surry, with London and Westminster: and six boroughs, who elect an equal number of representatives:

Places.	Electors.	Members.
London	7000	4
Westminster	10,000	2
Middlesex	3500	2
Surry	4500	2
Southwark	2000	2
	<u>27,000</u>	<u>12</u>

Paroc
Parth
Partic
Patent
Patron
Pawn
Pearl
Pearl
Peers
Pend
Penny
an
to
men
in
prov
Pens
Penfio
And
131.
Stud
Penfio
Pepper
Indi
179
Peruke
Eng
Persian
Peter's
Pheafa
fore
Phosph
phos

Newton	—	1	send	2
Old Sarum	—	1	—	2
Midhurst	—	1	—	2
Castle Rising	—	2	—	2
Marlb rough	—	3	—	2
Downton	—	4	—	2
		—		—
		12		12
		—		—

Parochial assessment for the poor began, 1572.

Parthenian games first instituted, 1262 before Christ.

Parties, Court and Country, first distinguished, 1621.

Patent granted for titles, first used, 1344.

Patronage of churches commenced, 402.

Pawnbrokers first began, 1457.

Pearl-ashes manufactory first set up in Ireland, 1783.

Pearls, artificial, were invented, 1686.

Peers' eldest sons first permitted to sit in parliament, 1550.

Pendulums for clocks invented, 1656.

Penny-post set up in London and suburbs, by one Murray, an upholsterer, 1693, who afterwards assigned the same to one Dockwra; afterwards claimed by the government, who allowed the latter a pension of 200l. a year, in 1711. First set up in Dublin, 1774. It was improved considerably in and round London, July, 1794.

Pens for writing were first made from quills in 635.

Pension of 20l. granted a lady for national services, 1514.

Another 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum, 1536. Another, 13l. 6s. 8d. for the maintenance of a gentleman in studying the laws of the kingdom, 1558.

Pensioners, band of, instituted, 1590.

Pepper early known to Europe, as growing in the Hither India. Black pepper vines discovered in Jamaica, in 1793.

Peruke, the first worn in France, 1620; introduced into England, 1660.

Persian trade began, 1569; opened through Russia, 1741.

Peter's-pence first paid Rome by England, 790.

Pheasants brought to Europe by the Argonauts, 1250 before Christ.

Phosphorus, artificial fire, discovered, 1699. Hermetic phosphorus was made in 1677.

Physic garden, the first cultivated in England by John Gerrard, surgeon, of London, 1567; that at Oxford, endowed by the Earl of Danby, 1652; that at Cambridge began, 1763. Physic garden, Chelsea, began, 1732.

Physic, the practice of, was confined to ecclesiastics, from about 1206 to about 1500.

Pins brought from France, 1543, and were first used in England by Catherine Howard, Queen of Henry VIII. Before that invention both sexes used ribbons, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver, and gold.

Pipes of lead for the convenience of water, invented to be cast, 1539.

Pippins first planted in England, in Lincolnshire, 1585.

Pistols first used by the horse, 1544.

Pitch and tar made from pitcoal, discovered at Bristol, 1779.

Plaster of Paris, the way first found out for taking a likeness in, by And. Verocchio, 1470.

Plate-glass manufactory established in Lancashire, in 1773; first made in France, 1688.

Plays first performed in England, 1378; that by the parish clerks, in 1390. Suppressed by parliament in 1647; restored, 1639.

Pleadings in courts of judicature first permitted, 788; first used in the English tongue, 1362.

Poet Laureat the first, 1487.

Political arithmetic explained, 1661.

Politicians, the term first used in France, 1569.

Poor Rates in England began in 1573. (Besides the country rates for their support, they have 258,710l. per ann. in charitable donations.)

	£.
Poor Rates in 1580 amounted to	188,811
1680	665,562
1698	819,000
1760	1,556,804
1783	2,131,486
1784	2,185,889
1785	2,184,904

Pope Stephen III was the first who was carried to the Lateran on men's shoulders, 752; Pope Celestine III.

kicked the Emperor's (Henry IV.) crown off his head, while kneeling, to shew his prerogative of making and unmaking kings, 1191.

Population of England in 1377 was 2,092,978 souls

in 1483 — 4,688,000

in 1688 — 6,500,000

in 1786 — 8,000,000

An accurate list of all such towns as contain 400 houses (or more) which pay the duty on houses and windows, [as laid before the House of Commons in 1781] with the number of houses and cottages contained in the counties at large.

N. B. The towns are arranged in a series of hundreds, from the greatest number downwards, to 400.

London,		Bath	1173	Walsal	644
Westmin		Deptford	926	Wolverhampt.	683
ster & the	52,540	Lincoln	906	St. Edmunbury	648
Borough		Shrewsbury	904	Chichester	621
Bristol	3947	Colchester	828	Croydon	612
Liverpool	3274	Gloucester	841	Dorchester	523
Manchester	2519	Hereford	810	Whitby	548
Oxford	2316	Canterbury	881	Doncaster	514
Norwich	2302	Coventry	890	Wakefield	544
Birmingham	2291	Salisbury	804	St. Philip Gloc.	553
York	2285	Sunderland	792	Folkstone	530
Newcastle	2219	Chatham	765	Stamford	576
Sheffield	2092	Maidstone	727	Alnwick	513
Cambridge	1925	Kensington	700	Shields	578
Leicester	1561	Northampton	706	Mansfield	510
Plymouth	1510	Walcot	786	Newark	538
Leeds	1529	Worcester	721	Windfor	428
Greenwich	1555	Reading	672	Newbury	453
Nottingham	1533	Stockport	612	Wisbeach	469
Exeter	1474	Scarborough	628	Macclesfield	419
Derby	1350	Deal	600	Carlisle	430
Hull and Co.	1370	Rocheſter	607	Taviſtock	489
Whitehaven	1326	Woolwich	690	Tiverton	435
Cheſter	1244	Lancaster	604	Darlington	444
Ipswich	1244	Chelſea	610	Stockton	431
Stoke Damer.	1151	Lynn	662	Bradford	403
Dover	1193	Yarmouth	682	Halifax	440
Hackney	1168	Wincheſter	610	Leominſter	440

Hertford	401	Loughbro'	440	Ludlow	430
Feverham	452	Boston	469	Litchfield	407
Gravesend	401	Grantham	451	Kingston	431
St. John's	440	Brentford	477	Mitcham	462
Ramsgate	450	Edmonton	474	Richmond, S.	400
Sandwich	406	Haltwhistle	455	Wandsworth	449
Preston	402	Hexham	402	Warwick	495
Warrington	479	Peterborough	473	Carmarthen	450

☞ There is no town in the counties of Bucks, Cornwall, Huntingdon, Rutland, or Westmoreland, which numbers 400 houses.

Number of Houses and Cottages in England and Wales.

Bedford	7,264	Huntingdon	5,800	Suffex	14,880
Berks	11,560	Kent	36,447	Somerset	28,556
Bucks	13,015	Lancaster	43,092	Southamp.	17,999
Cambridge	12,582	Leceister	15,835	Stafford	25,825
Chester	21,938	Lincoln	15,835	Suffolk	27,950
Cornwall	18,185	Middlesex	62,123	Surry	28,553
Cumberla.	16,261	Norfolk	33,194	Warwick	26,705
Derby	17,431	Northum-		Westmo.la.	6,097
Devon	40,789	berland	17,861	Wilts	22,134
Dorset	14,554	Berwick	678	Worcester	12,166
Durham	16,351	Nottingh.	14,246	Yorkshire	98,278
Essex	26,375	Northampt.	23,799	Wales	59,296
Gloucester	20,465	Oxford	13,654		
Hereford	9,318	Rutland	1,474	Total	935,434
Hertford	11,036	Salop	18,213		

Porcelain and tea from China, first spoken of in history, 1590.

Porcelain of Saxony brought to perfection, 1709.

Port-holes in ships of war introduced, 1545.

Porter. See BEER.

Post horses and stages established, 1483.

Posts, regular, established between London and most towns of England, Scotland, Ireland, &c. 1635.

Post-offices first established in Paris, 1462; in England, 1581; established in Germany in 1641; regulated by parliament, and made general, 1656; and in Scotland, 1695. Increased as follows:

		£	
1644	it yielded	5,000	per annum.
1654	—	10,000	
1664	—	21,900	
1674	—	43,000	
1685	—	65,000	
1688	—	76,318	
1697	—	90,505	} gross amount.
1710	—	111,461	
1715	—	145,227	
1723	—	201,804	
1744	—	235,492	
1764	—	432,048	
1788	—	141,829	} management,
		276,466	
		418,295	} net produce,
1789	—	132,733	} mangemen ^r ,
		308,109	
		440,842	} gross amount.
1790	—	139,650	} management,
		340,424	
		480,074	} gross amount ^r ,
1791	—	125,070	} management.
		356,818	
		481,888	} gross amount.

The mail first conveyed by stage coaches, began Aug. 2, 1785; began to be conveyed to Waterford by Milford Haven, 1787. The increase of the revenue by the mail coaches was above 30,000*l.* in 1789.

Potatoes first brought to England, from America, by Hawkins, in 1563; introduced into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1586, and were not known in Flanders till 1650.

Pottery, great discoveries made in it, by Mr. Wedgwood, 1763.

Powdering the hair first introduced, 1590.

Presbyterian meeting-house, the first in England at Wandsworth, in Surry, Nov. 20, 1572.

Pressing seamen commenced, in 1355.

Prince of Wales, the title of, first given to the King's eldest son, 1286.

Printing invented by J. Faust, 1441; first made public by John Guttenburgh, of Mentz, 1458; brought into England by William Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471, who had a press in Westminster-abbey till 1494; first patent granted for it, 1591; first set up in Constantinople, 1784. **Printing in colours** invented, 1626.

Privy Council instituted by Alfred, 896.

Prize-money is by Government divided into eight equal parts, and distributed in the following proportions: —

Captain to have three eighths, unless under the direction of a Flag Officer, who in that case is to have one of the said three eighths; Captains of marines and land forces, sea Lieutenants, &c. one eighth; Lieutenants of marines, Gunners, Admirals' Secretaries, &c. one eighth; Midshipmen, Captain's Clerk, &c. one eighth; Ordinary and Able Seamen, Marines, &c. two eighths.

—Given at St. James's, the 17th day of April, 1793.

Prometheus struck fire from flints, about 1715 before Christ; he, being the first person, is said to have stolen it from Heaven; became author of all the arts among the Greeks, 1687 before Christ.

Protectorate. That of the Earl of Pembroke, began Oct. 1216; ended by his death the same year — Of the Duke of Bedford, began 1422; ended, by his death, September, 1435—Of the Duke of Gloucester, began April, 1483; ended, by his assuming the royal dignity, June, 1483—Of Somerset, began 1547; ended, by his resignation, 1549—Of Oliver Cromwell, began December, 1673; ended, by his death, 1658—Of Richard Cromwell, began 1658; ended, by his resignation, April, 1659

Protestants first began, 1530.

Public-houses, a power of licensing them first granted to Sir Giles Montpesson and Sir Francis Michel, for their own emolument, 1620. Their number in Great Britain, in 1790, was 76,000.

Public-funds originated at Florence, 1344.

Pumps first invented, 1425,

Purple, discovery of it, about 500 before Christ.

Quadrants, solar, introduced 290 before Christ.

Queen's Ware Pottery invented in 1763, by Wedgewood.

Quicksilver, use of, discovered, in refining silver ore, 1549.

Quills were first used for pens in 635.

Rainbow, theory of, given, 1611.

Rains, storms, and winds, first painted by Lorenzetti, 1330.

Record, the first in the English language is in 1415.

Reformation began by Wickliffe, 1370; completed by Henry VIII. 1534; established by Elizabeth, 1558.

Regatta on the Thames, June 22, 1775.

Registers of births, marriages, and burials began in 1533.

Regimental Cloathing for the army introduced into France by Louis XIV.

Regnant Queen, the first in England, 1553.

Rent in England first made payable in money, 1135, instead of kind.

Reprisals at sea first granted, 1295.

Revenue of England. See CUSTOMS, EXCISE, &c. TAXES, &c; at the Revolution did not exceed 2,100,000*l.* but in 1786 yielded 12,588,481*l.*; in 1787, 12,546,112*l.*; in 1791, above 16,000,000*l.*; in 1793 it was only 14,138,492*l.*; in 1794, was 14,776,891*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; in 1795, was 15,701,507*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

That the church revenues afford only a moderate competency to the clergy, will be found by the present actual value of their receipts; from which it will appear that the revenue of the episcopal clergy amounts to 120,000*l.* per ann.

Deans and chapters (about 1,700 persons) to 140,000*l.*

Universities to 180,000*l.* per ann.

Inferior clergy to 1,350,000*l.*

This latter revenue is subdivided amongst 11,755 churches, of which, at the commencement of Queen Anne's bounty, there were 5,597 livings, the incomes of each did not exceed 50*l.* per annum. The number of the established clergy is about 18,000, and, with their family and dependents, probably make up an hundred thousand persons; which, computing the population of the kingdom at 8,000,000, is about an eightieth part of the people.

Rice had its first cultivation in South Carolina, by chance, 1702.

Rice was cultivated in Ireland in 1585; in England, 1690.

Rivers in England began to be made navigable, 1135. See CANALS.

Roads in the Highlands of Scotland were begun by Gen. Wade, in 1726, and finished 1737.

Roads in England first repaired by act of parliament, 1524.

Roman Emperor, the first that properly had that title was Augustus Octavius, 27 before Christ.

Roses first planted in England, 1522.

Roses first consecrated, as presents from the Pope, 1526.

Royal Navy of England, the first so called, 1512.

Royal Records of England first commenced, 1101.

Royalty Theatre, in Well-street, Rosemary-lane, opened April 20, 1787.

Rum imported into England, in 1789, was 3,300,000 gallons, besides what was smuggled. Its duty was 46,943l. 10s. and the profits to the importers were 151,250l.

Russia began their new year from Jan. 1, 1700.

Saddles in use, 340.

Saffron first brought to England by a pilgrim, 1389; cultivated, 1582.

Sail-cloth first made in England, 1590.

Salt mines in Staffordshire discovered, 1670; rock salt was discovered about 950; in Poland, in 1289.

Salting herrings after the Dutch method first used, 1416.

Saltpetre first made in England, 1625.

Salt and incident duties, in 1786, amounted to about 1,400,000l. in 1787, to 1,800,000l.; in 1788, to 1,812,969l.

Salt duties in England, in 1785, was 361,670l.; in 1790, amounted to 411,000l.

Saturn's satellites first discovered, 1608; ring discovered, 1634.

Saxon-green, in dying, invented, 1744.

Scarcity-root, a kind of parsnip, introduced and propagated in England first by Dr. Letsome, 1787.

Scarlet dye invented, 1000; first used at Bow, near Stratford, 1643.

Scenes first introduced into theatres, 1533.

Scissars were introduced into Italy from Africa before the Christian era.

Sealing charters and deeds first used in England, 1065.

Sealing-wax introduced into general use in 1556.

Seals not much in use with the Saxons, but they signed parchments with the crosses, impressions of lead being affixed. There was a seal of King Edward's, at Westminster, about 1188. Coats of arms were not introduced into seals, till 1218. Great seal of England first used to crown grants, &c. 1050; stolen in 1784.

Seas, the sovereignty of England over the British seas maintained by Selden, and measures taken by the government in consequence, 8 Charles I. 1633.

Sedar chairs were introduced into England, 1734.

Sects of religions in the world are said to amount to 973, all at variance with each other.

Semper Eadem first used as the motto for the arms of England, Dec. 13, 1702.

Sextant invented by Tycho Brahe, at Augsburg, in 1550.

Sheep from England first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture, 1467. The number in England is from 20 to 25 millions. The value of their wool 3,200,000*l*. Expence in manufacturing it 9,000,000*l*. Exported annually upwards of 3,000,000*l*. Number of persons employed in manufacturing it are above one million. From the wool-grower to the consumer, a piece of cloth passes through 100 different hands. The average price of a fleece 2*s*. 6*d*. each.

Sheriffs first appointed, 1079.

Sheriffs first appointed in London, 1189.

Shillings first coined in England, 1505.

Ship. The first seen in Greece arrived at Rhodes from Egypt, 1485 before Christ; the first double decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burden, by order of Henry VII. 1509; it was called the Great Harry, and cost 14,000*l*.; before this 24 gun ships were the largest in our navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper decks only. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Decharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII. 1500.

Ship-building, the art of, attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors; the first ship (probably a galley) being brought from Egypt to Greece by Danaus, 1485 B.C — A first-rate man of war requires above 60,000 cubic feet of timber, and uses 180,000 lb. of rough hemp in the cordage and sails for it. The ground on which the timber for a 74 gun ship would require to grow, would be 14 acres. It requires 3,000 loads of timber, each load containing 50 cubical feet. 1500 well-grown trees, of two loads each, will cover 14 acres, at 20 feet asunder. 3000 loads of rough oak, at 2s. per foot, or 5l. per load, will cost 1500l.

Shipping in England, of the navy, contained in

	Tons.	Mariners.
1588	31,385	15,272
1660	62,594	
1675	69,681	30,951
1688	101,032	
1695	112,400	45,000
1704	104,754	41,000
1715	167,596	
1721	158,233	
1727	170,862	
1741	198,385	
1749	228,215	17,000
1754	226,246	10,000
1760	300,416	70,000
1774	276,046	
1781	422,760	101,978

Shipping first registered in the River Thames, 1787. The number registered in the British dominions, in 1791, was 15,647, being 636 more than in 1790. On Sept. 30, 1791, England and Scotland possessed 1,365,000 tons of mercantile shipping; which, estimated at eight guineas per ton, including the rigging and stores, may be valued at 11,466,000l.; and that 80,000 seamen were employed in navigating these ships. The keeping up of this stock of shipping, reckoning the wear and tear at 12l. per cent. causes the annual sum of 1,375,920l. to be expended among ship-builders, sail-makers, and the numerous artificers employed about ships; after which a clear profit of 687,960l. remains

in the pockets of the owners of those ships, every year; reckoning such profit at 6l. per cent. of the sum employed; the whole profit on mercantile shipping being reckoned at 18 per cent.

Shoes of the present fashion first worn in England, 1633; but the buckle was not introduced till 1670.

Side-saddles first used in England, 1380.

Signals at sea first devised by James II. 1665.

Silk, wrought, brought from Persia to Greece, 323 B.C.

From India, 274 after Chr. Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the Senate, prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Heliogabulus first wore a garment all silk; silk-worms were brought to Europe 300 years later; silk at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and thought to grow like cotton, on trees, 210; the Emperor Aurelian, who died in 275, denied his Empress a robe of silk, because too dear. Silk introduced into Europe by some monks, 551; some monks, who had been in India, in 555, brought from thence silk-worms' eggs to Constantinople, where raw silk was in time produced in abundance, and worked up into manufactures at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c. &c. Charlemagne sent to Offa, King of Mercia, in 780, a present of a belt, a Hunnish sword, and two silken vests; in 1130 Greek manufactures of silk, brought by Roger, King of Sicily, to Europe, settled at Palermo, where they taught the Sicilians, not only to breed up the silk-worms, but to spin and to weave silk; which art was carried afterwards to Italy and Spain, and also to the South of France, a little before Francis I. who brought it to Touraine. Venice inveigled silk weavers from Greece and Palermo, in Sicily, 1207; silk mantles worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball, at Kennelworth Castle, in Warwickshire, 1286; silk manufactured in England, 1504; first silk-manufacture in France, 1521; raw silk not produced there till a long time afterwards; first worn by the English clergy, 1534; silk-worms and mulberry-trees propagated by Henry IV. through all France, 1559; broad silk manufacture from raw silk introduced into England, 1620;

Lombe's famous silk-throwing machine, erected at Derby, in 1719; it contains 26,586 wheels, one water wheel moves the whole, and in a day and a night it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine silk. Silk first imported from Persia through Russia, 1742.

Silver first coined at Rome, 269 before Christ.

Silver Penny, the largest coin in England, 1302.

Silver raised from three shillings and nine-pence to four shillings per ounce, in 1544.

Silver mines first discovered in Germany, 950.

Silver mines discovered at Brittany, in France, Nov. 1730; in Devonshire, 1294; at Patosi, 1545; at Cusco, 1712.

Silver plate, or vessels, first made use of in England, by Welfred, a Northumbrian bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 709; silver knives and forks, spoons, and cups, a very great luxury, 1300.

Surnames introduced into England by the Normans, and adopted by the nobility, 1200.

Slave-trade from Congo and Angola, began by the Portuguese, in 1482.

Slave-trade began with England, 1563; in S. America, 1550; abolished by the Quakers, 1784. Their importation by Abbe Reynal is said to have been 9,000,000 of slaves, of which it is said to be 60,000 annually. Abbe Reynal says there are, in America and the West Indies, full 1,400,000.

In 1768 Great Britain purchased	53,100
America	— 6,300
France	— 23,500
Dutch	— 11,300
Portugal	— 8,700
Denmark	— 1,200

104,100 at about 15l. each, which amounts to 1,582,000l. sterling, but bought by barter. In 1793 they sold, on an average, for 30l. or 35l. each.

In 1788 the slaves in the West India islands, belonging to Great Britain, were,

In Jamaica	_____	174,000	} Total 410,000 Slaves.
Barbadoes	_____	80,000	
Antigua	_____	36,000	
Grenada and the Grenadines	_____	40,000	
St. Christopher's	_____	27,000	
St. Vincent's	_____	15,000	
Dominica	_____	15,000	
Anguilla, Tortola, &c.	_____	14,000	
Nevis,	_____	10,000	}
Monserat	_____	9,000	

Slippers first used about 1570.

Smithfield first paved, 1615.

Soap first made at Bristol, 1524.

Sowing corn, &c. the art of, taught by Ceres, 1409 before Christ.

Space, many determined by the following calculation of Jedediah Buxton, of Elmton, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, who proved, in 1751,

200 Barley corns	} are contained in one solid inch.
300 Wheat corns	
512 Rye corns	
180 Oats	
40 Peas	
25 Beans	
80 Vetches	
100 Lintels	
2304 Hairs one inch long	

Speaker of the House of Commons first chosen, 1340.

Speaking trumpets invented by Kircher, a Jesuit, 1652.

Spectacles invented by Spina, a monk of Pifa, 1299.

Sphere invented by Archimedes of Syracuse, 209 B. C.

Spinning-wheel invented at Brunswick, 1530; another invented by Mr. Swindell, at Stockport, in Yorkshire, which finishes, on each spindle, three lays of 30 hanks to the pound in one hour, 1785.

Spurs in use before 1400.

Stamp paper for covering of walls of room, first introduced in Spain and Holland, 1555. Flock or velvet paper first used, 1620.

Stamp duties first instituted in England in 1694.

	l.	s.	d.
Yielded in 1785 the sum of	1,175,350	0	0
1786 —————	1,162,827	7	5½
1787 —————	1,168,185	10	8
1788 —————	1,257,115	18	4
1789 —————	1,214,966	16	8
1790 —————	1,293,431	16	5
1791 —————	1,277,970	15	11
1794 —————	1,240,635	1	10

Standing armies began in France, by Charles VII. in 1445.

Starching linen first introduced into England, 1552.

Statutes first printed, 1483.

Statute miles first ascertained in England, 1593.

Steam engine invented for taking ballast or gravel out of rivers, and for raising great quantities of water, and patents granted for, 1618.

Steel may be made three hundred times dearer than standard gold, weight for weight; six steel wire springs for watch pendulums weigh one grain, to the artist 7s. 6d. each, equal to 2l. 5s.; one grain of gold only 2d.

Stirrups first used in the 6th century.

Stockings, silk, first worn by Henry II. of France, 1559.

Howell says, that in 1560, Queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black silk knit stockings by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more. He adds, that Henry VIII. that magnificent and experienced prince, wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded in silk. His son, Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings, by his merchant, Sir Thomas Gresham, and the present was then much taken notice of; consequently the invention of knit silk stockings came from Spain. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing, at the house of an Italian merchant, a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, from thence ingeniously made a pair like them, which he presented to the Earl of Pembroke, and were the first of the kind made in England, 1564; the weaving of them was invented by the Rev. Mr. Lec, of Cambridge, 1589.

Stone buildings first introduced into England, 980.

Stone bullets in use in England so late as 1514.

Stone church, the first was built in London, 628.

Stone, artificial, for statues, &c. discovered by a Neapolitan; introduced by Mrs. Coade, near London, 1760.

Stone cured by a medicine, for which government paid Mrs. Steevens a premium, June, 1739.

Stops in Literature introduced, 1520; the colon, 1580; semicolon, 1599.

Store-cask for a brewery was made by Mr. Layton, in Southwark, which would contain 8000 casks of 16 gallons each. Its diameter 55 feet 6 inches, and in depth 20 feet, all of English oak. Finished Jan. 1792. See **BEER.**

Strand, London, first built on, 1353.

Straw used for the King's bed, 1234.

Stucco work revived by D'Udine about 1500.

Style altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 years before Christ; again at Rome, by taking twelve days off the calendar, 1582; the Gregorian stile received at Paris, by taking off ten days, Dec. 15, 1512; at London, by taking eleven days off the calendar, Sept. 2, 1752.

Sugar first mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a physician, 625; originally from China, and the East; produced in Sicily, 1148; first produced in Madeira, 1419; in the Canary islands, in 1503; carried to the West Indies by the Portuguese and Spaniards, 1510; cultivated at Barbadoes, 1641; sugar-refining first discovered by a Venetian, in 1503; practised first in England, 1659; was first taxed in England in 1685; imported into England in 1789, above 1,936,440 hundred weight, for which duty to the amount of 1,189,814l. 12s. 2d. was paid. The profits to the importers amounted to 3,515,763l. in 1790.

Sunday schools first established in Yorkshire, 1784; became general in England and Scotland in 1789.

Sun-dials invented. 558 B. C.; the first erected at Rome, when time was divided into hours, 308 B. C.

Supremacy of the Pope above the Emperor introduced, 607.

Supremacy. The first prince that shook off the yoke of Rome, and settled the supremacy in himself, was Henry VIII. 1533. See OATH.

Supplies granted during the reign of		£.
King William	—	72,047,369
Queen Anne	—	122,373,531
George I.	—	79,832,160
George II.	—	276,349,773
George III. to Michaelmas 1788	—	450,041,321
		<hr/>
		1,000,644,154

Surnames first used, 1102; became common, 1200.

Survey of England made, at first by order of Alfred, 900; by William the Conqueror, 1080; by Charles II. 1663.

Swearing, the vice of, introduced, 1072.

Talmud made 117 before Christ.

Tamarisk plant first brought from Germany, 1560.

Tanning leather, a new and expeditious method invented, 1795.

Tapestry invented by Sir Francis Crane, 1619; for the encouragement of which King James I. gave 2000l. to build a house at Mortlake, in Surry, 1619.

Tar, mineral, discovered at Colebrook-dale, Shropshire, in 1779.

Tar-water first recommended by Bishop Berkely, 1744.

Taxes paid by Great Britain and Ireland, in 1791, amounted to 23,725,349l. The net produce paid into the Exchequer of England amounts to

	£. 15,500,000
The expence of collecting the above	1,379,871
Bounties and allowances	—
	<hr/> 536,180

Poor rates and county expences

17,416,051

Charitable donations to the poor

2,100,587

Public hospitals, including Greenwich

258,710

Turnpikes in England and Scotland

250,000

Parochial assessments, &c.

500,000

Income of cities, towns, and corporations

100,000

Ditto in Scotland

500,000

100,000

Carried forward

21,225,349

IMPROVEMENTS, &c. 145

Brought forward	£.21,225,349
Navigable canals, rivers, &c.	150,000
Lighting, watching, and paving streets	200,000
Civil establishment of Scotland	100,000
Income and taxes in Ireland	2,000,000

Paid by the public 23,675,349

The produce of all the permanent taxes, from

Jan. 5, 1783	to Jan. 5, 1784	was	10,194,259
1784	1785	—	10,856,996
1785	1786	—	12,104,798
1786	1787	—	12,389,955
1787	1788	—	12,923,134
1788	1789	—	13,007,641
1789	1790	—	13,433,068
1790	1791	—	14,072,978
1791	1792	—	13,993,000
1792	1793	—	14,534,000
1793	1794	—	13,953,000
1794	1795	—	13,627,000
1795	1796	—	14,632,000

Bounties paid in London, 1788	£.309,818
In the out-ports	120,000
By the excise allowance, &c.	34,814
By the Salt-office on fish	4,758
Customs in Scotland	63,035
Salt-office in ditto	3,755

536,180

The expences of collecting amounts,

Custom-house salaries	383,291
Fees paid to the offices there	115,800
Expences in the West Indies	7,454

Carried forward 506,545

Brought forward	506,545
Excise expences	410,515
Stamp-office duty ditto	51,61
Salt-office ditto	27,204
Taxes ditto	117,674
Hackney-coach office, &c. ditto	8,494
	<hr/>
	1,122,126
Post-office expences	122,564
Expenditure in Scotland	135,182
	<hr/>
	1,379,872
Bounties paid in 1788 was	536,180
	<hr/>
	1,916,052

It employs in collecting the customs,

Clerks, &c.	4,618
Excise ditto	4,477
Stamp-office, tax, and other offices	898
In Scotland for the like purposes	1,466

Number of officers employed are 11,459

Tea first brought into Europe by the Dutch East India Company, early in 1591; tea, coffee, and chocolate, first mentioned in the statute books, 1660; a quantity of tea brought from Holland by Lord Arlington and Lord Ossory, 1699; the Americans refused to receive it with a duty, 1773. In 1787, about 18,852,675 lb. were imported by the East India Company, besides what was brought by clandestine trade and smugglers. The duty for 1788, was 112,105l. 1s. 6d.

Telegraphs invented, 1687; put into practice by the French, in 1794; by the English in 1796.

Telescopes invented by Z. Jansen, a spectacle-maker at Middleburgh, 1590; the first reflecting one made on the principles of Sir Isaac Newton, 1692.

Theatre; that of Bacchus, at Athens, the first ever erected, built by Philos, 420 before Christ. The ruins still exist—The first royal licence for one here was in 1574 to James Burbadge and four others, servants to the Earl

of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside, or in any part of England; but long before their time miracles were represented in the open fields, where the devil appeared in person on the stage, shearing the bristles of hogs; thence the old proverb, "Great cry and little wool."—Plays were opposed by the Puritans, 1633, and suspended till 1660, when Charles II. licensed two companies, Killigrew's and Davenant's; the first at the Bull, Vere-street, Clare market, which in a year or two was removed to Drury-lane, as now; the other in Dorset-gardens. Till this time boys performed women's parts. Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694; when, from the reduced salaries given to the performers, the principal of them, under Betterton, obtained a licence, and withdrew to Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in 1695.

Theatrical representations introduced into England in 1566, by Geoffery, Prior of St. Swithin's, Winchester.

Thermometers first invented by a Dutchman, 1620.

Thoracic duct discovered in a horse, by Eustachius, in 1563; in the human body, by Ol. Rudbec, a Swedish anatomist; Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, 1653. See LACTEALS.

Thread first made at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1722.

Tides, the first theory of, by Kepler, 1596.

Tiles first used in England, 1246.

Tilts and tournaments instituted in Germany, 919.

Time first computed from the Christian æra, 516; in history, 748.

Time-measure by water introduced by Scip. Nasica, 159; King Alfred's time-keeper was six large wax tapers, each 12 inches long; as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lanthorn made of wood, and thin-scraped plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, 887. The ancients had three sorts of time-measures, hour-glasses, sun-dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom.

Tin found in Germany, 1241; in no place before but in Devonshire and Cornwall; in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782.

Tithes were first established in England in 808.

- Titles**, first creation to, by patents, 1344. **Titles royal** :—
 The following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in England : Henry IV. had the title of " Grace " conferred on him ; Henry VI. that of " Excellent Grace ; " Edward IV. that of " High and Mighty Prince ; " Henry VII. " Highness ; " Henry VIII. " Majesty ; " (and was the first and last that was stiled " Dread Sovereign ; ") and James I. that of " Sacred," or " Most Excellent Majesty." That of " Majesty " was first given to Louis XI. of France ; before, it was the title only of Emperors ; the Kings of Arragon, Castile, and Portugal, had the title only of " Highness ; " those of England, " Your Grace ; " those of France, " Your Despotism."
- Tobacco** first discovered in St. Domingo, in 1496 ; afterwards by the Spaniards, in Yutacan, 1520 ; introduced into France by Nicot, 1560 ; first brought into England, 1583 ; prohibited to be planted here in 1624 ; a tax laid on it in England, 1685 ; allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779 ; the duties at the Custom-house for the year 1788, amounted to 498,020*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*
- Toll-gates**, or turnpikes, first in England, 1663.
- Tolls** gathered in London, first for repairing the highways of Holborn, Gray's-inn-lane, and St. Martin's-lane, 1346.
- Tontines** first established at Paris, 1653.
- Touching** for the King's evil introduced by Edward the Confessor, 1046.
- Tournaments** began in 870 ; instituted by Henry, Emperor of Germany, 919.
- Tourniquet**, the, invented by one Morell, at the siege of Besançon, 1674 ; Petit, of France, invented the screw tourniquet, 1718.
- Towers**, high one was first erected to churches in 1000.
- Tragedy**, the first acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Thespis, 535 before Christ.
- Treaties** with any foreign nation began 1217.
- Trumpets** first sounded before the Kings of England, by order of Offa, King of Mercia, 790.
- Tulips** first brought into England, 1578.
- Turkeys** came into England, 1523. The first in France, 1570.
- Turky trade** began, 1550.

Turnpikes first legally erected in England, 1663; yielded in 1788 about 508,000*l*.

Tythes first established in England, 808.

Venereal disease first appeared in Europe, at Naples, 1493.

Ventilators invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales, 1740.

Venus, her transit over the sun, June 2, 1660.

Vessels employed in the mercantile line in England, in 1792, were 23,600.

Villain, a, made a freeman by the Queen, 1572; he was born on her lordship of Taunton-Dean, Somersetshire.

Vine-dressers, a colony of, from Phocæa, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, who instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 before Christ. Some think the vines are Aborigines of Languedoc and Provence, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain.

Vines planted in Germany and North Gaul, 276.

Vines and sugar-canes planted in Madeira, 1420.

Violins invented about 1477.

Votes of the House of Commons first printed, 1681.

Voyage round the world, the first, 1525.

Voyage round the world by Sir Francis Drake, 1580.

Voyage round the globe by the Dutch, first in 1598; secondly in 1614.

Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered, 218.

Wars with Spain, between 1589 and 1593, cost Queen Elizabeth 1,300,000*l*. besides the double subsidy of 280,000*l*. granted by parliament. In the Irish rebellion she spent 3,400,000*l*. in ten years. The expences of the war of 1756 cost England 90,000,000*l*.

Waste-lands in Great Britain, by examination in 1794, were found to be 22,351,000 acres; which, if cultivated and inclosed, reckoning an annual increase of 9*s*. per acre, the annual rent would amount to 10,057,950*l*.; and on a supposition that the yearly produce per acre would be 21. 7*s*. per acre, or three rents, it would be worth 30,073,850*l*. per annum to the community.

Watches invented at Nuremberg, in Germany, 1477; first used in astronomical observations, 1500.—The Emperor, Charles V. was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table clock, 1530.—Watches first brought to

England from Germany, 1577; spring pocket ones invented by Hooke, 1658.

Water mixed with wine in the Sacrament, first introduced, 122.

Water, first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21 Hen. III. 1237. It took near 50 years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheapside conduit erected, only in 1285—An engine erected at Broken-wharf, to convey water by leaden pipes, 1594—The New River brought to London from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, at an immense expence, by Sir Hugh Middleton, in 1614—The city supplied with its water, by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets, and small leaden ones to the houses; the New River Company incorporated, 1620.—So late as Queen Anne's time there were water carriers at Aldgate pump, as now at Edinburgh.

Water-mills for grinding corn were invented by Bellisarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; and yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

Weavers, two, from Brabant, settled at York; which, says King Edward, may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects, 1331.

Weavers, dyers, cloth-drappers, linen-makers, silk throwsters, &c. Flemish, settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colchester, Maidstone, Southampton, &c. on account of the Duke of Alva's persecution, 1567. They taught the English the making of baize, serges, Norwich crapes, &c. The baize makers chiefly settled at Colchester.

Weekly bills of mortality round London began 1603.

Weighing-engine, or beam, a public one set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city-officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edward II. 1309.

Weights and measures invented, 869 before Christ; fixed to a standard in England, 1257; regulated, 1492.

Whalebone found by the English ships at Cape Breton, 1521; first mentioned brought home with oil, 1617.

Whale fishery, the first English at Spitsbergen, 1598.

Whales killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only, 1578; the use of their bones and fins not yet known, consequently no stays worn by ladies.

Wheat produced annually in England and Wales amounts to 32,000,000 bushels; 20,000 sacks are consumed weekly in London. It was near 90s. per sack in 1796, when bread was 5s. a peck loaf.

Whitehall preachers first appointed from the two universities, April 5, 1724.

Wigs, full bottom, were first worn by the Judges, in 1674.

Wild-fire invented by a Grecian, 663.

Wills to devise lands were first permitted under restrictions by Hen. VIII. Universally all real property at the Restoration.

Wills of sovereigns, the first on record, Rich. II. 1399.

Wind-saw-mill invented, 1633, and erected near the Strand, London.

Wind-guns invented at Nuremberg, 1560.

Windmills invented, 1299.

Windows of glass first used in England for houses, 1180.

Winds and months, present names given to them by Charlemagne, 788.

Wine drawing was first used in 1351.

Wines sold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; sold at 20s. the tun, and the second sort at 13s. 4d. 1389. In 1790, there were 140,000 pipes of wine made in Portugal, 45,000 were imported into England; 20,000 into Ireland; 38,000 into Holland, Denmark, &c. and the remaining 37,000 were consumed at home.

Wines first made in England, 1140, in Flanders, in 276.

Wine from raisins first made in England, in 1635. In the following years the quantities made by the different manufactories were—

	1790	1791	1792	1793
James and Co. -	1820	4426	4119	2564
Beaufoy and Co. -	327	3049	3537	1996
Faulkner and Co. -	735	2312	2580	1843
Bae and Co. -	338	—	—	—
Waltham and Co. -	—	610	668	1052
Dowler and Co. -	157	257	194	291

Total 32,877 barrels, each 31½ gallons.

The duty on which is 30,236l. 19s. 9 d. whose average yearly produced 7,559l. 4s. 11 d. into the Treasury.

Wire invented at Nuremberg, 1351. Mills invented in Germany, 1563.

Wire-mill, the first set up at Sheen, by a Dutchman, 1663.

Woad first cultivated in England, 1582; the fixing its colour discovered, 1753.

Wood cuts invented, 1460.

Wood's patent for coining granted, Jan. 1723.

Wool. One pound of wool has been spun to the length of 156,800 yards. Cotton to 203,000 yards. See SHEEP.

Woollen-cloth, manufactures of, in all civilized countries, and in very remote ages, and probably of linen also. Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in Augustus Cæsar's time, 21, relates, that in the Isle of Malta, several mercantile wares were made, particularly very fine cloth. Strabo, speaking of Turtetania, in Lusitania, says, in 34, that cloths were formerly the exports of that country, but that they have now another woollen manufacture of most excellent beauty, such as that of the Corai, a people of Asia, from whence the rams were bought at a talent each, or 100l.

Woollen-cloth manufactures commenced at Sedan, in France, 1646; the first made in England was in 1331; medley cloths first made, 1614; greatly improved by the Walloons, 1688; first dyed and dressed in England in 1667. Its export from Great Britain in 1787 was 3,687,795l. 12s. 2d. value.

Woolwich, the first royal dock, 1512.

Workers, cloth, 70 families of, from the Netherlands, settled in England by Edward III's invitation, for promoting the woollen manufacture, 1330.

Wormwood and other plants, used for preserving malt-liquors, before the use of hops, 1492.

Writing and the use of figures introduced into England by the Romans.

Year, the solar one, found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, 285; introduced by Cæsar, 45 B. C.

Yellow dye for cotton invented by Dr. R. Williams,
1773

Yeoman of the guards first instituted, Oct. 30, 1485.

Zodiac, signs of the, invented by Anaximander, 547 B.C.

EARTHQUAKES, FAMINES, INUNDATIONS, STORMS, TEMPESTS, FROSTS, ACCIDENTAL FIRES, &c.

ABBOTSBURY had 22 houses destroyed by fire,
Oct. 1784.

Ailesbury had 30 houses burnt, May 6, 1773.

Aldbourn, in Wilts, had 200 houses burnt, August 23,
1777.

Alexandria library destroyed by fire 47 years before Christ,
which contained 400,000 manuscripts.

Alresford, in Hampshire, totally burnt, 1160.

Ameribury, in Wiltshire, had 10,000*l.* damage done by a
fire, that destroyed 32 houses, June 3, 1751.

Amsterdam opera-house burnt, 150 persons lost their lives,
1772. The admiralty-house, and its valuable stores,
were destroyed by fire, July 6, 1791.

Apollo's temple at Antioch, burnt 362 before Christ.

Archangel, in Russia, damaged by a dreadful fire, 1763;
had 200 houses destroyed by a fire, Oct. 16, 1777; its
cathedral and other public edifices burnt in June 29,
1793, making altogether, 3,000 dwellings

Ardchindschan, in Turkey, destroyed by an earthquake,
when 12,000 inhabitants were buried in the ruins,
1784.

Auburn, in Wiltshire, had 72 dwellings of 20,000*l.* value,
destroyed by a fire, Sept. 12, 1760.

Aurora frigate lost, and never heard of after, 1771.

Avelino, a city in Naples, destroyed by an earthquake,
Nov. 29, 1732.

Balbec totally obliterated by an earthquake, Dec. 5, 1759.

Banbury in Oxfordshire, had its church and tower fall
down for want of repair, Dec. 16, 1790.

- Barton-Stacy, in Hampshire, had 27 houses, besides out-houses, destroyed by fire, May 8, 1792.
- Barbadoes had two dreadful fires, May and Decem. 1766, and Oct. 16, 1784, a peiegrination of the earth destroyed several habitations, mills, &c. &c. damaged by a storm, Sept. 2, 1786; and an inundation, in Nov. 1795.
- Barkway greatly damaged by a fire, Aug. 18, 1748.
- Barnwell, near Cambridge, destroyed by a fire, Sept. 30, 1751; again Dec. 16, 1757.
- Bath burnt, 1116; and again, 1137; a fire on the South Parade, did 5000l. damage, June 24, 1756.
- Beccles, in Suffolk, received 20,000l. damage by fire on Nov. 29, 1586, by 80 houses being destroyed.
- Bellingham, in Northumberland, had 25 houses burnt, Aug. 25, 1750.
- Belton, in Rutlandshire, had 27 houses besides barns, &c. destroyed by fire, May 27, 1776.
- Bengeworth, near Evesham, had 12 houses burnt, Aug. 25, 1750.
- Bere Regis, in Dorsetshire, had 42 houses, besides out-houses, destroyed by fire, June 8, 1788.
- Berghen, in Norway, had 1660 families burnt out of their dwellings, 1756.
- Biggleswade nearly destroyed by a fire, June 16, 1785.
- Billing, Great, in Northamptonshire, had its steeple destroyed by lightning, April 11, 1759.
- Billingsgate, a great fire there, 1718, and Jan. 13, 1755.
- Bingham, Sir John's, castle, in Ireland, burnt, 50,000l. damage, Nov. 11, 1755.
- Birmingham Theatre destroyed by fire, Aug. 16, 1792.
- Blandford, in Dorset, burnt June 4, 1731, 300 houses; again 1775.
- Bon, the palace of the electoral Prince of Cologn, there was burnt, Jan. 15, 1777, to the value of 200,000l.
- Boston, in New England, sustained a 1-st by fire of its court-house and records, Dec. 23, 1747; again, of above 100,000l. March 20, 1760; again in 1761, and 1762, 1775; again, April 20, 1787, 100 houses burnt; again July 23, 1794, when it received damage to the amount of 200,000l.

Boyne man of war, of 98 guns, was destroyed by an accidental fire, at Portsmouth, May 1, 1795.

Bradford, in Wiltshire, damaged by a fire, April 30, 1740.

Bradstow pier, in Kent, was destroyed by a storm, Jan. 2, 1767; rebuilt in 1772.

Bremen greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, when 1000 houses were destroyed, and 40 persons killed, Sept. 10, 1739.

Brest Magazine, 400 yards long, was destroyed by fire, to the value of 7,000,000*l.* in stores, besides the building, Jan. 19, 1744; Marine Hospital burnt, with 50 galley slaves, Dec. 1, 1766; magazine, &c. destroyed by fire, July 10, 1784, at the value of 1,000,000*l.*

Bridge-town, Barbadoes, destroyed by a fire, April 18, 1668; had 160 dwelling houses destroyed by a fire, Feb. 8, 1756; again, 110, Feb. 14, 1758; again, May 14, 1766; again, Dec. 27, 1767.

Brightelmstone block-house washed away by the sea, Nov. 19, 1786.

Brooms Grove nearly destroyed by an inundation from a water-spout falling, April 13, 1792.

Brussels greatly damaged by a fire, and the ducal palace consumed, Jan. 31, 1730.

Bungay, in Suffolk, burnt, March 1, 1689.

Burwell, in Cambridgeshire, had a barn with 160 persons in it, to see a puppet-show, set fire to by carelessness, and except 6 were all burnt, Sept. 8, 1727.

Caisar, in Turkey, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 6000 inhabitants lost, in April, 1794.

Callicrone, in Russia, had 1087 houses, two churches, all the merchants' houses, except two, and all their magazines destroyed, by fire, June 17, 1790.

Casan, a city of Tartary, burnt, Oct. 15, 1752, and 1765.

Castor, in Lincolnshire, had its church nearly destroyed by lightning, June 6, 1795.

Catworth, in Huntingdonshire, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 3, 1753.

Ceuta, in Barbary, had 200 houses blown down by a storm, Feb. 1751-2.

Charlstown, in New England, greatly damaged by a storm, 1761; burnt by the English troops, June 17, 1775.

Charlston, in South Carolina, infested with worms, June 1751; destroyed by a hurricane, Sept 15, 1753; had 250 dwellings, besides out-houses, burnt, to the amount of 100,000l. sterling, Jan. 15, 1778; taken by the British forces, May, 1779.

Chatham had 28 houses destroyed by a fire, May 11, 1774.

Chelm, in Poland, had 268 dwelling-houses and 107 warehouses of merchandize destroyed by a fire, May 4, 1788.

Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, had 4000l. damages by a storm, June, 1731.

Chester nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, 1471; a great number of people killed by an explosion of gunpowder at a puppet shew, Nov. 5, 1772.

Chigi, in Italy, a principality, had a fire that extended upwards of 12 miles, not leaving the vestige of a tree, or even a vine. The cause was unknown, Aug. 1788.

Christiana, in Denmark, had one quarter of that place destroyed by fire, April 9, 1787, to the value of 100,000 rixdollars, or 13,000l.

Civita Vecchia, greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, 1779.

Clethonger House, near Hereford, was destroyed by fire, Jan. 3, 1794.

Cliefden House was burnt, May 14, 1795.

Cologne received great damage, and had its bridge, with 100 persons, besides carts, &c. carried away, Dec. 1, 1747, by a flood.

Colossus of Rhodes, thrown down by an earthquake 214 before Christ; it weighed 720,000lb.

Constantinople had above 12,000 houses and 7000 inhabitants destroyed by a fire, Sept. 27, 1729; again, which burnt five days, May 31, 1745; again, 12,000 houses, Jan. 29, 1749-50; again, near 10,000, in June, 1750; again, 4000, and the plague 7000 persons, in 1751; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 3000 inhabitants killed, Sept. 2, 1754; had 500 houses burnt, 1756; had 15,000 houses and 1000 persons burnt, July 5, 1756; considerable havock made in 1761, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771. 600 houses were burnt, Feb. 19, 1782. June 10 following, 7000; and Aug. 22, following, there were 10,000 houses, 50

Cop
Cop
t
o
st
n
h
ra
Cor
12
Cor
17
m
Cott
12
Cow
de
pai
Cred
fir
dov
Ma
Crem
Cron
179
Cuba
Jun
of v
Coll
den
Dama
with
Damer
14

mosques, 100 corn-mills, &c. destroyed. On Aug. 5, 1784, 10,000 horses, &c. were destroyed; had 2000 houses burnt, Sept. 4, 1778; and 7000 houses in July, 1782. Another destroyed 10,000 houses, August 4, 1784. 32,000 houses were destroyed by fire, between March and July, 1791. 7000 were destroyed, Sept. 1792; and the same number were destroyed, August 1795.

Copenhagen burnt, 1728, when 77 streets were destroyed. Copenhagen had its royal palace, with all its rich furniture, destroyed by fire, Feb. 26, 1794, to the amount of twenty millions of rixdollars, equal to 4,500,000l. sterling. Above 100 persons lost their lives. Its arsenal, admiralty, &c. with near 50 streets, having 1363 houses, were destroyed by fire, on June 5, 1795. It raged 48 hours.

Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, swallowed up by the earth, 1489 before Christ.

Corunna arsenal was accidentally burnt down, Feb. 13, 17—, when sixty persons lost their lives, and thirty more were much hurt.

Cotton's wharf, London, burnt, 40,000l. damage, Aug. 12, 1751.

Cowdrey House, in Kent, the seat of Viscount Montague, destroyed by fire, Sept. 25, 1793, with all its valuable paintings and furniture.

Crediton, in Devonshire, had 460 houses destroyed by a fire, Aug. 14, 1743; great part of the town was burnt down, May 2, 1769; and another destroyed 39 houses, May 1, 1772.

Cremetz, in Hungary, totally destroyed by a fire, 1777.

Cronstadt, near Petersburg, greatly damaged by a fire, 1791.

Cuba greatly damaged by an earthquake and storm of rain, June 21, 1791, where 3000 persons, and 11,700 cattle of various kinds, perished, of which 3700 were horses.

Cullerne, in Wilts, six miles from Bath, burnt by accident, and 32 families rendered destitute, Ap. 1, 1774.

Damas, in Barbary, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, with 60,000 of the inhabitants, Dec. 3, 1759.

Damerham, Wiltshire, had 3000l. damage by a fire, July 14, 1755.

158 EARTHQUAKES, STORMS, &c.

Dartford cotton mills were destroyed by fire, Dec. 21, 1795, to the loss of 10,000*l*.

Dearth, 1094; so great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was sold for 20*s*. almost as much as 6*l*. now, followed by a pestilential fever, 1193, 1194, 1195; another, 1222; another with a murrain, when wheat sold for 40*s*. a quarter, as much as 8*l*. now, 1315; wheat sold for 3*l*. a bushel, 1316; another great one, with a murrain, 1385; two others, 1348 and 1353; again, when bread was made, in many places, of fern-roots and ivy berries, 1438; 2,000,000*l*. was paid for corn imported in a dearth, 1565; and 1,200,000*l*. in 1748.

Debenham, in Suffolk, had 38 houses burnt, March 1, 1743-4.

Delft, in Holland, nearly destroyed by a fire, 1536.

Delphos, temple of, burnt, 548 before Christ.

Deluge of Ducalion, in Thessaly, 1529 before Christ.

Deluge, general, threatened, in the year of the world 1536; began Nov. 25, 1656, i. e. 2348 before Christ.

It continued 377 days. Noah left the ark, on Friday, Dec. 18, 2347 before Christ.

Deptford victualling-office burnt, Jan. 16, 1748-9; the store-house there, Sept. 2, 1758; the Red-house there, Feb. 26, 1761; the King's mill, Dec. 1775.

Diana, temple of, at Ephesus, burnt, 1148 before Christ.

Dollart sea, between Groningen and East Friseland, formed by an inundation, 1277.

Domingo, St. Isle of, nearly destroyed, and the town of Port-au-Prince nearly burnt down by the revolting negroes, Oct. Nov. and Dec. 1791.

Don river overflowed its banks, and did great damage, Aug. 10, 1750.

Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, burnt, Aug. 7, 1613.

Dorington, in Warwickshire, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 3, 1753.

Dort, sea broke in at, drew 81 100,000 people, 1421.

Douglas Castle, near Edinburgh, burnt, Dec. 11, 1758.

Drontheim, in Norway, had 63 houses and 12 magazines destroyed by a fire, Dec. 3, 1788, to the amount of 67,500*l*. loss.

Drury-lane theatre, with near 60 houses, destroyed by a fire, Jan. 1671-2. Pulled down and rebuilt in 1791.

Dublin House of Commons, &c. destroyed by fire, Feb. 27, 1792; was built, 1731, at the expence of 40,000l.; but has since been restored.

Durham had 25 houses burnt 691.

Earthquake, one in Asia that overturned 12 cities, 17;

Herculaneum buried by one, 79; four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and three in Galatia, overturned, 107;

Antioch destroyed, 115; one that swallowed up Nicomedia, and several cities, 120; one in Macedonia,

swallowed up 150 cities, 357; at Nicomedia, in Bithynia, 358; at Jerusalem and Constantinople, 363; in

Italy, 369; Nice destroyed, 370; a general one, 377; one, from September to November, swallowed up several cities in Europe, 394; five at different parts of

Europe, 400; one swallowed up several villages of the Cimbri, 417; one in Palestine, 419; one at Constantinople, 434; at Constantinople, Alexandria, and Antioch, 446; one that destroyed Antioch, Sept. 14, 458;

one at Constantinople that lasted 40 days, 480; one at Antioch, that destroyed that and other cities, 526;

another at Antioch, that swallowed up 4800 inhabitants, 528; Pompelopolis, in Mysia, swallowed up, 541;

one almost universal, 544; one at Constantinople, 552; one at Rome and Constantinople, 557; city of Beritus destroyed, the isle of Coos shaken, and Tripolis and Bilbus damaged, 560; at Daphne and Antioch, 581;

six hundred cities, destroyed, 742; in Palestine and Syria, where thousands lost their lives, 746; at Mecca, where 1500 houses and ninety towers were thrown down, 867; Constantinople overthrown, and Greece shaken, 986; one at Batavia, 1021; at Worcester and Derby, 1048; one on April 6, 1076, in England; and again in 1081, and 1089; one throughout England, followed by a scarcity, 1090; one in Shropshire, 1110; one which overwhelmed Liège and Rottenburg, in Sweden, 1112; one in December, at Antiochia, which destroyed several cities and towns, and overturned the castle of Triaeth, and the cities of Mariseum and Mamistria, 1114; in Lombardy, for forty days, 1117; one in December, 1118; one in September, 1120;

in August, in many parts of the kingdom, 1133; one in August, 1134; one that swallowed up Catania, and fifteen thousand souls, 1137; at Lincoln, 1142; Antioch, Tripoli, and Damascus destroyed, 1159; at Oxenhall, near Darlington, in Durham, 1178; in Hungary and England, 1179; one that overthrew the church of Lincoln and others, 1185; at Calabria in Sicily, and city, with its inhabitants, lost in the Adriatic sea, 1186; Verona greatly damaged, 1187; in Somersetshire, 1199; at Brisa, in Lombardy, where 2000 lives were lost, 1222; one in England, Feb. 14, 1248; one in Somersetshire, 1249; one at St. Albans, 1250; general one, that threw down St. Michael's on the Hill, without Glastonbury, 1247; the greatest ever known in England, Nov. 14, 1318; a dreadful one in Germany, 1346; several churches thrown down, May 2, 1382; a very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightening, Sept. 28, 1426; one in Naples, when 40,000 persons perished 1456; in Italy, 1510; in the Isle of Cuba, 1530; at Ryegate, Croydon, and Dorking, in Surry, May 25, 1551; in China, 1556; at Knaresborough, in Herefordshire, which overthrew Kingston chapel, and removed houses, highways, &c. Feb. 17, 1571; in Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, &c. Feb. 26, 1574; in London and Westminster, when part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell, and many houses were overthrown, it was felt at Sandwich, where it agitated the sea, and at Dover, where part of the rock and castle fell into the sea; Saltwood castle and Sutton church, in Kent, fell, April 6, 1580; in Peru, 1581 and 1582, in Dorsetshire, where it removed a considerable piece of ground, Jan. 13, 1583; in Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, 1590; in Japan, where thousands were destroyed, and several cities swallowed up, 1596; in Kent, where the hills became vallies full of water, 1596; in Peru, at Quito and Arequipa, 1600; in Banda, in the East Indies, 1621; at Manilla, 1637; in Calabria, in Italy, March 27, 1638; at Mechlin, 1640; in Norway, May 24, 1657; in France, June 1660; at Ragusa, in Illyrium, near 6000 inhabitants were lost, and several towns in Dal-

matia and Albania, April 6, 1667; in China, 1668; in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, 1677; another in 1678; in Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, 1679; at Oxford, 1683; at Naples, where a third part of that city and much shipping were destroyed, June 6 and 7, 1668; Smyrna destroyed, July 10, 1688; one felt in England, France, and Germany, 100,000 perished by it; Lime, in Dorsetshire, nearly destroyed, 1689; Port-Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed, and 3000 people lost, Sept. 1692; Messina, in Sicily, overturned in a moment, 18,000 persons perished; in the island, 60,000, Jan. 1693; one at China, June 17, 1718; Palermo, in Sicily, nearly destroyed, and 6000 persons lost, Sept. 2, 1726; at Boston, in New England, Oct. 29, 1727; the whole kingdom of Chili swallowed up, with St. Jago, 1730; four provinces in China swallowed up, July 31, 1731; at Aynho, in Northamptonshire, Oct. 10, 1731; one at Naples, 1731; another in the city of Avelino which it destroyed, and Oriana in great part, Nov. 24, 1732; in Calabria, where the territory of Nova Casa sunk 29 feet without destroying a building, April 18, 1733; at Arundel and Shoreham, Oct. 25, 1734; in Ireland, which destroyed five churches and above 100 houses, Aug. 1734; in Hungary, which turned round a mountain, Oct. 23, 1736; at Smyrna, April, 1739; at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent, but the monks escaped, Feb. 4, 1739-40; at Leghorn, Jan. 5 and 6, 1742; in Somersetshire, June 15, 1745; a terrible one at Lima, which destroyed that city, and 5000 persons lost their lives; there were 74 churches, 14 monasteries, and 15 hospitals thrown down, and the loss in effects reckoned immense, from October 27 to Nov. 20, 1746; it extended itself to Calloa, which was destroyed, with about 5000 of its inhabitants; in London, Feb. 8, and March 8, 1750; at Liverpool, Chester, and Manchester, April 2, 1750; at Fiume, in the Gulph of Venice, Feb. 5, 1751; the greatest part of the city of Adrianople destroyed, August 22, 1752; Grand Cairo had two thirds of the house, and 40,00 inhabitants swallowed up, Sept. 2, 1754; the city of Quito, in Peru, destroyed, April 24, 1755; the island of Meteline, in the Archipelago, when 2000 houses

were overthrown, May, 1755; a terrible one, Nov. 1, 1755, which did considerable damage at Oporto, in Portugal, and Seville, in Spain, but more particularly at Lisbon, where, in about eight minutes, most of the houses, and 50,000 inhabitants were destroyed, and whole streets swallowed up; the cities of Coimbra and Bruga suffered, and St. Ubes was swallowed up; at Faro, 3000 inhabitants were buried, great part of Malaga was destroyed, one half of Fez, in Morocco, and 12,000 Arabs were swallowed up, and above half of the island of Madeira destroyed; it extended 500 miles; at the Azores isles, where 10,000 were buried in the ruins, and the island divided in two, July 9, 1757; at Bourdeaux, in France, Aug. 11, 1758; at Tripoly, in Syria, which extended near 10,000 miles, when Damas lost 6000 inhabitants, and several other cities, with the remains of Balbec, were destroyed between Oct. and Dec. 1759; Truxillo, in Peru, was swallowed up in Nov. 1759; in Syria, Oct. 30, 1760; in the Molucca islands, 1763; one at Constantinople, that buried 880 persons, May 22, 1766; at Martinico, August, 1767, where 1600 lost their lives; and at St. Pierre, 1767; at Komora and Buda, June 28, 1768; one in the Brazils, 1772; in the Archipelago, where 700 houses and 100 inhabitants were lost, and in December, 1770; one at Fez, in Morocco, May 6, 1763; in Kerry, in Ireland, June 1773; Guatimalia, in New Spain, entirely swallowed up, and many thousand inhabitants perished, Dec. 15, 1773; at Radicofani, near Florence, in Italy, great damage was done, Oct. 5, 1777; at Smyrna, June 25, &c. 1778, which destroyed great part of that city; at Tauris, in Persia, where 15,000 houses were thrown down, and great part of the inhabitants perished, March 3, 1780; at Calabria, and in the isle of Sicily, 1783; again, 1784, which totally destroyed Messina, &c. &c.; at Archindicho, when it destroyed the town and 12,000 inhabitants, July 18, 1784; Arequipa destroyed, 1785; in the North of England, Aug. 12, 1786; at Iceland, and some parts of Germany, Nov. 1784; at Barbadoes, Oct. 1784; in Calabria, in Italy, April 10, 1785; in Scotland, and different parts of the North of England,

Aug. 11, 1786; in Mexico and other parts of New Spain, April 18, 1787; Borgo-di-San-Sepolero, in Tuscany, had its cathedral, bishop's palace, &c. destroyed, Sept. 30, 1789, with the adjacent towns of Castello, &c. and Borgo had 150 houses destroyed, and 30 houses, &c. swallowed up by an opening of the earth; in Westmorland, at Arncliffe, March 6, 1790; and in Scotland, in Oct. 1791; in Sicily and Calabria, Oct. 1791, particularly at Mileto and Monte Leone; at Lisbon, on the 27th of Nov. 1792, when many chimneys were thrown down, and much damage done; at Zant, in the Adriatic Sea, where many buildings were thrown down, and above 60 persons perished, Dec. 2, 1791; in the counties of Bedford, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, &c. March 2, 1792; at Domingo, where 32 houses were overthrown at the Cape, April 1793; at Shaftsbury and Salisbury, on Sept. 29, 1793, but no very material damage done; in Turkey, where three towns, containing 10,000 inhabitants, were lost, August 12, 1794; near Naples, where the city of Terro del Greco was nearly destroyed, June 13, 1794; in different parts of the North of England, Nov. 18, 1795.

Edinburgh burnt, 1544; great fire there, in the Lawnmarket, 1771; again, 1795.

Elbe river overflowed, and did 90,000*l.* damage, Aug. 31, 1651.

Eldon, near Thetford, in Norfolk, had 50 houses burnt, June 4, 1752.

Elstree, or Eastree, in Cambridgeshire, nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, April 3, 1774.

Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, had 15 houses burnt, May 23, 1755.

Ezerghan, on the confines of Armenia, destroyed by an earthquake, with 6000 inhabitants, July 18, 1784.

Fakenham, in Norfolk, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 4, 1738.

Falmouth had 22 houses and the theatre destroyed by fire, Aug. 21, 1792.

Famine, which lasted seven years, 1708 before Christ; at Rome, when many persons threw themselves into the Tiber, 440 before Christ; in Britain, so that the inhabitants eat the barks of trees, 272 after Christ; one

in Scotland, where thousands were starved, 306; in England and Wales, where 40,000 were starved, 310; all over Britain, 325; at Constantinople, 446; in Italy, where parents eat their children, 450; in Scotland, 576; all over England, Wales, and Scotland, 739; another in Wales, 747; in Wales and Scotland, 792; again in Scotland, 803; again in Scotland, when thousands were starved, 823; a severe one in Wales, 836; in Scotland, which lasted 4 years, 954; famines in England, 864, 974, 976, 1005; in Scotland, which lasted two years, 1047; in England, 1050, 1087; in England and France, from 1193 to 1195; in England, 1251, 1315, 1318, 1335, 1348; in England and France, called the dear summer, 1353; in England, 1389 and 1438.

Fires in London, one which destroyed great part of that city, 982; again in 1087, 1132, and in 1136; on London Bridge, which destroyed 2000 persons, July 10, 1212; one at Leadenhall, 1484; Westminster Palace was burnt, 1540; Whitehall Palace burnt in part, Apr. 1690; totally consumed, Jan. 5, 1698; the remarkable one that burnt down 113,000 houses, the city gates, Guildhall, &c. 86 churches, amongst which was St. Paul's cathedral, and 400 streets; the ruins of this city were 436 acres, extending from the Tower to the Temple Church, and from the north-east gate to Holborn Bridge and Fleet Ditch; it broke out near the Monument, Sept. 2, 1666, and burnt four days and nights; Drury-lane playhouse and near 60 houses were burnt, Jan. 1671-2; in Southwark, 600 houses, 1676; in the Temple, Jan. 26, 1679; Gray's Inn, Feb. 7, 1680; Thames-street, Jan. 24, 1715; 150 houses were burnt down in Nightingale-lane, Wapping, Dec. 4, 1716; Limehouse, 1716; Billingsgate, in 1718, and Jan. 13, 1755; St. Catherine's, 1673 and 1734; Shadwell had 50 houses burnt, Sept. 10, 1736; Battle-bridge, Aug. 12, 1749; Cornhill, March 25, 1748, Nov. 10, 1759, and Nov. 7, 1765; Inner Temple, Jan. 5, 1736-7; Cotton Wharf burnt, at 40,000l. damage, Aug. 12, 1751; Lincoln's-inn-square, June 27, 1752; at Billingsgate, Jan. 13, 1755; the Hermitage brewhouse, 20,000l. damage, May 1, 1755; Staples-inn, where

three persons were burnt, Nov. 27, 1756; London temporary bridge, April 11, 1759; in Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn, which burnt the Sardinian Ambassador's chapel, Nov. 30, 1759; King-street, Covent-garden had 50 houses burnt, 70,000*l.* damage, Dec. 23, 1759; Fishmonger's-hall, and several houses in Thames-street, Feb. 10, 1761; East Smithfield had 28 houses burnt, Apr. 11, 1761; 14 houses in Swallow-street, Apr. 24, 1761; 30 houses burnt at Shadwell, besides barges, May 2, 1761; at Rotherhithe, June 1, 1765; London-house, in Aldersgate-street, 1768; Throgmorton-street, May 9, 1772; Chandos-street, Covent-garden, Nov. 10, 1772; Cornhill, June 6, 1773; in the Tower, Jan. 31, 1774; in King-street. Covent-garden, May 4, 1774; 20 houses were burnt at the dock, Wapping, Sept. 28, 1775; at Sidney-house in the Old Bailey, Aug. 1, 1775; in Russel-street, Covent-garden, Sept. 29, 1775; at the Savoy, March 2, 1776; in Pope's-head-alley, Cornhill, Dec. 1, 1778; Greenwich Hospital, Jan. 2, 1779; at Hermitage-stairs, which destroyed 31 houses, besides other buildings, March 16, 1779; at Horseley-down, April 30, 1780, of near 30 houses, besides warehouses and shipping; London-bridge water-works, Oct. 31, 1779; in the Strand, near the New Church, 1781; Gun-dock, Wapping, where 14 houses were burnt, Sept. 23, 1783; at Mr. Seddon's, in Aldersgate-street and Bartholomew-close, which destroyed 100,000*l.* worth of goods, Nov. 5, 1783; opposite Exeter Exchange, in July, 1784; in Abchurch-lane, July 27, 1784; Spring-garden-gate, April 2, 1785; Compton-street, 16 houses, June 12, 1785; Dockhead, which destroyed several warehouses to a very considerable loss, May 2, 1785; in Holborn, June 13, 1785; James-street, Hay-market, 1786; Vine-street, Piccadilly, Oct. 2, 1786; the corner of Bow-street, Covent-garden, Jan. 10, 1788; the Opera-house, in the Haymarket, June 17, 1789; in Hanway-yard, Oxford-street, March 12, 1790; at the foot of Westminster bridge, 20 persons killed or maimed, Feb. 18, 1790; in Aldersgate street, May 16, 1790; Fleet-street, Oct. 4, 1790; Rotherhithe, when 20 houses were destroyed, Oct. 12, 1790; near the Hermitage,

when 30,00 l. damage, April 1, 1790; the Albion-mills destroyed, March 2, 1791; from Cherry-garden-stairs to West-lane, Rotherhithe, destroyed, and several vessels, with 60 houses, Sept. 14, 1791; at a sugar-house, Welclose-square, &c. where 30,000 l. damage was done, Dec. 12, 1791; the Duke of Richmond's house, &c. in Privy-garden, burnt, Dec. 21, 1791; the Pantheon, in Oxford-street, burnt, Jan. 14, 1792; near Finsbury-square, Moorfields, at a timber yard, with a loss of 10,000 l. July 28, 1792; at Hawley's wharf, Hermitage Wharf, which did 10,000 l. damage, by destruction of sugar, Dec. 2, 1793; in Duck-lane, near Wardour-street, 13 houses were burnt down, Dec. 13, 1793; at Limehouse Hole, where many houses were burnt, June 18, 1794; at Wapping, where upwards of 630 houses were destroyed, together with an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were destroyed, July 22 and 23, 1794; the whole loss was estimated at above 1,000,000 l. sterling; there was 40,000 l. worth of sugar in one sugar-house; the whole is said to be the most dreadful accident of the kind since the fire of London in 1666. At Atley's theatre, near Westminster-bridge, which destroyed to the value of near 30,000 l. together with 19 other houses, August 17, 1794; the elegant church of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, was burnt down by the carelessness of workmen employed in its repair, Sept. 17, 1795.

Flaxley Abbey, built in the reign of Henry I. totally destroyed by a fire, Apr. 1, 1777, with 7000 l. loss.

Flushing, in Zealand, damaged by fire, and the Prince of Orange's house burnt, Jan. 1748-9.

Fog, at Amsterdams, so great, that 230 persons perished by falling into the canals, Jan. 1, 1791.

Font-hill, near Salisbury, burnt down, valued at 30,000 l. Feb. 12, 1775.

Frampton, in Dorset, was nearly destroyed by fire, April 20, 1796.

Frost, in Britain, lasted five months, 220; the Thames frozen nine weeks, 250; most of the rivers in Britain frozen six weeks, 291; a severe frost in Scotland 14 weeks, 359; the Pontus sea was entirely frozen over,

and the sea between Constantinople and Scutari, 401; so severe a frost all over Britain, that the rivers were frozen up for above two months, 508; one so great, that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558; the Thames frozen for six weeks, when booths were built on it, 695; one that continued from Oct. 1, to Feb. 26, 760; one in England, which lasted nine weeks, 827; carriages were used on the Adriatic sea, 859; the Mediterranean was frozen over, and passable in carts, in 860; most of the rivers in England frozen for two months, 908; the Thames frozen 13 weeks, 923; one that lasted 120 days, which began Dec. 22, 987; the Thames frozen five weeks, 998; a frost on Midsummer-day so vehement, that the corn and fruits were destroyed, 1035; the Thames frozen 14 weeks, 1063; a frost in England from November to April, 1076; several bridges in England, being then of timber, broken down by a frost, 1114; a frost from Jan. 14, to March 22, 1205; one of fifteen weeks, 1207; the Mediterranean was frozen over, and the merchants passed with their merchandizes in carts, in 1234; the Cattegat, or sea between Norway and Denmark, was frozen, and that from Oxflo, in Norway, they travelled on the ice to Jutland, in 1294; the sea between Norway and the promontory of Scagernit frozen over, and from Sweden to Gothland, 1296; the Baltic was covered with ice 14 weeks, between the Danish and Swedish islands, in 1306; the Baltic was passable for foot passengers and horsemen for six weeks, in 1323; the sea was frozen over, and passable from Stralsund to Denmark, in 1349; the Baltic was quite frozen over from Pomerania to Denmark, in 1402; the whole sea between Gothland and Geland was frozen, and from Rostock to Gezoer, in 1408; the ice bore riding on from Lubec to Prussia and the Baltic was covered with ice from Mecklenburg to Denmark, in 1423, 1426, and in 1459. The sea between Constantinople and Iskodar, was passable on ice, in 1620; one in England from Nov. 24 to Feb. 30, 1434, when the Thames was frozen below bridge to Gravesend; another 13 weeks, 1683; a great frost for three months, with heavy snows, from Dec. to March, 1709; again in 1716, when a fair was held on

the Thames; another began Dec. 24, 1739; and continued 9 weeks, or 103 days; again in 1742; in Russia, very severe, 1747; and in England, 1754; in Germany, 1760; in 1763, which lasted 94 days; 1779, which lasted 84 days; in 1784, which lasted 89 days; in 1785, which lasted 115 days; in 1788, which lasted only from Nov. to Jan. 1789, when the Thames was crossed opposite the Custom-house, the Tower, Execution-dock, Putney, Brentford, &c. It was general through Europe, particularly in Holland, at the same time.

Frost and snow, with hail, in different parts of England, at Midsummer, 1791; and in Italy and Spain, in Dec. following.

Gabel, in Bohemia, a large town, totally destroyed by a fire, May 11, 1788.

George's, Saint, town, in Grenada, destroyed by a fire, Nov. 1, 1775.

Gera, near Leipfick, in Germany, totally destroyed by a fire, Sept. 18, 1780.

Gibraltar nearly destroyed by a storm, Feb. 3, 1766.

Gillingwood, Yorkshire, burnt down, Dec. 11, 1750.

Glasgow damaged by fire, June 3, 1749.

Gloucester damaged by a violent rain, Sept. 2, 1750.

Gloucester Abbey burnt, 1102; again 1122.

Godwin-sands, on the coast of Kent, occasioned by an inundation of the sea, 1100.

Gottenburg had a fire which destroyed 120 houses, Feb. 4, 1794.

Grand Cairo nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 40,000 inhabitants lost, June 2, 1754.

Gravesend burnt, 1727.

Great Harwood, near Winslow, in Buckinghamshire, had 3000l. damage done by a fire, July 9, 1791.

Great Worth House, near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, burnt, Jan. 1, 1794.

Greenwich Hospital had its chapel and one quadrangle of the whole building destroyed by a fire, Jan. 2, 1779.

Grenada, a dreadful fire there, 1772, when the town of St. George was totally destroyed; May 16, 1792, the Carenage was destroyed by fire, to a very considerable loss.

Guardian frigate miraculously preserved from shipwreck on an island of ice, Dec. 1789; arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 21, 1790.

Hadnam, in Oxfordshire, had 60 houses burnt, April 5, 1760.

Larentoreen, a lake a mile in circumference, near Killorglin, in Kerry, Ireland, disappeared with all its fish, by sinking into the ground, on the 24th and 25th of March, 1792.

Hastings burnt, 1377.

Haxey, in Axholme, Lincolnshire, had 56 houses burnt, valued at 10,000*l*. March 4, 1743-4.

Herculaneum suffered first by an earthquake, Feb. 5, 63; totally overwhelmed with Pompeium, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Nov. 1, 79; discovered, 1730; 150 volumes of MSS. found there in a chest, Dec. 1754.

Hindon, in Wilts, had 150 houses burnt, July 2, 1754.

Hitchen, in Herts, had 20 houses burnt, Sept. 11, 1762.

Holm-chapel, in Cheshire, nearly destroyed by fire, July 10, 1753.

Honiton, in Devonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, July 15, 1747; 140 houses burnt, 1765; 37 houses destroyed, May 1790.

Hugh de Beauvais, with 40,000 foreigners, coming to the assistance of King John, perished in a storm, 1115.

Jamaica, earthquakes at, June 7, 1692; hurricane, Aug. 20, 1722, and Sept. 1, 1734, and Oct. 1744; another which did 300,000*l*. damage, Aug. 10, 1751; in 1781, and July 30, 1784, and 1790; had a violent storm of hailstones, which measured 3 inches and a half in circumference, April 25, 1793.

Inundations—the Thames destroyed a great number of the inhabitants of its banks, nine years after Christ; the Severn overflowed, and destroyed vast quantities of cattle, in 80; the Medway overflowed its banks and drowned the country, 87; the Humber overflowed, and laid the adjacent country, for 50 miles, under water, 95; the Severn overflowed, and drowned 5000 head of cattle, and people in their beds, 1115; the Humber overflowed, 125; the Trent overflowed above 20 miles on each side of its banks, and drowned many people, 214;

the Tweed had a sudden inundation, and destroyed a considerable number of the inhabitants on its banks, 218; an inundation of the sea, in Lincolnshire, which laid under water many thousand acres, which have not been recovered to this time, 245; the Ouse in Bedfordshire overflowed, and drowned numbers of people and cattle, 250; an inundation of the Humber, 269; another in the isle of Thanet, 317; another which destroyed all the inhabitants in Ferne island, seven miles S. W. from Holy-island, 323; an irruption of the sea, in Lancashire, 330; an inundation of the Tweed, 336; the Severn overflowed, 350; above 5000 people lost in Cheshire, by an irruption, 353; an inundation of the Dee, 387; another of the Dee, which drowned 40 families, 415; an irruption of the sea in Hampshire, 419; another irruption in North and South Wales, 441; an inundation of the Severn, 487; an inundation of the Humber, 1529; an inundation of the sea in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 575; an inundation of the sea in Cheshire and Lancashire, 649; an inundation of the Medway, 669; an inundation at Edinburgh, which did great damage, 730; an inundation at Glasgow, which drowned above 400 families, 738; an inundation of the Tweed, which did immense damage, 836; an inundation of the Medway, 861; one in the Humber, 864; an inundation of the Dee, 885; inundation at Southampton, which destroyed many people, 935; an inundation of the Thames, 973; an inundation of the Severn, which drowned abundance of cattle, 1046; the sea overflowed 4000 acres of Earl Godwin's land, in Kent, since called Godwin-sands, 1100; a great part of Flanders overflowed by the sea, 1108; an inundation of the Thames for above six miles at Lambeth, &c. 1243; a considerable one in Friesland, 1220; another, since named the Dollert sea, 1277; at Winchelsea above 300 houses were overthrown by the sea, 1280; 120 laymen, and several priests, besides women, were drowned by an inundation at Newcastle upon Tyne, 1339; at the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam, 1400; the sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages, 100,000 people, 1421; and formed the Zuyder sea; another in 1521 in Holland; and since

head, in Yorkshire, Sept. 11, 1673; at Dagenham, in Essex, Dec. 17, 1707, and continued till 17-1; in Holland and Zealand, when 1300 inhabitants were drowned, 1717, and Holstein the same year; in Yorkshire, called Rippon Flood, May 18, 1722; in Chili, which overflowed the city of Conception, 1730; in Feb. 1735, at Dagenham, and upon the coast of Essex, which carried away the sea walls, and drowned several thousand sheep and black cattle; in Holland, 1754; north of England, 1755; in Spain, and did 3,000,000 livres damage; at Bilboa, April, 1762; in France, May following, and did great damage; at Coventry, 70 persons were drowned, and much damage done, as well as in Cambridgeshire, Gloucestershire, &c. Nov. 1770; in the north of England, when Newcastle-bridge, &c. was carried away, 1771; at Venice, at Naples, where it carried away a whole village, and 200 of the inhabitants drowned, Nov. 10, 1773; and in Calcutta, in the East Indies, 1773; at Battersea and Chelsea, March 9, 1774; in Kent, 1776; in Languedoc, Apr. 26, 1776; north of England, when Hexham bridge, Ridley-hall bridge, &c. were thrown down, March, 1782; in different parts of Germany, when some thousand had their houses and property destroyed, 1785; in the different parts of England, in Sept. and Oct. 1785; at Brighthelmstone, when the Blockhouse was washed down, Oct. 9, 1786; in Spain, Navarre, Sept. 1787, where 2000 lost their lives, all the buildings of several villages carried away by the currents from the mountains; a terrible inundation by the Liffey, in Ireland, which did very considerable damage in Dublin and its environs, Nov. 12, 1787; at Kirkwald, in Scotland, by the breaking the Dam-dykes, October 4, 1788, which nearly destroyed the town; in Scotland and the north of England, July, 1789; of the river Don, near Doncaster, and the Derwent and Trent, Nov. 20, 1791; of great extent at Placentia, in Italy, Nov. 1791; at Broomsgrove, in Worcestershire, April 13, 1792; in Lancashire, in August, 1792; almost throughout England, by the melting of the snow, and the greatest part of the bridges were either destroyed or damaged, Feb. 1795.

172 EARTHQUAKES, STORMS, &c.

- John's town, St. Antigua, destroyed by a storm, Aug. 17 and 31, 1772; by a fire, 1769.
- Kentbury, Berks, had nine houses consumed by a fire, April 10, 1742.
- Kettering, in Northamptonshire, burnt, 1767.
- Kingston, in Jamaica, had 500,000*l.* damage done by a fire, Feb. 9, 1782.
- Kitt's, St. greatly damaged by fire, 1768, 1776; St. Kitt's greatly damaged by a storm, and the town of Basseterre by fire; the damage immense, Sept. 5, 1776.
- Koningsberg, in Prussia, nearly destroyed by lightning in 1764; and by fire, 1769.
- Leige palace destroyed by a fire, Feb. 1733-4.
- Lightning and thunder, &c. so dreadful, as to throw down several churches, Feb. 1222; it thundered 15 days together, with rain and floods that destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1233; destroyed many men, beasts, houses, &c. 1360. Vide STORMS.
- Lima and Callao, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, Oct. 28, 1746.
- Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake in 1531; totally overturned, Nov. 1, 1755; the Custom-house burnt, May 31, 1766; the royal palace was burnt down, Nov. 1794.
- Liverpool received 4000*l.* damage by fire, Feb. 20, 1762, and by a storm, June 29, 1789; had its Exchange, &c. burnt, Jan. 18, 1795.
- London-bridge burnt, 1136; burnt by a fire at both ends, and 3000 people lost their lives, 1212; a fire on it, Feb. 11, 1632; another Sept. 8, 1725; the temporary one burnt, April 11, 1758.
- L'Orient magazines, &c. destroyed by fire, April, 1793, to a very considerable amount.
- Lubec, city of, burnt to ashes, 1209; again, 1276.
- Lucia, St. had 900 inhabitants destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 12, 1788.
- Madrid had 80 houses destroyed by a fire, Jan. 15, 1790.
- Maidstone damaged by a fire, Oct. 3, 1756.
- Malta had its superb Observatory, with its valuable apparatus, and manuscript observations, destroyed by fire, April 6, 1789.
- Manchester callico manufactory, valued at above 100,000*l.* destroyed by fire, March 15, 1792.

Marine Hospital, at Brest, burnt, with 50 galley slaves, and a great number of sick, Dec. 1, 1776.

Martinico nearly destroyed by a hurricane, Sept. 12, 1756.

Massacre, at Constantinople, of 32,000 persons, 532; at Milan, of 300,000, by the Goths, 539; of Danes, by the English, on St. Bride's-day, 1002; the Sicilian Vespers, 1282; at Paris, 1418; at Ambois, 1560; at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572; of Amboyna, 1623; of Ireland, when 40,000 English Protestants were killed, Oct. 1641; of Glencoe, Feb. 13, 1693; at Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were killed by the natives, Oct. 1740; at Cape Francois, June 18, 1793, 10,000 white inhabitants were massacred by the negroes, and the town burnt down.

Maxtock castle burnt down, Aug. 1, 1762.

Messina afflicted with the plague, 1743; destroyed by an earthquake in 1783 and 1784.

Meteline isle, in the Archipelago, and 2000 houses, &c. destroyed by an earthquake, May 27, 1755.

Middleton, Stony, Oxfordshire, burnt, April 29, 1755.

Milton, Great, Oxon, had 16 houses burnt, July 9, 1762.

Minehead, in Somersetshire, had 47 houses destroyed by fire, July 4, 1791, valued at 18,000*l*.

Mittau, in Courland, the Duke's palace was destroyed by fire, Dec. 21, 1788.

Moiteiras ove.whelmed by a volcano, in the isle of Fugo, April 30, 1757.

Molesworth, lady, and her three children, burnt in her house, 1764.

Montego bay, in Jamaica, had 400,000*l*. damage by fire, on June 14, 1795.

Montreal was greatly damaged by a fire in 1765, 1768.

Mortality, great ones, 1094; again, among men, cattle, and fowls, 1111; among men, at Oxford, 1471; among youth, 1589; at York, when 11,000 persons died, Aug. 1691.

Morton Hampstead, Devon, greatly damaged by fire, June 24, 1757.

Moscow had 2000 houses destroyed by a fire, July, 1736; again 1750, 1752, when 18,000 houses were burnt.

Munich palace destroyed by a fire, Feb. 5, 1749-50; again, and 200 houses, April 28, 1762.

174 EARTHQUAKES, STORMS, &c.

Mount of Piety, at Naples, burnt down, with the loss of above 2,000,000 crowns, July 31, 1786.

Naples nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1731.

Newburn, in North Carolina, had 160 houses destroyed by fire, Sept. 21, 1791.

Newcastle burnt by accident, 1349; received 10,000l. damage by a fire, Aug. 28, 1750.

Newfoundland had a considerable tract of its woods burnt near St. John's, 1786.

Newgate damaged by a fire in the Press-yard, Sept. 5, 1752; burnt by the rioters, 1780.

Newmarket had 1000l. damage by a flood, June 10, 1755.

Newport, Shropshire, had 20 houses burnt, Sep. 3, 1749; and in 1791 had 17 dwellings, and 20 barns with corn, and many out-houses, destroyed by fire.

New York, the Gov. house burnt, &c. Dec. 29, 1773; great part of the city was burnt by the Provincials, Nov. 20, 1776; an accidental fire destroyed 300 houses, Aug. 7, 1778.

Northampton town burnt, Sept. 3, 1675.

Nottingham burnt to ashes, 1140.

Nova Castello, in Calabria, Italy, and several villages near it, destroyed by an earthquake, Sept. 6, 1789.

Offan, near Stratford on Avon, received 2000l. damage by fire, May 14, 1754.

Oran, in Africa, with the greatest part of its inhabitants, destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 8, 1790.

Oriano, in Naples, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 29, 1732.

Oxford, a terrible fire at, April 25, 1671; one wing of Queen College burnt, Dec. 19, 1778.

Palermo, in Italy, destroyed by an earthquake, Aug. 21, 1726.

Panama totally destroyed by fire, 1737.

Paris consumed by fire, 558; the Conciegerie burnt, Jan. 1776.

Patrasse, in the Morea, swallowed up by an earthquake, April 18, 1785.

Paul's, Saint, London, burnt, 964; the steeple fired by lightning, 1443; burnt, 1631; again, 1666.

Penton, near Andover, had 15 houses burnt, March 9, 1754.

Petersburgh had 2000 houses destroyed by a fire, Aug. 12, 1736; received damage to the amount of 1,000,000 of rubles, by an inundation and storm, Sept. 23, 1777, and to the amount of 2,000,000, by a fire on August 26, 1780; again, Nov. 28, it had 11,000 houses destroyed by a fire, occasioned by lightning; on June 7, 1796, it had a large magazine of naval stores, and between 90 and 100 vessels in the harbour destroyed.

Philip of Castile driven by a storm to England, 1505.

Phillipoli, in Romania, had 4000 persons destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 1749-50.

Pierre, in Martinico, had 700 houses burnt, Oct. 1752.

Pietra Sancta, in Italy, greatly damaged by a storm, Dec. 7, 1784.

Plague—the whole world visited by one, 767 before Christ; in Rome, when 10,000 persons died in a day, 78; in England, 762; in Chichester, when 34,000 died, 772; in Canterbury, 788; in Scotland, which swept away 40,000 inhabitants, 954; in England, 1025, 1247, and 1347; in England, when 50,000 died in London, 1500 in Leicester, &c.; in Germany, which cut off 50,000 people, 1348; in Paris and London, very dreadful, 1362; again 1379; in London, which killed 30,000 persons, 1407; again, when more were destroyed than in 15 years' war before, 1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again, 1548; again 1594, which carried off in London a fourth part of its inhabitants, 1604; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; at London, died 35,417, 1625 and 1631; at Lyons, in France, died 60,000, 1632; again at London, which destroyed 68,000 persons, in 1665; at Messina, Feb. 1743; at Algiers, 1755; in Persia, when 80,000 persons perished, at Bassora, 1773; at Smyrna, that carried off about 20,000 inhabitants, 1784; and at Tunis, 32,000, 1784; in the Levant, 1786; at Alexandria, Smyrna, &c. 1791; in Egypt, in 1792, where near 300,000 died; the yellow fever destroyed 2000 at Philadelphia, in 1793.

Plagues, ten of Egypt, 1494 before Christ.

Plymouth victualling-office burnt, with 3000l. damage, July 22, 1779; a fire in Southside-street, which did 30,000l. damage, in 1795.

176 EARTHQUAKES, STORMS, &c.

Portland isle had 100 yards of its north end sunk into the sea, which did 4000*l.* damage to the pier, Dec. 20, 1735. The pier, with part of the land near half a mile square, was washed into the sea, on Feb. 1792.

Port Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed by an earthquake, June 7, 1692; by a fire, in 1703; and by an hurricane, Aug. 28, 1722; again, by a storm, Oct. 20, 1744; had 100,000*l.* damage by a fire, 1750; by a terrible storm, July 30, 1784.

Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo, had 150 houses burnt, June 29, 1784; nearly the whole town was burnt by the rioters, Dec. 1, 1791.

Portsmouth dock-yard received 400,000*l.* damage by a fire, July 3, 1760; again, July 27, 1770, which did 100,000*l.* damage; and a third fire, Dec. 7, 1776, when 60,000*l.* damage was done.

Portsmouth, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, May 11, 1779.

Posing, in Hungary, destroyed by a fire, to the number of 107 houses, Sept. 7, 1784.

Potsdam had its magnificent and venerable cathedral of St. Nicholas destroyed by fire, Sept. 4, 1795.

Preston, in Somerset, had 14 houses destroyed, and a greater number damaged, by fire, in Dec. 1792.

Prices of provisions at different period, as follows:

A fat ox 12*d.* sheep 4*d.* provender for 20 horses 4*d.* bread for 100 men 12*d.* 1177.

Wheat 12*d.* the quarter, beans and oats 4*d.* 1216.

Goose 4*d.* lamb at Christmas 6*d.* all the rest of the year 4*d.* two pullens 1*d.* 1299.

Fat ox 1*l.* 4*s.* sheep 1*s.* 2*d.* hog 3*s.* 4*d.* two chickens 1*d.* four pigeons 1*d.* 24 eggs 1*d.* Wheat, beans, and pease, 20*s.* the quarter.

Wheat 30*s.* the quarter, 1315.

Wine 20*s.* the tun, 1316.

Barley 1*s.* the quarter, 1317.

Wheat 1*s.* the quarter, malt 16*d.* 1454.

Wheat 3*s.* the bushel, 1486.

Wheat 20*d.* the bushel, 1491.

Wheat 4*s.* the bushel, claret 30*s.* the hhd. 1493.

Wheat 15*s.* the quarter, 1527.

A barrel of beer, with the cask, 6d. and 4 great loaves for 1d. 1553.

Wheat 14s. the quarter, 1558, and 6l. in 1796.

Flour 10s. the bushel, 1596, and 18s. in 1796.

Living seven times cheaper than now, 1066.

— six times cheaper than now, 1331.

— ten times as cheap as now, 1403.

— four times cheaper than at present, 1440.

— three times and a half cheaper than now, 1498.

— near five times as cheap as now, 1560.

Queen's college, Oxford, greatly damaged by a fire, which totally destroyed one of the wings of the building, Dec. 19, 1778.

Quito, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, Apr. 24, 1755.

Rain, violent in Scotland, for five months, 553; a continual rain in Scotland for five months, 918; a violent one in London, 1222; again, 1233; so violent, the harvest did not begin till Michaelmas, 1330; so heavy, that the corn was spoiled, 1335; from the beginning of October to December, 1338; from Midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not one day or night dry together, 1348; again, violent, 1365; in Wales, destroyed 10,000 sheep, Sept. 19, 1752; in Languedoc, which destroyed the village of Bar le Duc, April 26, 1776; in the north of England, 1789; in the island of Cuba, on the 21st of June, 1791, when 3000 persons and 11,700 cattle of various kinds perished, by the torrents occasioned by the rain.

Ramsay, in Huntingdonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, May 21, 1731.

Ranas, in Enzie, Scotland, burnt down, May 7, 1759.

Richmond, in Virginia, had one hundred houses, valued at 100,000l. destroyed, Dec. 17, 1786.

Rochester burnt in 677; again, 1130, and June 3, 1137.

Rokitzau, in Bohemia, totally destroyed by fire, to the value of a million and a half, Sept. 10, 1784.

Rome burnt by Negro, 65; the Capitol burnt, 83 before Christ. Pompey's theatre burnt, 250.

Romford barracks were destroyed by fire, May 27, 1795, which cost 10,000l. building.

178 EARTHQUAKES, STORMS, &c.

Rosbach, in the Upper Circle of Saxony, totally disappeared, in Oct. 1792, supposed by an earthquake.

Royston, in Cambridgeshire, greatly damaged by a fire, 36 houses burnt, Aug. 23, 1747.

Ruppin, in Brandenburg, destroyed by fire, when 600 houses were burnt, Sept. 1787.

Rycaut, in Oxfordshire, the Earl of Abingdon's seat, totally destroyed by fire, with Lord Norreys, the Earl's eldest son, Nov. 12, 1745.

Sardinian Ambassador's chapel, near Lincoln's-inn-fields, burnt by accident, Nov. 30, 1759; again by the rioters, June, 1780.

Savannah, in South Carolina, damaged by fire, July 4, 1758.

Sandwich harbour destroyed by an earthquake, 1580.

Scarborough Cliff sunk, and the Spaw removed, December 18, 1737.

Scarborough, in New England, greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 11, 1762.

Scheen, in Norway, was totally destroyed by a fire, Dec. 6, 1777.

Senate-house, Dublin, destroyed by fire, Feb. 27, 1792.

Seville Custom-house destroyed by fire, May 7, 1792, with 40,000l. loss.

Sheffield cotton manufactory, valued at 45,000l. destroyed by fire, Feb. 9, 1792.

Shipwash, in Devon, greatly damaged by fire, April 21, 1742.

Shrewsbury, a dreadful fire at, which consumed 50 houses, besides barns, stables, &c. April 1, 1774.

Smyrna nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1730; and by a fire, June 20, 1742; by a plague, 1743; had the plague, 1752; the Armenian quarter burnt, May 14, 1753; had the plague, 1758, 1760; dreadful fires in 1763 and 1772; and earthquakes and fire, in 1778; in March, 1796, which destroyed 4000 shops, two large mosques, two public baths, and all the magazines and provisions, to the value of ten millions of crowns.

Snow for eleven days, 1762; remarkably deep in 1731, 1736; 7000 Swedes perished in a storm of snow upon

the mountain of Rudel and Tydel, in their march to attack Drontheim, in 1719

Sodom burnt, 1897 before Christ, 65th of Lot's age.

Solway m-fs began to flow, Dec. 16, 1772.

Southam, in Warwickshire, had 40 houses burnt, March 25, 1741-2.

Stamford, in Lincolnshire, felt an earthquake, as did the neighbouring towns, Feb. 27, 1792.

Stockholm had 1000 houses burnt, 1751; 250, Aug. 31, 1759.

Storms, one in Canterbury, threw down 200 houses, and killed several families, 234; in London, which killed several people, 277; at Winchester, 301; hail-stones, much bigger than hen's eggs, 344; 420 houses in Caliste blown down, and many people killed, 349; great part of Colchester destroyed, and several people killed, 416; in York, which blew down several houses, and killed many people, 458; hailstones fell in most parts of Britain, above three inches diameter, killed many men and much cattle, 459; in London, which threw down many of the houses, and killed 250 inhabitants, 549; on the coast of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, 566; at Lincoln, which threw down above 100 houses, 701; in Wells, 772; at Coventry, 781; destroyed above 40 houses in Cambridge, 919; at Manchester, 921; in London, which threw down 1500 houses, 944; Southampton nearly destroyed in a storm by lightning, 951; at Colchester, 996; near 400 houses in London blown down, 1055; storm at Edinburgh, 1064; in several parts of England, especially at Winchelscomb, in Gloucestershire, when the steeple of the church was thrown down, Oct. 5, 1091; at London, 500 houses were thrown down, and Bowchurch unroofed; and, at Old Sarum, the steeple with many houses were thrown down, Oct. 17, 1091; in England, 1116; a violent storm almost desolated a great part of Denmark and Norway, in 1194; many lives were lost, and houses overhrown, and the corn in the fields destroyed by hail as large as hen's eggs, 1205; one which threw down several churches, 1222; it thundered for 15 days together, with terrible tempests of thunder and rain, 1233; the chimney of the chamber

where the Queen of K. Henry III. and her children lay, was blown down, and their whole apartments at Windsor shaken, many oaks in the park were rent asunder, and torn up by the roots, accompanied with such thunder and lightning, as had not been known in the memory of man, 1251; as King Edward I. and his Queen were talking together in their bed-chamber, a flash of lightning struck in at the window, passed by them, killed two of their servants, who waited upon them, but did their majesties no hurt, 1285; when Edward III. was on his march, within two leagues of Chartres, there happened a storm of piercing wind, that swelled to a tempest of rain, lightning, and hailstones, so prodigious, as instantly to kill six thousand of his horses, and one thousand of his best troops, 1359; when Richard II.'s first wife came from Bohemia, she had no sooner set foot on shore, but such a storm immediately arose as had not been seen for many years, when several ships were dashed to pieces in the harbour, and the ship, in which the Queen came over, was shattered and broken; and which was the more observable, because his second wife brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the King's baggage was lost, and many ships of his fleet cast away, 1389; in different parts of England many houses were thrown down, cattle destroyed, and trees rooted up, 1382; the leads of the Grey-friars church, and the whole side of a street, called the Old Exchange, London, beat down, November 25, 1413; St. Paul's steeple fired by lightning, and the steeple of Waltham-cross consumed, 1443; at St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, was a storm of hail, in 1479, when the stones measured 18 inches round; in Italy, a storm of hail destroyed all the fish, birds, and beasts of the country, some of the stones weighing near one hundred pounds, in 1510; a violent one in Denmark, which rooted up whole forests and blew down the steeple of the great church at Copenhagen, Jan. 1, 1515; a storm of hail, in Northamptonshire, when the stones measured 15 inches in circumference, July, 1558; a storm at Leicester, 1563; near Chelmsford, in Essex, which destroyed five hundred acres of corn, in 1566; hailstones fell at Dorchester, seven inches in circumfe-

rence, on Aug. 22, 1651. The day that Oliver Cromwell died, one was so violent and terrible, that it extended all over Europe, Sept. 3, 1658; a great one in London, Feb. 18, 1662; two hundred sail of colliers and some coasters were lost, with all their crews, in the bay of Cromer, in Norfolk, in 1696; a storm of hail in Cheshire and Lancashire, &c. which killed fowls and small animals, and knocked down horses and men, some of the stones weighing half a pound, April 29, 1697; the same year, May 4, in Hertfordshire, hailstones fell 14 inches in circumference, destroyed trees and corn in a dreadful manner; the most terrible one that had ever been known in England, attended with flashes of lightning, Nov. 27, 1703, which unroofed many houses and churches, blew down several chimnies and the spires of many steeples, tore whole groves of trees up by the roots, and the leads of some churches were rolled up like scrolls of parchment, and several vessels, boats, and barges were sunk in the Thames; but the royal navy suffered the greatest damage, being just returned from the Mediterranean, one 2d rate, four 3d rates, four 4th rates, and many others of less force, were cast away upon the coast of England, and above 1500 seamen lost, besides those that were cast away in the merchants service; in London only, the damage was estimated at a million; Port-royal, in Jamaica, destroyed, Aug 28, 1722; again, Oct. 20, 1744; Carolina was greatly damaged by storms, Aug. 1722, 1728; Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, received two thousand pounds damage, June, 1731; at St. Kitts, where twenty ships were lost, June 30, 1733; at Jamaica, 1734; at the mouth of the Ganges, in India, when twenty thousand vessels of different kinds were cast away, eight English East India ships, and three hundred thousand people were lost, and the water arose forty feet higher than usual, Oct. 11, 1737; at Antigua, Aug. 1740; a violent one on the coast of England, Nov. 1, 1740; at Canterbury, Sept. 8, 1741; in Yorkshire, where the hailstones were five inches round, May, 1745; one at Nantz, where sixty-six vessels and eight hundred sailors were lost, March 7, 1751; at Jamaica, which did 300,000l. damage, Aug. 10, 1751; at Cadiz, one hundred ships lost, Dec. 8,

1751; at Martinico, Sept. 12, 1756, which did great damage; at Barbadoes, Aug. 23, 1758; at Charleston, S. Carolina, where the ships lost were worth 20,000*l.* May 4, 1761; at Girgenti, in Italy, where the hailstones weighed twenty ounces, April 18, 1772; at Leeds, in Yorkshire, where the hailstones were as big as nutmegs, June 20, 1772; at St. Jago, where it did great damage, and the hailstones were as large as oranges, July 16, 1772; a terrible one at St. Kitts, which did immense damage in that and the adjoining islands, Aug. 30, 1772; in France and England, March, 1773; a most terrible one near Boston, in North America, in August, and at Cuba, in July, 1773; in Oxford, Nov. 15, 1773; at Alençon, in France, where the hailstones measured 18 inches round, Aug. 3, 1774; at London, Sept. 30, and Dec. 5, 6, 7, 1774, which did great damage to the shipping; in the North of England, four Dublin packets foundered, Oct. 19, 1775; again, on the South coasts, in Nov. 1775; at Antwerp, &c. in Holland, where the hail was as large as hen's eggs, and weighed three quarters of a pound, and killed several horses, &c. and destroyed the fruits of the earth, June 11, 1776; in the West Indies, the severest ever known, Sept. 6, 1776; at Florence, and its neighbourhood, which did immense damage, Oct. 16, 1777; in all the West India islands, particularly at Savannah La Mar, in Jamaica, and at Barbadoes, in Oct. 1780; at Roehampton, Wandsworth, Oct. 17, 1780; at Jamaica, Aug. 1781; all over England, Jan. 1779; a violent hail-storm at Madrid, which did 6000*l.* damage to the glass windows, some stones weighed a pound, on July 26, 1782; at Surat, in the East Indies, which destroyed seven thousand of the inhabitants, on Apr. 22, 1782; at Dieupole, in Moravia, which totally destroyed the place, May 30, 1782; in France, where the hailstones weighed eight ounces, June 17, 1782; great damage done in America, particularly in New England, 1784; at Irán, in the Pyrenees, on the borders of France and Spain, hailstones fell as large as hen's eggs, which weighed 23 ounces each, July 18, 1784; a dreadful storm on the North coast of England, Dec. 5, 1784; the same in Italy, Dec. 1784; a hail-storm at Paris,

as large as cherries, July 1, 1785; 131 villages and farms laid waste, in France, Aug. 5, 1785; in the West Indies, July 6, 1785; in the Channel, Jan. 1786, when the Halfwell Indiaman, &c. were lost; at Ferrara, in Italy, where the hailstones were as large as hen's eggs, July 17, 1786; in July, 1786, a storm at Highbickington, in Devonshire, removed 13 elm trees upwards of 200 yards from their original, and they remained standing upright in a flourishing state. A rock at the same place was divided upwards of eight feet asunder, and all the poultry and corn for several miles were destroyed by the thunder and lightning; at Barbadoes, Aug. 11, 1786; and at North Shields, where the hailstones were as big as pigeon's eggs, Aug. 16, 1786. In Normandy, where the hailstones were as big as hen's eggs, Aug. 4, 1787. In different parts of England the same month, 1787. In the West Indies, where great damage was done, particularly in the French islands, July, 1787. Considerable damage to the Tower ditch, at London, where the ground on Little Tower hill was trenched near 12 feet deep, June 20, 1788. At St. Germain en Laie, in France, hail fell as large as a quart bottle, and all the trees from Vallance to Lisle were torn up by the roots, July 13, 1788. At Liverpool, June 29, 1789; almost all over the kingdom, which did very considerable damage, Dec. 23, 1790. A violent hail-storm in Italy, in June, 1791; and in several parts of England the same month. In Sept. 1791, a violent hail-storm fell in Calabria, near Naples, when some of the hailstones weighed an English pound, which destroyed all hopes of a vintage. The church of Speldhurst, in Kent, was destroyed by lightning, and the bells were melted, and other damage done at Rainham, Oct. 25, 1791; also in Suffex, where the hailstones were four inches in circumference. At a-terford, in Ireland, April 4, 1792. In different parts of Kent, April 13, 1792. In the North of England, July 16, 1792. At Whitehaven, which did great damage, when the tide rose 6 feet above its usual height, March, 1793. At Thornton, in Leicestershire, when the hailstones measured from 4 to 6½ inches in circumference,

and did great damage, Aug. 3, 1793; at Savannah la Mar, in Jamaica, hailstones, as large as pigeons' eggs, fell June 2, 1793; almost universal through Great Britain, by which much damage was done, Jan. 16, 1794; a most violent storm of rain in Norfolk inundated many towns, particularly Norwich, Nov. 1794; a most violent storm on the eastern coast of England, when much damage was done to the shipping, Oct. 6, 1794; a most violent storm in Cumberland, Dec. 2, 1794; a storm of hail in Essex and Herts, which did great damage, June 12, 1795; in different parts of England, particularly in the Channel, and in London, Nov. 4, 1795; at Petersburg upwards of 90 vessels and a large magazine of naval stores were destroyed, June 7, 1796.

Stratford upon Avon burnt, Aug. 1, 1614.

Stratford, Stoney, had above 50 houses burnt, April 19, 1736; again, when 150 were burnt, May 6, 1742.

Sussex, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, May 1779.

Sun stood still at the command of Joshua, 1454 before Christ; darkness at Rome at noon-day, 291; a great eclipse, 549; again, Aug. 1133; again, 1185; again, totally, 1191; darkness at London, so as not to read, Jan. 12, 1679; total eclipse, April 22, 1715.

Sweating sickness, that carried off great numbers, first observed in England in 1481; again, 1483; in Sept. 1485; again, 1506; again, so that in some towns half the people died; in others one-third, 1517; again, 1528, 1529, 1548, and 1551.

Teschén, in Silesia, reduced to ashes by fire, March 6, 1789.

Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, received 1000*l.* damage by a storm, August 18, 1743.

Thames was so low between the Tower and the bridge, that women and children waded it over, owing to so great an ebb in the shore, that laid the sand bare several miles from the ocean, which continued a whole day, 1214; rose so high at Westminster, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; again, 1703, and 1736; dry at London-bridge, that many

passed and repassed, June 15, 1592; ebbcd and flowcd twice in three hours, 1698; again, three times in four hours, March 22, 1682; dry both above and below bridge, Sept. 14, 1716; tide flowcd eight hours, instead of four, and ebbcd five hours instead of eight, Sept. 16, 1732; the tide exceeded its bounds 18 inches, Feb. 18, 1734-5; again, Dec. 24, 1736; Oct 14, 1747, and Feb. 9, 1762; Feb. 2, 1791, greatly exceeded its usual bounds, and did great damage to the different warehouses and cellars on its banks: the lawyers were brought in boats from Westminster-hall.

Thoresby, the Duke of Kingston's seat, in Northamptonshire, burnt, with its furniture, April 4, 1745.

Tide ebbcd and flowcd three times in one hour, at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, May 31, 1582; the tide was suddenly and violently agitated, on the south coast of England, so as to rise and fall above two feet in a few minutes, several times, Nov. 1, 1755, during the earthquake at Lisbon; four times in an hour, at Whitby, July 17, 1761; damages on the coast of Essex, and destroyed the sea walls on its eastern coast, Feb. 2, 1791; at Plymouth, where the tide rose two feet perpendicular in nine minutes, and retired as rapidly; and this it did three times in less than one hour, Oct. 30, 1795; the tide did great damage at Brighthelmstone, Lewes, and other places on the coast of England.

Tiverton, 200 houses burnt down, June 5, 1731; 26 on May 27, 1762; and between 60 and 70, April, 1785; and above 200 houses were destroyed by fire, June 30, 1794.

Torre del Grecco, near Naples, was nearly destroyed by the lava from Mount Vesuvius, June 30, 1794.

Tripoli nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 13, 1759.

Truxilla, in Peru, ruined by an earthquake, Dec. 1759.

Twickenham, the French ambassador's house and valuable furniture burnt, June 14, 1734.

Venice nearly reduced to ashes, 1101.

Vesuvius, eruptions of, 79, 203, 272, 472, when all Campania was destroyed, 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1043, 1048, 1136. 1506, 1538; at Puzzoli, 1631, 1632, when four thousand persons and a large track of land

were destroyed, 1660, 1682, 1694, 1701, 1704, 1712, 1717, 1730, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1771, 1779, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1794.

Victory man of war lost in a storm, Oct. 1744.

Vienna received great damage, and several lives were lost, by an explosion of gunpowder, June 26, 1779.

Volcano, in the isle of Ferro, broke out, Sept. 13, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water that discoloured the sea for several leagues.

Wadrington, in Oxfordshire, greatly damaged by a fire, May 6, 1742.

Waraldin, the capital of Croatia, had 600 houses reduced to ashes by a fire, April 25, 1776.

Wareham, in Dorsetshire, burnt, 1731; again, 1742; 130 houses, July 26, 1762.

Wark Castle, in Cumberland, destroyed by fire, 1399.

Warrington, in Lancashire, had its cotton manufactory, near the bridge, destroyed by fire, Dec. 1, 1791.

Warwick greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 8, 1694.

Waterford, in Ireland, experienced a violent storm, when the tower of its Exchange was carried away, April 4, 1792.

Westminster convent destroyed in a riot, 1221.

— palace burnt, 1512.

Weyhill fair nearly destroyed by a fire, Oct. 15, 1784.

Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, burnt, Aug. 14, 1731; again, July 28, 1738, 800 houses destroyed.

Wem, in Shropshire, greatly damaged by a fire, 1676.

Werburgh's, St. church, Dublin, burnt, Nov. 5, 1754.

West Indies much damaged by a hurricane, Sept. 6, 1776.

Whale driven ashore in the Humber, 1570.

— on the coast of Norfolk, 1751.

— near Berwick, 1752; 13 driven ashore

in England, Feb. 24, 1762.

Wheat sold for 20s. per quarter, equal to 6l. now, 1193, 1194, and 1195; for 12d. a quarter, beans; and oats for 4d. 1216; wheat sold in some places for 12d. a quarter, and not many years after, for 20s. a bushel, as much as 4l. now, 1286; wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1315; wheat sold for 3l. a bushel, 1316; wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much

as 20s. a bushel now, 1335; wheat sold in London for
4s. a quarter, 1493. In the reign of

	l.	s.	d.
Philip and Mary it sold for	0	6	8
Elizabeth	0	9	0
James I.	0	11	6
Charles I.	0	14	0
Charles II.	1	0	0
James II.	1	4	0
William and Mary	1	11	0
Anne	1	13	8
Geo. I.	2	0	0
Geo. II.	2	15	0
Geo. III. (1796)	6	10	0

Whitby had the tide rise and fall 4 times in quarter of an hour, July 17, 1761.

Williamburgh, South Carolina, damaged by a storm, July 17, 1758.

Wilton, near Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, received 1,500l. damages by a fire, Dec. 5, 1759.

Wimbush church, in Essex, damaged by lightning, 1756.

Wimbleton House, Surry, the noble seat of the Earl Spencer, was totally destroyed by fire, March 28, 1785.

Winchester city burnt, 1102.

Windsof forest had several miles of the heath burnt, and the trees damaged, April 17, 1785.

Woburn, in Bedfordshire, burnt, 1724.

Wolverhampton new church burnt, Nov. 1, 1758.

Worcester city and castle burnt, 1113; a stack of chimnies fell on the Court-house, and killed several persons, March 15, 1757; greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, Aug 11, 1762; received 12,000l. damage by a fire, Nov. 1791.

Worksof Manor-house destroyed by fire, 100,000l. damage, Oct. 20, 1761.

Yarm overflowed by the river Tees, and received much damage, Oct. 12, 1761.

Yellow fever raged in the West Indies with uncommon mortality, in 1794.

York city, with its cathedral and 39 churches, destroyed by fire, on June 3, 1137.

York Indiaman lost in going into Limerick, in Ireland, Nov. 14, 1758.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

BEFORE the Romans came into this island, the Britons, who then possessed the country, were divided into several nations, each of them governed by their own Kings: and, when Britain became a member of the Roman empire, many of their tribes had their proper Kings, who were suffered to govern by their own laws, provided they were tributary. Such Kings were Cogidunus and Prasitagus, mentioned by Tacitus. Lucius, who is said to be the first Christian King, died in 181, and left the Roman empire heir to his kingdom; and Coilus, the father of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. After the Romans had quitted Britain, upon the irruption of the Goths into Italy, during the reign of Honorius, that is, in 410, the kingly government returned to the Britons, who chose for their King, Constantine, brother of Aldroinus, King of Brittany, in France, a prince of the British blood, to whom succeeded Constantine, his son; then Vortigern, who usurped the crown; but, being harassed by the Scots and Picts in 448, and to maintain his usurpation, first called in the Saxons, at that time hovering along the coast of Britain, in 449. These having got sure footing in the island, never left the Britons quiet till they were possessed of the whole. And, though they were overthrown in many battles by King Vortimer, the son and colleague of Vortigern, and afterwards by King Arthur, yet the Britons were, soon after his death, broken and weakened, that they were forced at last to retreat, and exchange the fertile and plain part of Britain for the mountains of Wales. Cadwallader, last King of the Britons, began to reign, 683, killed in battle Lothar, King of Kent; and Ethelwold, King of the West Saxons, turned monk, and died at Rome. Thus the Britons left the stage, and the Saxons entered. By these the country was divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy; Kent, the first kingdom, was, in Julius Cæsar's time, the sovereignty of four petty princes, and never called a kingdom till Hengist erected it into one.

The Year of the Reign of the Sovereigns of England, corresponding with the year of Christ, from 1066 to 1796.

W. Conq.	Henry I.	2	1136	21	1174	10	1208
Oct. 14,	August 1,	3	1137	22	1175	11	1209
1 1066	1 1100	4	1138	23	1176	12	1210
2 1067	2 1101	5	1139	24	1177	13	1211
3 1068	3 1102	6	1140	25	1178	14	1212
4 1069	4 1103	7	1141	26	1179	15	1213
5 1070	5 1104	8	1142	27	1180	16	1214
6 1071	6 1105	9	1143	28	1181	17	1215
7 1072	7 1106	10	1144	29	1182	18	1216
8 1073	8 1107	11	1145	30	1183	Henry III.	
9 1074	9 1108	12	1146	31	1184	Oct. 19,	
10 1075	10 1109	13	1147	32	1185	1	1216
11 1076	11 1110	14	1148	33	1186	2	1217
12 1077	12 1111	15	1149	34	1187	3	1218
13 1078	13 1112	16	1150	35	1188	4	1219
14 1079	14 1113	17	1151	36	1189	5	1220
15 1080	15 1114	18	1152	Richard I.		6	1221
16 1081	16 1115	19	1153	July 9.		7	1222
17 1082	17 1116	20	1154	1	1189	8	1223
18 1083	18 1117	Henry II.		2	1190	9	1224
19 1084	19 1118	Oct. 25,		3	1191	10	1225
20 1085	20 1119	1	1154	4	1192	11	1226
21 1086	21 1120	2	1155	5	1193	12	1227
22 1087	22 1121	3	1156	6	1194	13	1228
	23 1122	4	1157	7	1195	14	1229
W Rufus	24 1123	5	1158	8	1196	15	1230
Sept. 9,	25 1124	6	1159	9	1197	16	1231
1 1087	26 1125	7	1160	10	1198	17	1232
2 1088	27 1126	8	1161	11	1199	18	1233
3 1089	28 1127	9	1162	John.		19	1234
4 1090	29 1128	10	1163	April 6,		20	1235
5 1091	30 1130	11	1164	1	1199	21	1236
6 1092	31 1129	12	1165	2	1200	22	1237
7 1093	32 1131	13	1166	3	1201	23	1238
8 1094	33 1132	14	1167	4	1202	24	1239
9 1095	34 1133	15	1168	5	1203	25	1240
10 1096	35 1134	16	1169	6	1204	26	1241
11 1097	36 1135	17	1170	7	1205	27	1242
12 1098	Stephen.	18	1171	8	1206	28	1243
13 1099	Dec. 2,	19	1172	9	1207	29	1244
14 1100	1 1135	20	1173			30	1245

21	1443	Edw. V.	7	1515	2. Mary.	35	1592
22	1444	April 9.	8	1516	July 6,	36	1593
23	1445	1 1483	9	1517	1 1553	37	1594
24	1446	Rich. III.	10	1518	2 1554	38	1595
25	1447	June 22,	11	1519	3 1555	39	1596
26	1448	1 1483	12	1520	4 1556	40	1597
27	1449	2 1484	13	1521	5 1557	41	1598
28	1450	3 1485	14	1522	6 1558	42	1599
29	1451	Hen. VII.	15	1523	Elizabeth	43	1600
30	1452	Aug. 22,	16	1524	Nov. 17,	44	1601
31	1453	1 1485	17	1525	1 1558	45	1602
32	1454	2 1486	18	1526	2 1559	James I.	
33	1455	3 1487	19	1527	3 1560	March 24,	
34	1456	4 1488	20	1528	4 1561	1 1602	
35	1457	5 1489	21	1529	5 1562	2 1603	
36	1458	6 1490	22	1530	6 1563	3 1604	
37	1459	7 1491	23	1531	7 1564	4 1605	
38	1460	8 1492	24	1532	8 1565	5 1606	
Edw. IV.		9 1493	25	1533	9 1566	6 1607	
March 4.		10 1494	26	1534	10 1567	7 1608	
1 1460		11 1495	27	1535	11 1568	8 1609	
2 1461		12 1496	28	1536	12 1569	9 1610	
3 1462		13 1497	29	1537	13 1570	10 1611	
4 1463		14 1498	30	1538	14 1571	11 1612	
5 1464		15 1499	31	1539	15 1572	12 1613	
6 1465		16 1500	32	1540	16 1573	13 1614	
7 1466		17 1501	33	1541	17 1574	14 1615	
8 1467		18 1502	34	1542	18 1575	15 1616	
9 1468		19 1503	35	1543	19 1576	16 1617	
10 1469		20 1504	36	1544	20 1577	17 1618	
11 1470		21 1505	37	1545	21 1578	18 1619	
12 1471		22 1506	38	1546	22 1579	19 1620	
13 1472		23 1507	Edw. VI.		23 1580	20 1621	
14 1473		24 1508	Jan. 23,		24 1581	21 1622	
15 1474		25 1509	1 1546		25 1582	22 1623	
16 1475			2 1547		26 1583	23 1624	
17 1476		Hen. VIII	3 1548		27 1584	24 1625	
18 1477		April 22,	4 1549		28 1585		
19 1478		1 1509	5 1550		29 1586	Charles I.	
20 1479		2 1510	6 1551		30 1587	March 29,	
21 1480		3 1511	7 1552		31 1588	1 1625	
22 1481		4 1512	8 1553		32 1589	2 1626	
23 1482		5 1513			33 1590	3 1627	
24 1483		6 1514			34 1591	4 1628	

5	1629	17	1664	8	1695	13	1727	Geo. III.
6	1630	18	1665	9	1696	14	1727	Oct. 25,
7	1631	19	1666	10	1697	—	—	1 1760
8	1632	20	1667	11	1698	Geo. II.	2 1761	
9	1633	21	1668	12	1699	June 11,	3 1762	
10	1634	22	1669	13	1700	1 1727	4 1763	
11	1635	23	1670	14	1701	2 1728	5 1764	
12	1636	24	1671	15	1702	3 1729	6 1765	
13	1637	25	1672	—	—	4 1730	7 1766	
14	1638	26	1673	Anne.	—	5 1731	8 1767	
15	1639	27	1674	March 8,	—	6 1732	9 1768	
16	1640	28	1675	1 1702	7 1733	10 1769		
17	1641	29	1676	2 1703	8 1734	11 1770		
18	1642	30	1677	3 1704	9 1735	12 1771		
19	1643	31	1678	4 1705	10 1736	13 1772		
20	1644	32	1679	5 1706	11 1737	14 1773		
21	1645	33	1680	6 1707	12 1738	15 1774		
22	1646	34	1681	7 1708	13 1739	16 1775		
23	1647	35	1682	8 1709	14 1740	17 1776		
24	1648	36	1683	9 1710	15 1741	18 1777		
—	—	37	1684	10 1711	16 1742	19 1778		
Charl. II.	—	38	1685	11 1712	17 1743	20 1779		
Jan. 30,	—	—	—	12 1713	18 1744	21 1780		
1 1648	James II.	—	—	13 1714	19 1745	22 1781		
2 1649	Feb. 6,	—	—	—	20 1746	23 1782		
3 1650	1 1685	George I.	—	—	21 1747	24 1783		
4 1651	2 1686	Aug. 1,	—	—	22 1748	25 1784		
5 1652	3 1687	1 1715	23 1749	26 1785	—	—		
6 1653	4 1688	2 1716	24 1750	27 1786	—	—		
7 1654	—	3 1717	25 1751	28 1787	—	—		
8 1655	W. & M.	4 1718	26 1752	29 1788	—	—		
9 1656	Feb. 13,	5 1719	27 1753	30 1789	—	—		
10 1657	1 1688	6 1720	28 1754	31 1790	—	—		
11 1658	2 1689	7 1721	29 1755	32 1791	—	—		
12 1659	3 1690	8 1722	30 1756	33 1792	—	—		
13 1660	4 1691	9 1723	31 1757	34 1793	—	—		
14 1661	5 1692	10 1724	32 1758	35 1794	—	—		
15 1662	6 1693	11 1725	33 1759	36 1795	—	—		
16 1663	7al. 1694	12 1726	34 1760	37 1796	—	—		

N.B. Every King's reign begins at the death of his predecessor. For example: Geo. III. began Oct. 25, 1760. The first year of his reign is not complete till Oct. 25, 1761; so that the beginning of the first year of his reign is in one year of Christ, and the conclusion in another.

THE HEPTARCHY.

The kingdom of KENT contained only the county of Kent: its Kings were,

1 Hengist began	454	10 Edrick	684
2 Eke	488	11 Withdred	685
3 Osta	512	12 { Eadburt and }	725
4 Ymbrick	534	{ Edelbert }	
5 Ethelbert	568	13 Ethelbert alone	748
6 Edbald	616	14 Aldric	760
7 Ercombert	640	15 Ethelbert Pren	794
8 Egbert	664	16 Cudred	799
9 Lothaire	673	17 Baldred	805

This kingdom began 454, ended 823. Its first Christian King was Ethelbert.

The kingdom of SOUTH SAXONS contained the counties of Suffex and Surry: its Kings were,

1 Ella began	491	6 { Cinigil }	611
2 Cissa	514	{ Quicelm }	
3 Chevelin	590	7 Canowalch	643
4 Ceolwic	592	8 Adelwach	648
5 Ceoluph	597		

This kingdom began 491, ended 685. Its first Christian King was Adelwach.

The kingdom of EAST SAXONS contained the counties of Essex and Middlesex: its Kings were,

1 Erchenwin began	527	8 Sighere and Sebbi	665
2 Sledra	587	9 Sebbi	683
3 Sebert	598	10 { Sigherd and }	594
{ Sexred }		{ Seofrid }	
4 { Seward }	616	11 Offa	700
{ Sigebert }		12 Ceolfred	709
5 Sigebert the Little	623	13 Suithred	746
6 Sigebert the Good	653	14 Sigered	799
7 Swithelme	655		

This kingdom began 527, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Serbert.

The kingdom of NORTHUMBERLAND contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland: its Kings were,

1 Ella, or Ida, began	547	3 Glappea	566
2 Adda	559	4 Theodwald	572

5 Fridulph	—	573	19 Ceolulphe	—	730
6 Theodorick	—	579	20 Egbert	—	737
7 Athelrick	—	586	21 Oswulph	—	758
8 Athelfrid	—	593	22 Edilwald	—	759
9 Edwin	—	617	23 Alured	—	765
10 Ofric	—	633	24 Etheldred	—	774
11 Oswald	—	634	25 Alfwald I.	—	779
12 Ofwy	—	643	26 Ofred II.	—	789
13 Ethelward	—	653	27 Ethelred restored	—	790
14 Egfrid	—	670	28 Osbald	—	796
15 Alkfryd	—	685	29 Ardulph	—	797
16 Ofred I.	—	705	30 Alfwald II.	—	807
17 Cenred	—	716	31 Andred	—	810
18 Ofrick	—	718			

This kingdom began 547, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Edwin.

The kingdom of **MERCIA** contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford. Its kings were,

1 Creda began	—	585	10 Ethelbald began	—	716
2 Wibba	—	595	11 Offa	—	757
3 Cheorlus	—	616	12 Egfrid	—	756
4 Penda	—	625	13 Cenolf	—	796
5 Peada	—	656	14 Kenelme	—	819
6 Wolfhere	—	659	15 Ceolwulfe	—	819
7 Ethelred	—	675	16 Bernulfe	—	821
8 Kenred	—	704	17 Ludecan	—	823
9 Ceolred	—	709	18 Whiglase	—	825

This kingdom began 582, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Peada.

The kingdom of **EAST ANGLES** contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely: its Kings were,

1 Uffa began	—	575	7 Ethelhere began	—	654
2 Titillus	—	578	8 Ethwald	—	656
3 Redwald	—	599	9 Adwulfe	—	664
4 Erpenwald	—	624	10 Alfwald	—	683
5 Sigebert	—	336	11 { Beorna and }	—	749
{ Egrik }	—	664	{ Ethelbert }	—	
{ Annas }	—		12 Beorna alone	—	758

13 Ethelred 761 | 14 Ethelbert 790
This kingdom began 575, ended 792. Its first Christian King was Redwald.

The kingdom of WEST SAXONS contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks: its Kings were,

1 Cherdic began	519	10 { Censua, Efwine }	674
2 Kenrike	534	and Centwin }	
3 Chevlene	560	11 Ceadwald	686
4 Ceolrick	592	12 Ina	688
5 Ceolulph	598	13 Adelard	726
6 { Kingills }	611	14 Cudred	740
{ Quinthelein }		15 { Sigebert and }	754
7 Ceonowalch	643	Cenulfe }	
8 Adelwalch	648	16 Brithrick	784
9 Sexburga	672	17 Egbert	800

This kingdom began 519, ended 828. Its first Christian King was Kingills.

The Saxons, though they were divided into seven kingdoms, were, for the most part, subject unto only one monarch, who was stiled King of the English nation; the most powerful, giving the law unto the others, and succeeded as follows:

HANGIST, first monarch of Britain, landed in the Isle of Thanet, 449; laid the foundation of the monarchy in 455; defeated Vortimer, at Crayford, in Jan. 457; massacred 300 British nobles, on Salisbury Plain, May 1, 474. He bore in his standard the white horse, blazoned in the same manner as now borne by the Dukes of Brunswick. He was born at Angria, in Westphalia, reigned 34 years, died in 484.

ELLA, second monarch, landed at Shoreham, in Sussex, in 477; assumed the title of King of the South Saxons, in 491; died in 499.

CHERDIC, third monarch, arrived in Britain, and overcame Arthur, near Chard, in Somersetshire, 519; began the kingdom of the West Saxons; died 534.

KENRICK, second King of the West Saxons, fourth monarch, eldest son of Cherdic, succeeded in 534; and died in 560.

CHEVELINE, third King of the West Saxons, and fifth monarch, succeeded his father, 560; seized on Sussex

in 590; abdicated in 591; and died in banishment in 592.

ETHELBERT, fifth King of Kent, and sixth monarch, in 592; St. Augustine first arrived in his dominions, who, with his followers, were entertained by this King, at Canterbury, where they settled; to whose doctrine Ethelbert became a convert. He gave Augustine an idol temple without the walls of the city, as a burial-place for him and his successors, which was converted into the first monastery. The King was the first that caused the laws of the land to be collected, and translated into Saxon. He died Feb. 24, 617, and was buried at Canterbury.

REDWALD, third King of the East Angles, seventh monarch, 616; he died 624.

EDWIN the Great, King of Northumberland, succeeded, as eighth monarch, in 624. He was the first Christian and the second King of Northumberland. He lost his life in a battle at Hatfield, Oct. 4, 633.

OSWALD, third King of Northumberland, and ninth monarch, in 634. He was slain at Maserfield, in Shropshire, Aug. 1, 642.

OSWY, fourth King of Northumberland, tenth monarch, on Oct. 13, 634. He defeated Penda, the Mercian, and Ethelred, King of the East Angles, Nov. 6, 655. He died Feb. 15, 670.

WOLFHERE, sixth King of the Mercians, eleventh monarch, in 670; died 674, and was buried at Peterborough.

ETHELRED, seventh King of Mercia, and twelfth monarch, in 675. He desolated part of Kent; and, in 677, destroyed Rochester, and many religious foundations; to a one for which he became a monk, 703, and died Abbot of Bradney in 716.

CENRED, his nephew, eighth King of Mercia, and thirteenth monarch, in 704; reigned four years, and, following his uncle's example, became a monk.

CEOLRED, son to Ethelred, ninth King of the Mercians, and fourteenth monarch, in 709, was killed in battle with the West Saxons, 716; and was buried at Litchfield.

ETHELBALD I. tenth King of the Mercians, fifteenth

monarch, in 716; built Croyland abbey, in Lincolnshire. He was slain by his own subjects, when he was leading his troops against Cuthred, the West Saxon, at Secondine, three miles from Tamworth, in Warwickshire, and was buried at Repton, in Derbyshire, in 756.

OFFA, the eleventh King of the Mercians, and the sixteenth monarch, 757. He was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived at manhood. He took up arms against Kent, slew their King at Ottesford, and conquered that kingdom. He caused a great trench to be dug from Bristol to Basingwerk. in Flintshire, as the boundary of the Britons, who harboured in Wales, 774. Offa first ordained the founding of trumpets before the Kings of England, to denote their appearance, and require respect. He admitted his son, Egfridy, a partner in his sovereignty; and, out of devotion, paid a visit to Rome, where he made his kingdom subject to a tribute, then called Peter-pence, and procured the canonization of St. Alban. At his return he built St. Alban's monastery, in Hertfordshire, 793. He died at Offley, June 29, 794, and was buried at Bedford, in a chapel since swallowed up by the river Ouse.

EGFRYD, twelfth King of the Mercians, and seventeenth monarch, July 13, 794; but died Dec. 17, following, and was buried at St. Alban's.

CINOLF, thirteenth King of the Mercians, and eighteenth monarch, in 795. He conquered Kent, gave that kingdom to Cudred, 798. He built Winchcomb monastery, in Gloucestershire, where he led the captive prince, Pren, to the altar, and released him without ransom or entreaty. He died in 819, and was buried at Winchcomb.

EGBERT, seventeenth King of the West Saxons, and nineteenth, but first sole monarch of the English. He conquered Kent, and laid the foundation of the sole monarchy in 823, which put an end to the Saxon Hierarchy, and was solemnly crowned at Winchester, when, by his dict, he ordered all the South of the island to be called England, 827. He died Feb. 4, 837, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHELWOLF, eldest son of Egbert, succeeded his father, notwithstanding, at the same time of Egbert's death,

he was bishop of Winchester. In 846 he ordained tythes to be collected, and exempted the clergy from regal tributes. He visited Rome in 847, confirming the grant of Peter-pence, and agreed to pay Rome 300 marks per annum. His son Ethelbald obliged him to divide the sovereignty with him, 856. He died Jan. 13, 857, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHELBAID II. eldest son of Ethelwolfe, succeeded in 857. He died Dec. 20, 860, and was buried at Sherborn, but removed to Salisbury.

ETHELBERT II. second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 860, and was harrassed greatly by the Danes, who were repulsed and vanquished. He died in 866, was buried at Sherborn, and was succeeded by

ETHELRED I. third son of Ethelwolf, in 866, when the Danes again harrassed his kingdom. In 870, they destroyed the monasteries of Bradney, Crowland, Peterborough, Ely, and Huntingdon, when the Nuns of Coldingham defaced themselves to avoid their pollution; and in East Anglia they murdered Edmund, at Edmundsbury, in Suffolk. Ethelred overthrew the Danes, 871, at Assendon. He had nine set battles with the Danes in one year, and was wounded at Wittingham, which occasioned his death, April 27, 872, and was buried at Winborne, in Dorsetshire.

ALFRED, the fourth son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 872, in the 22d year of his age; was crowned at Winchester, and is distinguished by the title of Alfred the Great. He was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, 849, and obliged to take the field against the Danes within one month after his coronation, at Wilton, in Oxfordshire. He fought seven battles with them in 876. In 877 another succour of Danes arrived, and Alfred was obliged to disguise himself in the habit of a shepherd, in the isle of Aldersey, in the county of Somerset; till, in 878, collecting his scattered friends, he attacked and defeated them, in 879, when he obliged the greatest part of their army to quit the land; in 897 they went up the river Lea, and built a fortress at Wear, where King Alfred turned off the course of the river, and left their ships dry, which obliged the Danes to re-

move. He died Oct. 28, 899. He formed a body of laws, afterwards made use of by Edward the Confessor, which was the ground-work of the present. He divided his kingdoms into shires, hundreds, and tithings; and obliged his nobles to bring up their children to learning; and, to induce them thereto, permitted none into office unless they were learned; and, to enable them to procure that learning, he founded the university of Oxford. He was buried at Winchester.

EDWARD the Elder, his son, succeeded him, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 899. In 911, Leolin, Prince of Wales, did homage to Edward for his principality. He died at Farringdon, in Berkshire, in 924, and was buried at Winchester.

ÆTHELSTAN, his eldest son, succeeded him, and was crowned, with far greater magnificence than usual, at Kingston upon Thames, in 929. In 937 he defeated two Welsh princes, but soon after, on their making submission, he restored them their estates. He escaped being assassinated in his tent, 938, which he revenged by attacking his enemy, when five petty sovereigns, 12 dukes, and an army who came to the assistance of Anall, King of Ireland, were slain; which battle was fought near Dunbar, in Scotland. He made the Princes of Wales tributary, 939; and died Oct. 17, 940, at Gloucester.

EDMUND I the fifth son of Edward the Elder, succeeded at the age of 18; and was crowned King, at Kingston upon Thames, in 940. On May 26, 947, in endeavouring to part two who were quarrelling, he received a wound, of which he bled to death, and was buried at Glastonbury.

EDRED, his brother, aged 23, succeeded in 947, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, the 17th of August. He died in 955, and was buried at Winchester.

EDWY, the eldest son of Edmund, succeeded, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 955. He had great dissensions with the clergy, and banished Dunstan, their ringleader, which occasions little credit to be given to the character the priests give him. He died of grief in 959, after a turbulent reign of four years, and was buried at Winchester.

EDGAR, at the age of 16, succeeded his brother, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 959, and again at Bath, in 972. He imposed on the Princes of Wales a tribute of wolves heads, that, for three years, amounted to 300 each year. He obliged eight tributary princes to row him in a barge on the river Dee, in 974. He died July 1, 975, and was buried at Glastonbury.

EDWARD the Martyr, his eldest son, succeeded him, being but 16 years of age; was crowned by Dunstan, at Kingston upon Thames, in 973. He was stabbed, by the instructions of his mother-in-law, as he was drinking at Corfe-castle, in the isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, on March 18, 979. He was first buried at Wareham, without any ceremony, but removed three years after, in great pomp, to Shaftesbury.

ETHELRED II. succeeded his half-brother, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, on April 14, 979. In 982, his palace, with great part of London, was destroyed by a great fire. England was ravaged by the Danes, who, 999, received at one payment about 16,000*l.* raised by a land-tax called Danegelt. A general massacre of the Danes on Nov. 13, 1002. Swain revenged his countrymen's deaths, 1003, and did not quit the kingdom till Ethelred had paid him 36,000*l.* which he the year following demanded as an annual tribute. In the spring of 1008 they subdued great part of the kingdom. To stop their progress, it was agreed to pay the Danes 48,000*l.* to quit the kingdom, 1012. In the space of 20 years they had 469,687*l.* sterling. Soon after Swain entered the Humber again, when Ethelred retired to the isle of Wight, and sent his sons, with their mother Emma, into Normandy, to her brother, and Swain took possession of the whole kingdom, 1013. **SWAIN** was proclaimed King of England in 1013, and no person disputed his title. His first act of sovereignty was an insupportable tax, which he did not live to see collected. He died Feb. 3, 1014, at Thetford, in Norfolk.

CANUTE, his son, was proclaimed March, 1014, and endeavoured to gain the affections of his English

subjects, but without success, retired to Denmark, and

ETHELRED returned, at the invitation of his subjects.

Canute returned, 1015, soon after he had left England, and landed at Sandwich. Ethelred retired to the north; but by evading a battle with the Danes he lost the affections of his subjects, and retiring to London, he expired in 1016.

EDMUND IRONSIDE, his son, was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, April 1016; but by a disagreement among the nobility, Canute was likewise crowned at Southampton. In June following, Canute totally routed Edmund, at Assendon, in Essex, who soon after met Canute in the isle of Alderney, in the Severn, where a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. Edmund did not survive above a month after, being murdered at Oxford, before he had reigned a year. He left two sons and two daughters; from one of which daughters James I. of England descended, and from him George III.

CANUTE was established, 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, 1018; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028; died at Shaftsbury, 1036; and was buried at Winchester.

HAROLD I. his son began his reign, 1036; died April 14, 1039, and was succeeded by his younger brother,

HARDICANUTE, King of Denmark, who died at Lambeth, 1041; was buried at New Winchester, and succeeded by a son of Queen Emma, by her first husband, Etheldred II.

EDWARD the Confessor was born at Islip, in Oxfordshire, began his reign in the 40th year of his age. He was crowned at Winchester, 1042; married Editha, daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent, 1043; remitted the tax of Danegelt, and was the first King of England that touched for the King's-evil, 1058; died Jan 5, 1066, aged 65; was buried in Westminster-abbey, which he rebuilt, where his bones were enshrined in gold, set with jewels, 1206. Emma, his mother, died 1052. He was succeeded by

HAROLD II. son of the Earl of Kent, who began in

1066; defeated by his brother Tosti, and the King of Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Stamford, Sept. 25, 1066; but was killed by the Normans, at Hastings, Oct. 14, following.

WILLIAM I. Duke of Normandy, a descendant of Canute, born 1017; paid a visit to Edward the Confessor, in England, 1051; betrothed his daughter to Harold, II. 1058; made a claim of the crown of England, 1066; invaded England, landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, the same year; defeated the English troops at Hastings, on Oct. 14, 1066, when Harold was slain, and William assumed the title of Conqueror. He was crowned at Westminster, Dec. 29, 1066; invaded Scotland, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; refused to swear fealty to the Pope for the crown of England; wounded by his son Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1079; invaded France, 1086; soon after fell from his horse, and contracted a rupture; he died at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, 1087; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son Robert, and in England by his second son

WILLIAM II. born 1057, crowned at Westminster, Sept. 27, 1087; invaded Normandy with success, 1090; killed by accident as he was hunting in the New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, Aug. 1100, aged 43; was buried at Winchester, and succeeded by his brother,

HENRY I. born 1068, crowned August 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scots, Nov. 11 following; made peace with his brother, Robert, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; attacked by Robert, whom he defeated and took prisoner, 1107, and sent him to England; betrothed his daughter Maude to the Emperor of Germany, 1109; challenged by Lewis of France, 1117; his eldest son, and two others of his children, shipwrecked and lost, with 180 of his nobility, in coming from Normandy, 1120; in quiet possession of Normandy, 1129; surfeited himself with eating lampreys, at Lyons, near Rouen, in Normandy, and died Dec. 1, 1135, aged 68; his body

was brought over to England, and buried at Reading. He was succeeded by his nephew, Stephen, third son of his sister Adela, by the Earl of Blois. He left 100,000*l.* in cash, besides plate and jewels to an immense value.

MAUDE, daughter of Henry I. born 1101, married to Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, 1109; had the English nobility swear fealty to her, 1126; buried her husband, 1127; married Jeffery Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, 1130; set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England, and claimed a right to the crown, Sept. 1139; crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141; escaped to Gloucester on a bier; fled from a window of Oxford-castle, by a rope, in the winter of 1142; retired to France, 1147; returned to England, concluded a peace with Stephen, 1153; and died abroad, Sept. 10, 1167.

STEPHEN born, 1105; crowned Dec. 2, 1135; taken prisoner at Lincoln by the Earl of Gloucester, Maude's half-brother, Feb. 1141, and put in irons, at Bristol, but released in exchange for the Earl of Gloucester, taken at Winchester; made peace with Henry, Maude's son, 1153; died of the piles, Oct. 25, 1154, aged 50; was buried at Feversham, and succeeded by Henry, son of Maude.

MATILDA, Stephen's Queen, was crowned on Easter-day, 1136; died May 3, 1151, at Heningham-castle, Essex, and buried in a monastery at Feversham.

HENRY II. grandson of Henry I. born 1133, began his reign in 1154; arrived in England, Dec. 8, and was with his Queen Eleanor, crowned at London, the 19th of the same month; crowned at Lincoln, 1158; again at Worcester, 1159; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; had his son Henry crowned King of England, 1170; invaded Ireland, and took possession of it, 1172; imprisoned his Queen on account of Rosamond, his concubine, 1173; did penance at Becket's tomb, July 8, 1174; took the King of Scotland prisoner, and obliged him to give up the independency of his crown, 1175; named his son, John, Lord of Ireland, 1176; had, the same year, an amour with Alice, of France, the intended princess. His son Richard,

1181; lost his eldest son Henry, June 11, 1183; his son Richard rebelled, 1185; had his son Jeffery trodden under foot, and killed, at a tournament at Paris, 1186; made a convention with Philip of France to go to the holy war, 1188; died with grief at the altar, cursing his sons, July 6, 1189, aged 61; was buried at Fonteverard, in France, and succeeded by his son Richard.

ELEANOR, Queen to King Henry II. died, 1204.

RICHARD I. was born at Oxford, 1157; crowned at London, Sept. 3, 1189; set out on the crusade, and joined Philip of France, on the plains of Vezelay, June 29, 1190; took Messina the latter end of the year; married Berengera, daughter of the King of Navarre, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, 1191; taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by the Duke of Austria, Dec. 20, 1192; ransomed for 40,000*l.* and set at liberty, 1193; returned to England, March 20, following; wounded with an arrow, at Chalus, near Limoges, in Normandy, and died April 6, 1199; was buried at Fonteverard, and succeeded by his brother

JOHN, the youngest son of Henry II. born at Oxford, Dec. 24, 1166; was crowned May 27, 1199; divorced his wife Avisia, and married Isabella, daughter of the Count of Angouleme; went to Paris, 1200; besieged the castle of Mirable, and took his nephew, Arthur, prisoner, Aug. 1, 1202, whom he murdered; the same year he was expelled the French provinces, and re-crowned in England; imprisoned his Queen, 1208; banished all the clergy in his dominions, 1208; was excommunicated, 1029; landed in Ireland, June 8, 1210; surrendered his crown to Pandolf, the Pope's legate, May 25, 1213; absolved, July 20 following; obliged by his Barons to confirm Magna Charta, 1215; lost his treasure and baggage in passing the marshes of Lynn, 1216; died at Newark, Oct. 18, 1216; was buried at Worcester, and succeeded by his son

HENRY III. born Oct. 1, 1207; crowned at Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1216; received homage from Alexander of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at Westminster, after Christmas, 1219; married Eleanor, daughter of the Count of Provence, Jan. 14, 1236;

pledged his crown and jewels for money, when he married his daughter Margaret to the King of Scots, 1242; obliged by his nobles to resign the power of a Sovereign, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; shut himself up in the Tower of London, for fear of his nobles, 1261; taken prisoner at Lewes, May 14, 1264; wounded at the battle of Evesham, 1265; died with age at St. Edmondsbury, Nov. 16, 1272; and was succeeded by his son Edward.

ELEANOR, Henry III's Queen, died in a monastery at Amersbury, about 1292, where she had retired.

EDWARD I. born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, Princess of Castile, 1253; succeeded to the crown, Nov. 16, 1272; wounded in the Holy Land with a poisoned dagger; recovered, and landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Westminster, Aug. 19 following, with his Queen; went to France, and did homage to the French King, 1279; reduced the Welsh princes, 1282; Eleanor, his Queen, died of a fever on her journey to Scotland, at Horneby, in Lincolnshire, 1296, and was conveyed to Westminster, (when elegant stone crosses were erected at each place where the corps rested); married Margaret, sister to the King of France, Sept. 12, 1299; conquered Scotland, 1299, and brought to England their coronation chair, &c. died of a flux at Burgh upon the Sands, in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster; where on May 2, 1774, some antiquarians, by consent of the Chapter, examined his tomb, when they found his corpse unconsumed, though buried 466 years. He was succeeded by his fourth son

EDWARD II. born at Caernarvon, in Wales, April 25, 1284; was the first King of England's eldest son that had the title of Prince of Wales, with which he was invested in 1284. He ascended the throne, July 7, 1307; married Isabella, daughter of the French King, 1308; obliged by his barons to invest the government of the kingdom in twenty-one persons, March 16, 1310; went on a pilgrimage to Boulogne, December 13, 1313; declared his Queen and all her adherents enemies to the kingdom, 1325; dethroned Jan. 13, 1327; was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward III. and murdered at

Berkeley Castle, Sept. 21, following, and was buried at Gloucester.

EDWARD III. born at Windsor, Nov. 15, 1312; succeeded to the crown, Jan. 13, 1327; crowned at Westminster, Feb. 1, following; he married Philippa, daughter of the Earl of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1327; claimed the crown of France, 1329; confined his mother Isabella, and caused her favourite, Earl Mortimer, to be hanged, Nov. 23, 1330; the Scots defeated at Halidon, 1339; invaded France, and pawned his crown and jewels for 50,000 florins, 1340; quartered the Arms of England and France, 1341; made the first distinction between Lords and Commons, 1342; defeated the French at Cressy, 30,000 slain, among whom was the King of Bohemia, 1346; the Queen took the King of Scotland prisoner, and 20,000 Scots slain, the same year; Calais besieged and taken, Aug. 16, 1347, and St. Stephen's chapel, now the House of Commons, built, 1347; the Order of the Garter instituted, 1349; the French defeated at Poitiers, their King and Prince taken, and the King of Navarre imprisoned, 1356; the King of Scotland ransomed for 100,000*l.* 1357; in which year Edward lost his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, of a consumption; the King of France, ransomed for 300,000*l.* 1359; four Kings entertained at the Lord Mayor's feast, viz. England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, 1364; Philippa, his Queen, died at Windsor, Aug. 16, 1369, and was buried at Westminster; Edward died at Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. son to

EDWARD the Black Prince, who was born June 15, 1330, created Duke of Cornwall, 1337, the first in England that bore the title of Duke; created Prince of Wales, 1344; brought the King of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poitiers, Sept. 19, 1356; went to Castile, 1367; died of a consumption, June 8, 1376, and was buried at Canterbury.

JOHN OF GAUNT, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. born 1340, married Blanch, daughter of the Duke of Lancaster, 1359; by whom he became possessed of that dukedom and title; he died 1369.

and in 1372, he married the daughter of the King of Castile and Leon, and took that title. In 1396, he married a third wife, Catherine Swinford, from whom descended Henry VII. He died 1399, and was buried in St. Paul's London.

RICHARD II. born at Bourdeaux, Jan. 6, 1367; had two royal godfathers, the Kings of Navarre and Majorca; made guardian of the kingdom, Aug. 30, 1372; created Prince of Wales, 1376, succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. June 21, 1377, when not 7 years old; the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, 1378; married Anne, sister to the Emperor of Germany, and King of Bohemia, Jan. 1382, who died without issue, at Shene, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, August 3, 1395; married Isabella, daughter to the King of France, 1396. He was taken prisoner by Henry Duke of Lancaster, his cousin, and sent to the Tower, Sept. 1, 1399; resigned his crown, Sept. 29 following, and was succeeded by Henry IV. Richard was murdered in Pomfret Castle, Jan. 1400, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster.

THOMAS, Duke of Gloucester, uncle to Richard II. was smothered, Feb. 28, 1367.

THOMAS BEAUFORT, Duke of Exeter, half brother of Richard II. died without issue, Dec. 24, 1424, and was buried at St. Edmondsbury, where his body was discovered uncorrupted in 1772, after his burial 318 years.

HENRY IV. Duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III. born 1367; married Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Hereford, who died 1394, before he obtained the crown; fought with the Duke of Norfolk, 1397, and banished; returned to England in arms against Richard II. who resigned him his crown, and Henry was crowned, Oct. 13, 1399, when he instituted the order of the Bath, and created 47 knights; conspired against, Jan. 1400; defeated by the Welsh, 1402; married a second Queen, Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Bretagne, 1403; she was crowned with great magnificence the 26th of January following, and died in 1437; in 1403 began the rebellion of the Percies, suppressed July following. He died of an apo-

- plexy, in Westminster, March 20, 1413, was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son,
- HENRY V.** who was born in 1388, and, when Prince of Wales, was committed to prison for affronting one of the judges, 1412; crowned at Westminster, April 9, 1413; claimed the crown of France, 1414; gained the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 24, 1415; pledged his regalia for 20,000*l.* to push his conquests, 1416. The Emperor Sigismund paid a visit to Henry, and was installed Knight of the Garter, 1416; invaded Normandy with an army of 26,000 men, 1417; declared regent, and married Catharine of France, on June 3, 1420; she was crowned at Westminster the February following; out-lived Henry, and was married afterwards to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII. Henry died of a pleurisy, at Rouen, Aug. 31, 1422, aged 34, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by
- HENRY VI.** born at Windsor, Dec. 6, 1421; ascended the throne, on Aug. 31, 1422; proclaimed King of France the same year; crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430; married to Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Anjou, April 12, 1445; Jack Cade's insurrection, 1446; Henry taken prisoner at St. Alban's, 1455; but regained his liberty, 1461; and deposed March 5, following, by his fourth cousin, Edward IV. fled into Scotland, and taken prisoner in Lancashire, 1463; restored to his throne, 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471; Queen Margaret and her son taken prisoners at Tewkesbury by Edward, May 4; the Prince killed in cold blood, May 21; and Henry murdered in the Tower, June 20, following, and buried at Chertsey, aged 49.
- HUMPHRY**, Duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV. was strangled by the order of his nephew, Henry VI. and buried at St. Alban's, 1447; where his remains are yet to be seen.
- EDWARD IV.** born at Rouen, April 29, 1443; descended from the third son of Edward III. elected King, March 5, 1461; and before his coronation was obliged to take the field, and fight the battle of Towton, when 35,781 fell, and not one prisoner taken but the Earl of

Devonshire, March 13; was crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1461; sat publicly with the judges in Westminster-hall, 1461; married Lady Elizabeth Grey, widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby, March 1, 1464, who was crowned the 26th following. Edward was taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick in Yorkshire, from whence he was brought to London, with his legs tied under his horse's belly, 1467; escaped, and was expelled the kingdom, 1470; returned March 25, 1471, and restored; and caused his brother, the Duke of Clarence, who had joined the Earl of Warwick, to be drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478; died of an ague at Westminster, April 9, 1483; and was buried at Windsor, where his corpse was discovered undecayed in March 11, 1789, and his dress nearly perfect, as were the lineaments of his face. He was succeeded by his infant son,

EDWARD V. born Nov. 4, 1470; conveyed to the Tower, May, 1483; deposed, June 20 following, and, with the Duke of York, his brother, smothered soon after by their uncle, who succeeded him.

RICHARD III. Duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV. born 1453; took Prince Edward, son of Henry VI. prisoner at Tewkesbury, and helped to murder him in cold blood, (whose widow he afterwards married) 1471; drowned the Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478; made protector of England, May 27, 1483, elected King, June 20, and crowned July 6 following; ditto at York, Sept. 8; slain in battle, at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485, aged 32; was buried in Leicester, and succeeded by

HENRY VII. born 1455; who landed at Milford Haven, 1485; defeated Richard III. in Bosworth-field, and was elected King, 1485; crowned October 30, 1485; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. Jan. 18, 1486, who was crowned the Nov. following; defeated Lambert Symnel, the impostor, June 16, 1417; received of the French King, as a compromise for his claim on that crown, 186,250l. besides 25,000 crowns yearly, 1492; Prince Arthur, his eldest son, died April 2, 1502; Queen Elizabeth died in childhood,

Feb 11 following, and was buried at Westminster. Mary, his third daughter, married Louis XII of France, by whom she was left without issue, and she re-married Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by whom she had issue, and died 1533, and was buried at St. Edmondsbury, where her corpse was discovered, Sept. 6, 1784, in a perfect state. She was grandmother of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. Henry married his daughter Margaret, to James IV. of Scotland, 1504; died of a consumption, at Richmond, April 22, 1509, aged 51; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son

HENRY VIII. born June 28, 1491; married Catherine, Infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, June 3, 1509; crowned June 24 following; received the title of Defender of the Faith, 1521; styled Head of the Church, 1531; divorced Queen Catherine and married Anne Bulleyne, May 23, 1533; Anne crowned, June 1, 1533; he was excommunicated by Pope Paul, Aug. 30, 1535; Catharine, his first Queen, died at Kimbolton, Jan. 8, 1536, aged 50; he put Anne, his second Queen, to death, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536, who died in childbed, Oct. 12, 1537; he dissolved the religious foundations in England, 1539; married Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540; divorced her, July 10, 1540; married Catharine Howard, his fifth wife, Aug 8 following, and beheaded her on Towerhill, with Lady Rochford, Feb. 12, 1542; married Catharine Par, his sixth wife, July 12, 1543. He died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Westminster, Jan. 28, 1547; was buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by his only son,

EDWARD VI. born October 12, 1537; crowned Sunday, Feb. 20, 1547; who died of a consumption at Greenwich, July 6, 1553; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded, agreeable to his will, by his cousin

JANE GREY, born 1537; proclaimed Queen, July 9, 1553; deposed soon after and sent to the Tower, where she, with Lord Dudley, her husband, and her father, were beheaded, Feb. 12, 1554, aged 17, by the order of

MARY, born Feb. 11, 1516; proclaimed July 19, 1553; and crowned Oct. 1 following; married Philip of Spain,

July 25, 1554; died of a dropsy, Nov. 17, 1558; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her half-sister

ELIZABETH, born Sept. 7, 1533; sent prisoner to the Tower, 1554; began to reign, Nov. 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, Jan. 15, 1559; Mary of Scots fled to England, May 16, 1568, and was imprisoned in Tutbury Castle, Jan. 1569; Elizabeth relieved the Protestants, in the Netherlands with above 200,000 crowns, besides stores, 1569; a marriage proposed to the Queen by the Duke of Alençon, 1571; but finally rejected, 1581; beheaded Mary of Scots, at Fotheringhay Castle, in Northamptonshire, February 8, 1587, aged 44; the Spanish Armada destroyed, 1588; Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland, 1598; Essex, the Queen's favourite, beheaded Feb. 25, 1602; the Queen died at Richmond, March 24, 1603; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by the son of Mary Queen of Scots, then James VI of Scotland.

JAMES I. born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; was crowned King of Scotland, July 22, 1567; married Ann, Princess of Denmark, Aug. 10, 1589; succeeded to the crown of England, March 24, 1603; first styled King of Great Britain, 1604; arrived at London, May 7 following; lost his eldest son, Henry Prince of Wales, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 18; married his daughter, Elizabeth, to the Prince Palatine of the Rhine, 1612; from whom his present Majesty, George III is descended; went to Scotland, March 4, 1617; returned, Sept. 14, 1618; lost his Queen, March, 1619; died of an ague, March 27, 1625; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

CHARLES I. born Nov. 19, 1600; visited Madrid to fetch a wife, March 7, 1623; succeeded to the crown, March 27, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of the King of France, the same year; crowned Feb. 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, 1633; went to Scotland, August, 1641; returned Nov. 25 following; went to the House of Commons, and demanded the five members, Jan. 1641-2; retired to York, March, 1642; raised his standard at Nottingham, Aug. 25 following; travelled in the disguise of a servant, and put himself into

the hands of the Scotts, at Newark, May 5, 1646; sold by the Scots for 200,000*l.* August 8 following; seized by Col. Joice, at Holmby, June 3, 1647; escaped from Hampton-court, and retreated to the Isle of Wight, July 29, 1648; close confined in Hurst castle. Dec. 1 following; removed to Windsor-castle, Dec. 23, to St. James's house, Jan. 19, 1649; brought to trial the next day, condemned the 27th, beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's-chapel, Windsor. His Queen, Henrietta, died at France, Aug. 10, 1669.

OLIVER CROMWELL, born at Huntingdon April 25, 1599; chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, 1628; made a colonel, 1643; went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649; returned, May, 1650; made Protector for life, Dec. 12, 1653; was near being killed by falling from a coach-box, Oct. 1654; readmitted the Jews into England, in 1656, after their expulsion of 365 years; refused the title of King, May 8, 1657; died at Whitehall, Sept. 3, 1658, and succeeded by his son

RICHARD CROMWELL, proclaimed Protector, Sept. 4, 1658; deposed April 22, 1659; died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire July 12, 1712, aged 82.

CHARLES II. born May 29, 1630; escaped from St. James's April 23, 1648; landed in Scotland, 1650; crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, 1651; defeated at the battle of Worcester 1651; landed at Dover, May 20, 1660, and restored to his throne; crowned, April 23, 1661; married Catharine, Infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662; accepted the city freedom, Dec. 18, 1674; died Feb. 6, 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his brother James. Catharine, his Queen, died Dec. 21, 1705.

JAMES II. born Oct. 15, 1633; married Ann Hyde, Sept. 1660, who died, 1671; married the Princess of Modena, Nov. 21, 1673; succeeded to the throne, Feb. 6, 1685; Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. landed in England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed King at Taunton, in Somersetshire, June 20 following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-

hill, July 15 following, aged 35; James's Queen had a son born, June 10, 1688; fled from his palace, December 12, 1688; was seized soon after at Feversham, and brought back to Whitehall; left England, Dec. 23 following; landed at Kinsale, in Ireland, March 12, 1689; returned to France, July, 1690; died at St. Germain's Aug. 6. 1701.

WILLIAM III. Prince of Orange, born Nov. 4, 1650; created Stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the Princess Mary, of England, Nov. 4, 1677; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, Nov. 4, 1688; declared King of England, Feb. 13, 1689; crowned, with his Queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690, and defeated James II. at the battle of the Boyne, July 1 following; a plot laid for assassinating him, Feb. 1696; fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died March 8, aged 51; was buried April 12 following and left his sister-in-law, Anne, his successor to the crown.

MARY, William's Queen, born April 30, 1662; proclaimed (with her husband) Queen, Regent of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died of the small pox, Dec. 28, 1694, aged 32, and was buried at Westminster.

ANNE, born Feb. 6, 1665; married to Prince George of Denmark, July 28, 1683; by whom she had 13 children, all of whom died young; she came to the crown, March 8, 1702; crowned April 13 following; lost her son, George, Duke of Gloucester, by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; lost her husband, who died of an asthma and dropsy, Oct. 8, 1708, aged 55; the Queen died of an apoplexy, Aug. 1, 1714, aged 49; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

GEORGE I. Elector of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, born May 28, 1660; created Duke of Cambridge, &c. Oct. 5, 1706. Princess Sophia, his Queen, mother of George II. died June 8, 1714, aged 83. He was proclaimed, Aug. 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich, Sept. 18 following; died on his journey to Hanover, at Osnaburgh, Sunday, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67, and was succeeded by his eldest son

GEORGE II. born Oct. 30, 1683; created Prince of

Wales, Oct. 4, 1714; married the Princess Wilhelmina-Carolina-Dorothea, of Brandenburg-Anspach, 1704; ascended the throne, June 11, 1727; lost his Queen of a mortification in her bowels, Nov. 20, 1737, aged 54; suppressed a rebellion, 1745; died suddenly at Kensington, Oct. 25, 1760, aged 77, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.

FREDERICK-LEWIS, Prince of Wales, son of George II, born Jan. 20, 1706; arrived in England, Dec. 1729; married Augusta, Princess of Saxe Gotha, April 27, 1736; forbade the court the year following; died March 20, 1751, aged 44; having had issue Augusta, born Aug. 11, 1737; the present Duchess of Brunswick; George-Augustus, the present King of England; Edward-Augustus, born March 25, 1759; died Duke of York, Sept. 17, 1769; Eliza-Caroline, born Jan. 10, 1740; died Sept. 1759; William-Henry, born Nov. 23, 1743, present Duke of Gloucester; Henry-Frederick, born Nov. 7, 1745, late Duke of Cumberland; married Oct. 1771, Anne Horton, daughter of Lord Irnham, and died without issue, Sept. 18, 1790; Louisa-Anne, born May 29, 1748; died May 21, 1768; Frederick-William, born May 24, 1750; died May 10, 1765; Caroline-Matilda, born July 22, 1751; died Queen of Denmark, 1775. His Princess died of small-pox, Feb. 2, 1772, aged 5.

GEORGE III. eldest son of Frederick, late Prince of Wales, was born June 4, 1738; created Prince of Wales, 1751; succeeded his grandfather, Oct. 25, 1760; proclaimed the next day; married Charlotte-Sophia, Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Sept. 8, 1761, who was born May 19, 1744; and both were crowned, Sept. 22, 1761. His Majesty was deranged in mind from October 1788, to March 1789; when on April 24, 1789, he went in procession to St. Paul's cathedral. Their issue are,

1. George, Prince of Wales, born Aug. 12, 1762; married, April 8, 1795, Caroline-Amelia-Augusta, the second daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, (by Augusta, the eldest sister of his Majesty born May 17, 1788, by whom he has issue Charlotte-Caroline-Augusta, born Jan. 7, 1796.

4. Frederick Duke of York, Bishop of Osnaburgh, born Aug. 16, 1763; married Sept. 29, 1791, to Frederica-Charlotta-Ulrica-Catharina, Princess Royal of Prussia, who was born May 7, 1767.
3. William-Henry, born Aug. 21, 1765; Duke of Clarence, Admiral in the Royal Navy.
4. Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda, born Sept. 29, 1766.
5. Edward, born Nov. 2, 1767.
6. Sophia-August, born Nov. 8, 1768.
7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770.
8. Ernest-Augustus, born June 5, 1771.
9. Augustus-Frederick, born Jan. 27, 1773.
10. Adolphus-Frederick, born Feb. 24, 1774.
11. Mary, born April 25, 1776.
12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777.
13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779; died May 3, 1783.
14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780; died Aug. 20, 1782.
15. Amelia, born Aug. 8, 1783.

Brother and Sister to his Majesty.

1. Princess Augusta, born Aug. 11, 1737; married the present Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, Jan. 16, 1764, by whom she has several children, among whom is the present Princess of Wales.

2. Prince William-Henry, Duke of Gloucester, born Nov. 25, 1743; married, 1766, Maria, Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, by whom he has a daughter, living, named Sophia-Matilda, born May 29, 1773; and a son, named William-Frederick, born at Rome, Jan. 15, 1776. He has had also a daughter named Carolina-Augusta-Maria, born June, 1774; who died March 14, 1775.

SCOTLAND.

THIS nation has as great pretensions to antiquity as any in Europe, having, according to their historians, possessed that kingdom for above 2000 years, without ever being entirely conquered; though they have been subdued at certain periods by the Romans and English, and in a great measure over-run by the Danes. They boast a line of 115 Kings, who can all of them deduce

their pedigree from Fergus II. who was sent by the people of Ireland, and came into Scotland about the time that Alexander the Great took Babylon, viz. 330 years before Christ. As to the origin of the Scots there are various opinions, and the historians, who contend for their great antiquity, say they came from Spain. Those are opposed by others, who in general suppose them to be a remainder of the Britons, who fled from the Roman servitude. However, we shall begin with Metellus, the 17th King of Scotland, (in the second year of whose reign Jesus Christ was born,) who died in 29, and was succeeded by Caractacus.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

Names.	Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.
Caractacus	— 32	Constantine I.	— 457
Corbred I.	— 54	Congale I.	— 479
Dardanus	— 70	Goran	— 501
Corbred II.	— 72	Eugenius III.	— 515
Luctatus	— 104	Congale II.	— 558
Mogaldus	— 107	Chinlane, or	} 568
Conarus	— 142	Cumacillus	
Argadus	— 146	Aidan	— 569
Ethodius I.	— 161	Kennet I.	— 604
Satrael	— 193	Eugenius IV.	— 606
Donald I.	— 197	Ferchard I.	— 622
Ethodius II.	— 216	Donald IV.	— 632
Achiro	— 230	Ferchard II.	— 646
Nathalocus	— 242	Maldwin	— 664
Findocus	— 252	Eugenius V.	— 684
Donald II.	— 262	Eugenius VI.	— 687
Donald III.	— 263	Amberchelet	— 697
Crathilinchus	— 277	Eugenius VII.	— 698
Finchormarchus	— 320	Mordac	— 715
Romachus	— 368	Eufinius	— 730
Angusianus	— 371	Eugenius VIII.	— 761
Fethemacus	— 373	Fergus III.	— 763
Eugenius I.	— 376	Solvatius	— 766
Fergus I.	— 403	Achaius	— 787
Eugenius II.	— 419	Congale III.	— 819
Dongard	— 451	Dongal	— 844

Began to reign.

Began to reign.

Alpin	—	831	Edgar	—	1097
Kenet II.	—	834	Alexander I.	—	1107
Donald V.	—	854	David I.	—	1124
Constantine II.	—	858	Malcolm IV.	—	1153
Ethus	—	874	Willirm	—	1165
Gregory	—	876	Alexander II.	—	1214
Donald VI.	—	892	Alexander III	—	1249
Constantine III.	—	903	Interregnum	—	1215
Malcolm I.	—	938	John Baliol	—	1292
Indulphus	—	958	Robert I.	—	1306
Duphus	—	968	Daved II.	—	1329
Cullenus	—	972	Edward Baliol	—	1332
Kenet III.	—	973	Daved II. again	—	1341
Constantine IV.	—	994	Robert II.	—	1371
Grimus	—	996	John Robert	—	1390
Malcolm II.	—	1004	James I.	—	1405
Duncan	—	1034	James II.	—	1437
Macbeth	—	1040	James III.	—	1460
Malcolm III.	—	1057	James IV.	—	1488
Donald VII.	—	1093	James V.	—	1513
Duncan II.	—	1095	Mary Stuart	—	1542
Donald VII. again	—	1095	James VI.	—	1567
Interregnum	—	1096			

James VI. on the death of Elizabeth, Queen of England, ascended that throne in 1603, and his descendants were the Kings of England also till 1707, when the two kingdoms were united, under the title of Great Britain.

KINGDOMS, STATES, CITIES, TOWNS, &c. &c. FOUNDED.

ACHAIA founded, 1080 before Christ.

Aix la Chapelle built, 795.

Alexandria, in Egypt, built in 17 days, the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, 332 before Christ.

Algiers was a Roman province, 44 before Christ; seized by Barbarossa, 1516.

America first discovered by Columbus, 1492—The complete discovery of South America was made by Vesputius Americus, a Florentine, from whom it derives its name, 1497—Mexico was conquered by Spain, 1518—Peru, 1520—Brazil was discovered by the Portuguese, 1500; planted by them in 1549, and remains in their possession—Terra Firma was conquered by Spain in 1514—North America was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, in the service of England, and his son John Cabot, an Englishman, in 1497—John Cabot settled Newfoundland, the first English colony in America, 1498—Florida was first discovered by John Cabot in 1500; it was ceded to Spain by the peace of 1783—Louisiana was discovered by the French, 1633; they took possession of it 1718; but eastwards of the Mississippi was ceded to England, 1763—The first British settlement made in North America was in Virginia, 4 James I. 1607—New England was the second in 1614, by the Plymouth Company—in 1620, a large body of dissenters, who fled from church tyranny in England, purchased the Plymouth patent, and built new Plymouth—Salem was built in 1628; and Boston, the present capital, 1630—Pennsylvania was settled by William Penn, a celebrated quaker, in whose family the patent lately subsisted, 1681—Maryland, by Lord Baltimore, 1633—Carolina, by English merchants, 1670—New York was first settled by the Dutch; but the English dispossessed them and the Swedes, 1664—Georgia, by General Oglethorpe, 1732—Nova Scotia was settled by the Scotch, under Sir William Alexander, 1622; but underwent several changes from the English to the French, and then to the English again, till it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of 1748—Canada was attempted to be settled by the French in 1534; they built Quebec in 1608; but the whole country was conquered by the English in 1759; and ceded by the peace of 1763—Packet-boats first established there between Old and New Spain with the liberty of trading, 1764—Free trade opened between Old and New Spain, by the Streights of Magellan, 1774—Paper currency established in America, May 15, 1775—Several viceroys appointed in Spanish America, 1776—Thirteen

colonies united and declared themselves independent of the English crown, July 4, 1776; allowed by France, Feb. 6, 1778; by Holland, 1782; by the English parliament 1783—American congress first met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1775—William Henry, third son of King George III. was the first Prince of the Blood-Royal that ever landed in North America, 1781.

Amsterdam first settled, walled, 1482; taken possession of by the French, Jan. 18, 1795.

Andover made a free burg, 1205.

Antioch built, 300 before Christ.

Antwerp first mentioned in history, 517; walled, 1256; pillaged by its garrison, 1576; ruined, 1585; declared a free port, 1784; surrendered to the French, 1794.

Aquitane erected on a principality, 1362; re-annexed to the crown of France, 1730.

Areopagus first erected at Athens, 1272 before Christ.

Argos, the kingdom of, began 1586 before Christ.

Aragon erected into a kingdom, 912.

Assyria, kingdom of, began under Ninus, 2059 before Christ; lasted about 1264 years, ended with Sardanapalus. Out of its ruins were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, those of Nineveh, and the Medes.

Athens, kingdom of, began 1556 before Christ.

Attica founded as a kingdom, 1556 before Christ.

Austria annexed to Germany, 1042.

Azof founded by the Genoese, 1261.

Babylon founded by Nimrod, 2640 before Christ, walled 1244 before Christ.

Babylonish monarchy founded 2217 before Christ.

Bagdat built, 762.

Balbec built 144; totally obliterated by an earthquake, 1759.

Bavaria, dukedom of, founded, 1180.

Bavaria made an electorate, 1023.

Berne, in Switzerland, made an imperial city, 1290.

Bilboa rebuilt, 1300.

Bohemia, kingdom of, founded, 550.

Bourbon erected into a duchy, 1336.

Brabant made a Dukedom, 620.

Brandenburgh created a Marquisate, 925; created a Dukedom of, 1525.

Bremen and Ferden vested in George II. 1732.

Bremen fortified, 1010.

British isles; they were inhabited originally by a people called Britons, of the same stock with the ancient Gauls or Celtæ. The Romans first invaded them under Julius Cæsar 54 B. C. but made no conquests. The emperor Claudius, and his generals Plautius, Vespasian, and Titus, subdued several provinces after thirty pitched battles with the natives, A. D. 43 and 44. The conquest was completed by Agricola in the reign of Domitian, 85. Wrested from the Roman empire by Carausius, 289; recovered by Constantius, 296. The Romans held their conquest till 428; then the old inhabitants called in the Saxons to assist them against the Picts and Scots; these Saxons made a second conquest, and divided South Britain into seven kingdoms, 455. This government was called the Saxon Heptarchy, and lasted till 829, when Egbert having subdued and united them under one government, was crowned King of England. Vide ENGLAND.

Brittany annexed to the crown of France, 1150.

Bruges founded, 760; fortified, 890.

Brunswick built, 861.

Burgundy, the dukedom of established, 890.

Burgundy kingdom founded, 413; again in 814; united to the German Empire, 1035; disunited by a revolt, and divided into four sovereignties, 1074.

Byzantium, now Constantinople, founded or built, 715 B. C.

Cæsaria built, after 12 years labour, by Augustus Cæsar, 7 years before Christ.

Calcutta seized and settled by the English, 1689.

Canterbury built, 912 before Christ; paved, 1477.

Carthage founded by the Tyrians, 1259; built by Queen Dido, 1233; destroyed, 146; rebuilt, 123 B. C.

Cambridge, once a city called Granta, built by Carisfurus; university chartered, 531; founded, 900; the town burnt by the Danes, 1010; university revived, 1110; its castle built, 1067; streets paved, 1410; again, 1544; chancellor's court established by Queen Elizabeth; refused a degree to a Papist recommended by the King, Feb. 1687; Senate-house built, 1722; installation of the Duke of Newcastle, July 5, 1749; the

Duke of Grafton, 1768; the statute of the Duke of Somerset erected in the senate-house, July 14, 1756; of the late king in 1765; paved and lighted, 1789.

Castile and Arragon kingdom began, 1035.

Chichester built by Cissa, 516; paved, 1576.

China Empire founded, 2100 before Christ; but its history does not extend above the Greek Olympiads; the first dynasty, when Prince Yu reigned, 2207 before Christ; before this time the Chinese Chronology is imperfect; by some, Fohi is supposed to be the founder of the empire, and its first sovereign, 2247 before Christ; literature there revived, and the art of printing practised, 206 before Christ; the first history of China was published by Sematlian, 97 before Christ; the country conquered by the Eastern Tartars, when the Emperor and his family killed themselves, 1644; an attempt to establish Christianity there by the Jesuits, 1692; the Missionaries expelled, 1724. It is 15 times larger than Great Britain and Ireland; and though not half the size of Europe, contains full as many inhabitants.

Colchester built, 125 before Christ; walled, 1382.

Cologne made an imperial city, 959.

Constantinople changed its name from Byzantium, 329; was made the seat of an Emperor, 1268; taken by Mahomet II. who put an end to the Eastern Empire, 1453; walled 20 miles round, 413.

Copenhagen founded, 1169; made a city, 1319; made the capital of Denmark, 1443.

Corinth, kingdom of, established, 1355 before Christ.

Cork, in Ireland, built, 1170.

Corsica, dependant on Genoa till 1730; ceded to France, 1770; offered to Germany for 150,000*l.* in 1781; surrendered its sovereignty to Great Britain, 1794.

Courland made a duchy, 1561.

Cracow, in Poland, founded, 700.

Cronstadt built by Peter the Great, of Russia, 1704.

Danzick founded, 1169.

Dauphiny annexed to the kingdom of France, 1349.

Delit city founded, 1072.

Denmark united to Norway, 1412; separated from it, 1521; crown made hereditary, 1660.

Deptford erected for the King's naval store-house, 1513.

Dover Castle built by Julius Cæsar. Town fortified, 1525.
Dresden founded, 808.

Dublin city walls built, about 838; its first charter granted, 1173; its castle built, 1220; university founded, 1591; students admitted to its university, Jan. 1594.

Dunkirk founded, 966.

East Indies were first discovered by the Romans, but authors differ as to the time; but with certainty we know, that Alexander the Great made extensive conquests in this country, 327 B. C. by the Portuguese, 1487; conquered in 1500, and settled by them in 1506. The first settlement was Goa. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies, was a private adventure of three ships fitted out from England, 33 Eliz. 1591; only one of them reached India; and after a voyage of three years, the commander, Capt. Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but his information gave rise to a capital mercantile voyage, and the first East India Company's charter, on Dec. 31, 1600, their stock consisting of 72,000*l.* they fitted out four ships, and meeting with success, have continued ever since. A new company established, 1698; the old one re-established, 1700; agreed to give government 400,000*l.* a year, for five years, so they might continue unmolested, Feb. 1769; house built, 1726; India Bill passed, 1773; sent 96 Judges from England thither, 1774. Dutch East India Company established, 1594. East India Company at Copenhagen established, 1612. Another at Embay, 1750. In Sweden, 1731.

East Angles kingdom began, 571; ended, 792.

East Saxons kingdom began, 527; ended, 746.

Edinburgh, built, 950; fortified, 1074, and castle erected.

Egypt, the kingdom of, began, 2188 before Christ, and lasted 1633 years; reduced to a province, 31 after Christ; and subdued by the Turks, in 1515.

Elbing, in Prussia, founded, 1240.

Elûneur, in Denmark, built, 12 before Christ.

England originally inhabited by the Britons, a branch of the ancient Gauls or Celtæ; the Western part in the time of the Romans was inhabited by the Belgæ, the Northern by the Brigantes, South Wales by the Silures,

and Norfolk and Suffolk by the Iceni—Invaded by Julius Cæsar 54 before Christ, subdued by Claudius 44, and completely so by Agricola, in 85—The Romans kept possession till 410—Conquered by the Saxons 455, who were invited over by the ancient inhabitants, and they divided it into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy—Ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 448—Erected into a kingdom by Egbert, by a union of all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, near 400 years after the arrival of the Saxons, 827, who was the first King of England, in a general council held at Winchester, A. D. 829. The name of England and of Englishman had been used as far back as 1688, but had never before been ratified in any assembly of the nation—Conquered by the Danes, 877—Recovered by Alfred, 880—Divided into counties and hundreds, 886—A general survey made, and the Rolls deposited at Winchester, 896—An inglorious peace made with the Danes, and tribute agreed to be paid annually, besides 16,000*l.* in money, provided they retired and discontinued their invasions, 995—In 1002 the Danes broke the agreement, committed horrid cruelties and devastations, and the timid Ethelred II. paid them a larger sum, no less than 24,000*l.* for peace, which sum was levied by a tax on all the lands in England for Danegelt, by which ignominious name this first land-tax was known and collected in England, till it was suppressed by Edward the Confessor in 1051—William I. revived it as a crown revenue—In 1012, Swein totally conquered England, and obliging Ethelred to retire to Normandy, was proclaimed King; it remained in the hands of the Danish Kings till 1042—William, Duke of Normandy, claimed the crown, invaded England, defeated the reigning King, Harold the Second, and the English were next governed by the Norman line, 1066—A new survey made of England, and the register called Doomsday-book, being however only an alteration and improvement of Alfred's, 1080; the taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Hen. VIII. 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, and was called by the people the new Doomsday-book—Put under an interdict by the Pope, for John's opposing his nomination to the see of Canterbury, 1206—Interdict

taken off on John's submission, 1214—All in arms, 1215—Underwent a reformation in government, 1258—Put under an interdict on Henry VIII's. shaking off the Pope's supremacy, 1535—The crowns of England and Scotland united in the person of James Stuart, the 6th of that name, King of Scotland, who succeeded to the throne of England, by the title of James I 1603—The two kingdoms united by the consent of both nations, and thenceforth named Great Britain, 1707—Land let in general for 1s. an acre throughout England, 1544—Rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was computed at six millions, about 1600; twelve years purchase was then the value of land. Elizabeth's ordinary revenue fell short of 500,000l.; in 1617, the King's revenue was,

Crown lands	-	-	80,000
Custom and impositions	-	-	190,000
By wards, &c.	-	-	180,000

350,000

The whole supplies of parliament, during the reign of James I. was 630,000l. Reign of Charles I. 1,350,000 l. including ship money, &c. Expences of government then was 1,387,770l. At the time of the Revolution, the public revenue did not exceed 2,100,000l. nor the peace establishment 1,900,000l. and then the number of statutes found necessary to preserve the freedom and independence of parliament, to regulate elections, and to prevent bribery, frauds, &c. amounted only to 14; in 1791, when the public revenue had increased to above 16,000,000l. and the peace establishment to above 5,000,000l. 65 statutes were found insufficient for the above purposes. About 1690, the rental amounted to 14 millions, and land was worth 18 years purchase. It rose to 35 years purchase in 1778, but fell in 1779 to 24 years—Its rental, in 1788, estimated at 24,000,000l. per ann. is said to contain 39,000,000 acres—The revenue of the Clergy is,

By Dr. Watson's computation	-	-	1,490,000
Dr. Warner's	-	-	1,680,000
Dr. Burn's	-	-	1,500,000
Dr. Young's	-	-	1,600,000

By Dr. Burn there appears to be in England Church Livings of the following rates :

	£.	
1071 not exceeding	10	per ann.
1467	20	
1126	30	
1049	40	
884	50	

5597

Revenue of Great Britain from Oct. 1786, to Oct.

1787, was,

	£.	s.	d.
By Customs	4,172,341	7	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Excise	9,156,797	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stamp duties	1,168,236	16	7
Incidentals	1,892,879	11	8 $\frac{1}{4}$

13,390,255 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$

Besides land and malt taxes, the revenue of the King, in 1788, was,

	£.
Civil list	1,000,000
Clear revenue from Hanover	100,000
From Ireland	90,000
From Wales	10,000
From Cornwall	70,000
The 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the West Indies	50,000
Louisburgh coal-pits	12,000
Interest accruing from debts due to Geo. II.	150,000
Duchy of Lancaster	20,000

1,502,000

Erfurt, in Thuringia, founded, 476.

Eustatia isle, settled by the Dutch, in 1632.

Fort St. George, in India, first settled by the English East India Company, 1620.

France, the country of the ancient Gauls, a colony of the Belgæ from Germany were permitted to settle in it 200 before Christ - It was conquered by the Romans 25 before Christ - The Goths, Vandals, Allans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it amongst them from A. D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between

the Rhine and the Maine, completed the foundation of the late kingdom under Clovis—Conquered, except Paris, by Edward III. of England, between 1341 and 1359—Ancient conquest by Henry V. who was made Regent during the life of Charles VI. acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly, 1420—The English crown lost all its possessions in France in the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450—This is the only state in Europe that could boast a perpetual succession from the conquerors of the Western empire—Its first King was Pharamond, who began to reign in 418; Clovis was the first Christian King, 481—It was peopled by the natives of Germany, who crossed the Rhine to invade the Gauls—The assemblies, called the States General, first met 1302, and continued to 1614—Scots guards were ever about the King, from the reign of St. Louis, to that of Henry II.—It continued through 41 reigns of Kings from Charlemagne—King of, taken prisoner by the English, 1356, by Edward the Black Prince—The Tailon tax established, 1549—The French began to date from the birth of Christ, 1618; before they reckoned from the creation—Queen, mother of, visited England, 1638—Law's banking scheme, something like the South-Sea bubble in England, took place, 1716; destroyed, 1720—Francis I. taken prisoner by the Imperialists, and carried into Spain, August, 1525; killed at a tilting match, 1559—Revolution there, July, 1789—King attempted to escape, June 21, 1791; confirmed the constitutional laws presented him, Sept. 15, 1791; resigned the regal dignity, was sent to the Temple for confinement, Aug. 10, 1792, and was beheaded Jan. 22, 1793, when the state declared itself a republic

Flanders erected into a county, 793; made part of France, 1795.

Florence founded, 1408 before Christ.

Geneva republic founded, 1512.

Genoese republic founded, 1096.

Georgia colony settled, June 22, 1732; incorporated, July 31, 1752.

Germany, was divided anciently into several independent states, which made no figure in history till 25 before

Christ, when they withstood the attempt of the Romans to subdue them, who conquered some parts; but by the repeated efforts of the Germans were entirely expelled about A. D. 290.—In 432 the Huns, driven from China, conquered the greatest part of this extensive country; but it was not totally subdued till Charlemagne became master of the whole, A. D. 802.—He was the first emperor, and added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were in him united—It was called Allemania, from Alleman, i. e. in German, ‘Every Man,’ denoting that all nations were welcome there—Dukes being at this time made governors of those provinces they claimed a right to sovereignty; hence came most of the sovereign princes of Germany—Lewis I. Charlemagne’s son, was the first king that made this empire independent, 814—It continued united to the crown of France till 841—Charles III. was the first that added the year of our Lord to the year of his reign 879—Conrade I. was the first elected emperor 912; he is deemed the first emperor of Germany freely chosen; but we have no authentic account of the electors of the empire till 1273, when Rodolph of Hapsburgh was chosen emperor by the seven electors, after an interregnum of 22 years—The electors, according to some, reduced to seven in 999. To bring in their sons successors, the emperors, in their life-time, politically got them elected king of the Romans, which was a part of the sovereignty; the first emperor so elected 1054—The emperor first elected king of the Romans 1056. The elective power originated by the emperors getting their last will, wherein they nominated their successors, confirmed before their deaths by the princes and great men—The emperor Philip murdered 1208—Seven electors first appointed to choose an emperor 1258—Lewis V. made the empire independent of the Holy See, August 8, 1338—Golden bulls relating to the election of the emperors, established by Charles IV. of Germany, 1357—To get his son elected king of the Romans, Charles IV. gave each elector 100,000 ducats, and was forced to mortgage several cities to raise the money, 1376; the descendants of the mortgagees continue still in the

possession of them — Charles V. born 1500; visited England 1522; resigned his crown to his brother 1556, and turned monk 1558 — A reformation took place in the empire 1648 — The peace of Carlowitz, when the bounds of the German and Eastern empires were settled, 1689 — Rodolph was the first emperor of the house of Austria, in which family the German empire continued till it passed into the house of Lorraine, by the marriage of the heiress of Austria, the celebrated Queen of Hungary, to Francis, Duke of Lorraine, who was elected emperor 1745. The present emperor is his grandson. There are nine electors, three ecclesiastical, and six secular, in whom is vested the right of electing the emperors of Germany. The three ecclesiastical are the archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne. The secular are Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, the Palatine, Bavaria, and Hanover. The two last have been added in violation of the golden bull which restricted the number to seven. The heir apparent to the empire must be chosen by the electors, king of the Romans, to secure his succession. The emperor Leopold was poisoned, March 1, 1792.

Gloucester built by Arviragus, 47, in honour of Claudius Cæsar, whose daughter he married.

Goree Isle first planted by the Dutch, 1617.

Grand Cairo built by the Saracens, 969.

Graveline founded, 1160.

Gravesend erected to protect the river Thames, 1513.

Grecian empire founded by Alexander, 331; commenced 811.

Groningen built, 433 before Christ.

Hamburgh founded, 804; walled, 811.

Hanover, hitherto but a village, walled, 1556; obtained the privileges of a city, 1178; made the 9th electorate, 1692.

Hayre-de-Grace built and fortified, 1545.

Heptarchy, in England, commenced, 455; ended, 824.

Hilldersheim founded, 818.

Holborn-bars first set up by the city of London, 1346.

Holland, originally part of the territory of the Belgæ, conquered by the Romans, 47 before Christ. A sovereignty founded by Thierry, first count of Holland, A. D. 868; continued till 1417, when it passed by

surrender to the Duke of Burgundy. A. D. 1534, being oppressed by the bishop of Utrecht, the people ceded the country to Spain. The Spanish tyranny being insupportable, they revolted and formed the republic, now called the United Provinces, by the union of Utrecht, 1579. The office of Stadtholder, or captain general of the United Provinces, made hereditary in the Prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, 1747. A revolt formed, but prevented by the Prussians, 1787. Invaded by the French in 1793, who took possession of it Jan. 1795, and expelled the Stadtholder.

Holstein delivered by Russia to the Danes, Nov. 16, 1775.

Hull founded, 1296.

Ilium built, 1359 before Christ.

Ireland; the original inhabitants of this country are supposed to have been of the Celtic stock; it was divided formerly among a number of petty sovereigns, which facilitated the reduction of the whole by Henry II. 1172; in 1314 the Scots fomented a rebellion, and Edward Bruce, their sovereign, having expelled the English, was proclaimed king of Ireland, 1315—The Scots were driven out by the English, 1318—All the Irish were ordered home, 1423—The kings of England were called lords of Ireland till 1542; when Henry VIII. took the title of king—Erected into a kingdom by a bull from Pope Paul IV. 1555—Invaded by the Spaniards, 1582; again, by ditto, at Baltimore, 1601—Admitted to a free trade by the British parliament, 1779; and released from subserviency of the English Privy Council, 1782—Harassed by the Peep-of-day boys, 1789.

Italy, kingdom of, began 476; ended 964.

Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, were appendages of the duchy of Normandy, and united to the crown of England, by the first prince of the Norman line.

Jerusalem built 1800 before Christ; destroyed by Titus, 70; rebuilt by Adrian 130; again destroyed 136; taken by the Saracens, 622; taken from the Christians by Saladin, 1190.

Kent, kingdom of, began 455; ended, 823.

Lancaster was created a county Palatine by Edward III. in favour of John of Gaunt.

Liverpool was incorporated, 1229.

Lombardian kings began 73; ended, 771.

London fortified by the Romans, 50; walled, and a palace built, 294; made a bishoprick, 653; repaired by Alfred, 885; greatly damaged by a fire, 982, 1027, and 1130; not paved, 1090; houses of timber, thatched with straw, but to prevent fire, ordered to be built with stone, and covered with slates, 1192; but the order not observed; a charter by King John to the Londoners to chuse a Mayor out of their own body annually (this office formerly was for life), to elect and remove their sheriffs at pleasure, and their common-councilmen annually, 1208; a common hunt first appointed, 1226; aldermen first appointed 1242; the houses still thatched with straw, Cheapside lay out of the city, 1246; all built of wood, 1300; their privileges taken away, but restored on submission, 1366; the first Lord-Mayor sworn at Westminster that went by water, 1433; the Lord-Mayor's show instituted, 1453; a sheriff fined 50l. for kneeling too near the Lord-Mayor, when at prayers in St Paul's cathedral 1486; the Thames water first conveyed into the city, 1582; the city chiefly built of wood, and in every respect very irregular, 1600; the New River brought to London, 1613; the Lord Mayor and sheriffs arrested at the suit of two pretended sheriffs, April 24, 1651; the greatest part of the city destroyed by fire, 1666; Pilkington and Shute, the city sheriffs, sent prisoners to the Tower, for continuing a poll after the Lord Mayor had adjourned it, 1682; the charter of the city declared forfeited to the crown, June 12, 1682; privileges taken away, but restored, 1688; built a mansion-house, 1737; furnished and inhabited the same, 1752; repaired London-bridge, 1758, when government granted them 15,000l. and permitted them to pull down the gates, 1760; began Blackfriars-bridge, Oct. 31, 1760; the common-council ordered to wear blue mazarine gowns, Sept. 14, 1761; lost their cause against the dissenters serving sheriffs, July 5, 1762; the city remonstrated on the King's paying no attention to their petition for a redress of grievances, and was censured, March, 1770; Brads Crosby, Esq. Lord Mayor, and Alderman Oliver, sent to the Tower

by the House of Commons for committing their messenger, March, 1771; trade greatly injured by bankruptcies, 1772; regulation of admitting the Livery at Guildhall, by Mr. Stone's scheme, 1774; the common-councilmen discontinued the wearing of their marine gowns in court, in 1775; the city abandoned to the mercy of an ungoverned mob, June 3, 1780—Rebuilt the Compters near Newgate, 1789.—From the year 1763 to the year 1776, the corporation of London expended the following sums for public uses, which shew the opulence of the city: in new paving, repairing old pavements, lighting, cleansing, and purchasing old houses to widen streets, 200,000l.—200,000l. for the new bridge at Blackfriars—Several large sums for new roads embanking the river, and other contingencies—200,000l. for repairing the Royal Exchange—The jail of Newgate cost 100,000l. London is now supposed to contain 160,000 houses, and 1,200,000 inhabitants.

London bridge built about 1016—Burnt, 1136—Built new with timber, 1165—Finished with stone after 33 years labour, 1207—Rebuilt with stone, 1212—Houses took fire at both ends, the people thinking to suppress it, were hemmed in, and leaping over into boats and barges several sunk, and 300 persons were drowned, 1214—Its water-works invented and begun, 1582—A great fire on it, Feb. 11, 1632—Houses taken down, 1756—Temporary bridge burnt, April 11, 1758—Water-works destroyed by fire, 1774.

Labec was founded, 1140.

Lucca republic founded, 1006.

Lydia kingdom began 797 before Christ.

Lyons, in France, founded 43 before Christ; opposed the National Convention, by whom it was besieged in 1793.

Macedon, kingdom of, began 814 before Christ.

Madrid built 936 before Christ; but remained an obscure village in 1515.

Malta given to the Knights of Rhodes by the Emperor Charles V. 1522.

Man, Isle of, formerly subject to Norway, then to John and Hen. III. of England, and afterwards to Scotland; governed by its lords from 1403—Conquered by Henry IV. and by him given to the Earl of Northumberland,

with the title of King, 1341; at whose attainder it was granted to Sir John de Standley, 1406; in this family it continued till 1594, when it was seized by the Queen—Granted to William Earl of Derby, 1608—Fell by inheritance to the Duke of Athol, 1735—Christianity first established there by St. Patrick and Andrew, about 440—Episcopal see established, 447—Conquered from the Scots, by Montacute Earl of Sum, 1314; to whom Edward III. gave the title of King of Man—first Tynwald meeting about 1418—The proprietors first called Lords of Man, 1521—The bishoprick annexed to the province of York, 1541—Island of, annexed to the crown of England, having been purchased of the Duke of Athol for 70,000*l.* 1765.

Mercian kingdom, began 584; ended 828.

Milan: the capital of this celebrated dukedom is reputed to have been built by the Gauls 408 before Christ. It submitted to the Romans 222 B. C.; was formed into a republic, A. D. 1221; and lastly was governed by Dukes from 1395; till 1501; the French expelled from it by Charles V. of Germany, about 1525, who gave it to his son Philip II.; taken by the Imperialists 1706; Austria, on Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain, 1748. See GOTHs, ACADEMIES. Seized by the French, 1796.

Modena made a duchy, 1451.

Mogul empire. The first conqueror, was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian Prince, who died 1226; Timur Bek became Great Mogul, by conquest, 1399; the dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane, in the fifteenth century, whose descendants have kept the throne ever since; Khouli Khan, the famous Sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi, and since that event many of the Nabobs have made themselves independent.

Monmouth was made an English county by Henry VIII. 1535.

Morocco, empire of, antiently Mauritania, first known, 1008; possessed by the Romans, 25 before Christ, and reduced by them to a province, 50. From this time it underwent various revolutions, till the establishment of the Almoravides. The second Emperor of his family

built the capital, Morocco. About 1116, Abdalla, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of Almahides, which ended in the last sovereign's total defeat in Spain, 1312. At this period, Fez and Tremecen, then provinces of the empire, shook off their dependance. Morocco was afterwards seized by the King of Fez; but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1550, subdued and united the three kingdoms again, and formed what is at present the empire of Morocco.

Munich, in Bavaria, founded, 916.

Naples, founded 323 before Christ.

Naples, anciently Capua and Campania, kingdom of, begun, 1020 Great part of the country was inhabited, in ancient times, by the Etruscans, who built Nole and Capua. This territory has undergone various revolutions, and was distinguished from another division of Sicily by the title of The kingdom of Puglia, of which Roger, Count of Sicily, was first monarch, 1127—Given by the Pope to the Comte d'Anjou, in exclusion of the right heir, Conradin, who was taken prisoner, and beheaded, aged 16, 1266—Charles King of Naples, being invited by the Hungarians to the crown of Hungary, was, when there, crowned; murdered by order of the Queen Regent, in her presence, who, for this, was soon after taken out of her carriage, and drowned in the river Bosseth, 1386—Alphonfus, of Arragon, united Sicily to it, and the Kings have been since called King of the Two Sicilies, 1442—Taken from the French, and annexed to Spain, 1504—Continued with the Spaniards, till 1706, when it was taken by the Emperor; conquered by the Spaniards again, 1734, and settled on Don Carlos, the King of Spain's son, 1736; he resigned it to his third son Ferdinand, 1759. The King of Naples now succeeds always to the crown of Spain.

Narva, in Holitein, founded, 1223.

Nawnberg founded, 808.

Netherlands declared themselves a free state, 1565 and 1789; became a province to France in 1794.

Newcastle built, 1079.

Normandy erected into a dukedom, 876.

Northumberland kingdom began 547, ended 828.

Nottingham built, 924.

Nova Scotia divided into two provinces, 1784.

Orkney Isle, sold by Denmark to Scotland, 839; regranted 1468.

Osnaburg Bishoprick established, 1780.

Ostrogoths, their kingdom began in Italy, 476; ended, 554.

Ostend, in Flanders, endured a siege of three years, and the garrison and inhabitants, reduced by famine, surrendered on capitulation to the Spaniards, in 1604; attempted to be taken by the French, but the scheme miscarried with great loss to them, owing to the minister having been deceived by his agents, 1658; India Company chartered, 1722; suppressed by the treaty at Vienna, 1731; made a free port, June 15, 1781; surrendered to the French in 1789, and was taken by the English in 1793; and in 1794, with all the Netherlands, surrendered to the French.

Ottoman empire begun, 1293.

Oxford university, derived its first origin so early as about 1180 before Christ; founded by Alfred, 886; its castle built, 1071; archdeaconry erected, 1092; Beaumont place finished, about 1128; chancellor's court established, 1244; bishoprick taken from Lincoln, and founded, 1541; first public lecture in Arabic read there, 1636; new theatre built, 1669; a terrible fire at, 1644; again, 1671; library built 1745; hospital begun, May 1, 1772; observatory built, 1772; visited by George III. &c. October 12, 1785.

Padua built, 1269 before Christ.

Paris founded, 357; made the capital of France, 570; the city of, consumed by fire, 588; first paved with stones, 1186; barricadoes of, 1588, to oppose the entry of the Duke of Guise; again, August 27, 1748, in opposition to the regency; first parliament there, 1302; old parliament recalled, Nov. 25, 1774. Under the influence of the populace who destroyed the public prisons, July, 1789.

Persian empire founded, 536 before Christ.

Petersburgh, in Muscovy, built by the Czar, Peter I. 1703,

Picts first mentioned in History, 284; extirpated by the Scots, 840.

Poland, once the country of the Vandals, who left it to invade the Roman empire; it was made a duchy, 694;

kingdom of, began, by favour of Otho III. emperor of Germany under Boleslaus, 999; Red Russia added to it, 1059; Pomerania, that had been separated 180 years, again united with it, 1165; embraced Christianity, 965; order of the white eagle instituted, 1705; Augustus vacated his throne, 1707; endeavoured to recover it, 1709; pacification treaty, 1717; Augustus Stanislaus, king of, carried off by the confederates and wounded, Nov. 3, 1771; seized and divided between Prussia, Russia, and Germany, 1773. So late as the 13th century, the Poles retained the custom of killing old men when past their labour, and such children as were born imperfect. A general revolution, April 14, and the crown made hereditary in the Saxony family, May 3, 1791. The Sovereignty dissolved, and the kingdom divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Nov. 25, 1795, and the King retired on a pension of 200,000 ducats.

Portugal, kingdom of, began, 1139.

Prussia, anciently possessed by the Venedi, whose kings were descended from Arthirius, first king of the Hiruli, on the Baltic, 320 before Christ. The Venedi were conquered by the Borussi, who inhabited the Rhipsean mountains. Thence the country was called Borussia, or Prussia, which was subdued by the Mercian knights, sent by the emperor Frederick II. 1215; weary of the extortions of their governors, they revolted to Jagello, King of Poland, 1219. The grand master of the Teutonic order conquered the Poles, and kept possession till 1700, when he was made a King. The King of, visited England, 1744; seized part of Poland, 1773 and 1795.

Ratisbon built, 1187 before Christ.

Riga founded in 1198.

Roman empire began, 44 before Christ; ended 63 after Christ; began in the West, 74; ended 92; began in the East, 364; ended 1553; it was 2000 miles broad, 3000 in length.

Rome; its foundation laid by Romulus, its first King, 753 B. C. according to most chronologers; by Sir Isaac Newton's chronology, 627 B. C. They seize the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives, 750 B. C. The Romans and the Albans, con-

testing for superiority, agree to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three Horatii, Roman knights, and the three Curiati, Albans, being elected by their respective countries, engage in the celebrated combat, which, by the victory of the Horatii, submits and unites Alba to Rome, 667 B. C. The Circus built, said to have been capable to contain 150,000 people, 605 B. C. Sextus Tarquin, having ravished Lucretia, the Tarquins are expelled, the kingly government abolished, and the republican established under two annual consuls, 500 B. C. The dictatorship first introduced, 493 B. C. Decemviri appointed to form a body of laws, which being done, they are written on ten tables transcribed on pillars of brass, and made the standard of judicial proceedings, 451 B. C. The Tribunes, Ædiles, &c. divested of all power, 450 B. C. Creation of Censors, 443 B. C. Patrician tribunes chosen instead of consuls 421 B. C. The consulship restored 418 B. C. Three questors, from among the people, elected, 410 B. C. Romans soldiers first paid, 406 B. C. Sacked by Brennus 390 B. C. City burnt by the Gauls, 388 B. C. The temple of Mars built, 380 B. C. Prætor, one first appointed, 365 B. C. The first Punic war declared: before this time, the Romans had never carried their arms beyond Italy, nor encountered their enemies at sea, 264 B. C. About this time silver money was first made at Rome, instead of brass, before in use; it took the name of Moneta, from the temple of Juno Moneta, where it was coined, 269. The second Punic war began, 218 B. C. Capitol and temple of Janus built, 207 B. C. The third Punic war, 149 B. C. After a siege of three years, the Romans took Carthage, and utterly destroyed it, 146 B. C. Marius made his grand triumphal entry into Rome, preceded by an immense treasure in gold and silver, the spoils of Numidia; the famous Jugurtha its king, and his two sons in chains, graced the triumph, 103 B. C. The Ambrones and Teutones defeated by Marius; the wives of the former, being refused security from violation, murder themselves and their children, 102 B. C. The capitol burnt, 83 B. C. rebuilt by Domitian. Pompey and Julius Cæsar began to contend for supreme

power over the commonwealth, which produced a bloody civil war, 59 B. C. Cæsar was assassinated in the senate house, and the revolution intended to be prevented by this catastrophe was only hastened 44 B. C. The Roman state divided into two factions by Octavianus Cæsar and Marc Anthony, a civil war ensued, 41 B. C. The republic changed to an empire, Octavius Cæsar having the titles of Imperator and Augustus conferred on him by the senate and people, 27 B. C. About this time the annual revenue of the Roman empire amounted to forty millions of our pounds sterling. The city of Rome was computed to have been fifty of our miles in circumference, and its inhabitants to exceed four millions. The famous temple of the mother of the gods consumed by fire, A. D. 2. A new census, or numeration of the people, being taken by Claudius the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome were found to amount to six millions, nine hundred thousand, A. D. 48. The number of inhabitants able to bear arms were 132,419 men, in 459; in 294, the number was 270,000; 338,214, in 159; and 320,000 in 50 B. C. The Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations of the North, began to invade the Roman empire about A. D. 250. It is divided into four parts between two emperors, Dioclesian and Constantius; the basis of its dissolution, 292. The seat of empire removed from Rome to Constantinople, by Constantine, 330. Divided again into the eastern and western empires, 379. Rome taken and plundered by the Goths, 410. By the Vandals, 455. By the Heruli, 476. Is recovered for Justinian by Belisarius, 537. In 547, the Goths retook it. In 553, Narfes, another of Justinian's generals, reconquered it for the emperor. In 726, it revolted from the Greek emperors, became a free state, and was governed by a senate. Finally, the senate and people acknowledged Charlemagne, King of France, as emperor of the west, who surrendered the city and duchy to the Pope, reserving the sovereignty, A. D. 800; the Popes afterwards made themselves independent, and continue in possession of this renowned city and its territories, now called, The Ecclesiastical States. St. Peter's cathedral was built by Pope Julius

II. who died 1512; Bramante was the architect. The inhabitants of Rome on June 4, 1780, amounted to 155,184, of whom 36,485 were housekeepers. In this number were included 3847 monks, 2327 secular priests, 1910 nuns; 1065 students, 1470 paupers, 7 negroes, and 52 persons not Romans.

Rostock founded, 1169.

Roussillon, &c. annexed to the kingdom of France, 1349.

Russia, or Muscovy, anciently Sarmatia, and inhabited by the Scythians; not renowned till the natives attempted to take Constantinople, 864; Rurick was Grand Duke of Novogorod in this country, A. D. 862; the earliest authentic account of it. In 981, Wladimer was the first Christian king. The Poles conquered it about 1058; but is it uncertain how long they kept it. Andrew I. began his reign 1158, and laid the foundation of Moscow. About 1200, the Mungies Tartars conquered it, and held it subject to them till 1540, when John Basilowitz restored it to independency. About the middle of the 16th century the Russians discovered and conquered Siberia. Navigation from England first discovered by Robert Chancellor, 1554. The Tartars surprized Moscow, and killed 30,000 inhabitants, 1571. First began their new year from Jan. 1, 1700. Became an empire 1721, Peter I. assuming the title of Emperor of all the Russias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe in their future negociations with the Court of Petersburg; he visited England, and worked in the dock-yard at Deptford, 1697. A revolution, without bloodshed, in favour of Elizabeth, 1740; another, in favour of the present Empress, 1762; the Emperor John, an infant, deposed, 1741; put to death, 1763; the punishment of the Knout abolished, 1752; seized part of Poland in 1773, and 1795.

Sandwich built, 957.

Sardinia conquered by the Spaniards, 1303, in whose possession it was till 1708, when it was taken by an English fleet, and given to the Duke of Savoy, with the title of king. The first king was Victor, who abdicated the throne, in favour of his son, 1730, and died in a prison, 1732.

Savoy, part of Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans, 118 before Christ. The Alemans seized it in 395; the Franks, 496. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad, Emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert, with the title of Earl. Amadeus VIII. Earl of Savoy, solicited Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, to erect his dominions into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, Feb. 19, 1417. The last Duke having taken Sicily in 1713, by the assistance of the English, was made king of that country, but, by the peace of Utrecht, changed it for Sardinia, 1718. The dukedom of Savoy is now possessed by the King of Sardinia; but great part of the country ceded to France in 1796.

Scotland, anciently Caledonia, history of, began 328 before Christ, when Fergus I was sent over by the people of Ireland; received the Christian faith, A.D. 203; united under one monarchy by Kenneth II. the 69th king and called Scotland, 838; divided into baronies, 1032; invaded by the King of Norway, near Loch Lomond, 1263; on the death of Alexander III. was disputed by 12 candidates, who submitted their claims to the arbitration of Edward I. of England, 1283, which gave him an opportunity to conquer it; it was not entirely recovered by the Scots till 1314; its regalia and crown taken and brought to England, with the coronation chair, now in Westminster Abbey, 1296; records of Scotland, by being sent by sea from England for Scotland, were lost, 1298; first general assembly of the church held, Dec. 20, 1560; Earl of Murray regent, 1567; Earl of Lenox, regent, July 12, 1570; Earl of Mar regent, Sept. 6, 1571; Earl of Morton regent, Nov. 24, 1572; James VI. of Scotland, succeeded to the crown of England, 1603; this produced an union of the two crowns; and in 1707, the two kingdoms were united, and took the stile and title of Great Britain.

Shaftesbury built, 879.

Sicily first peopled from Italy, 1262 before Christ.

South Saxon kingdom began, 477; ended 754.

Southwark annexed to London, 1550.

Spain, New, established, 1520.

Spain was first civilized by the Phœnicians, who possessed great part of it; these called in the Carthaginians; it was afterwards invaded by the Rhodians; the Carthaginians however made new conquests, 209; and after the destruction of ancient Tyre, became the most powerful in this country. Conquered by the Romans, 216 before Christ. Grenada and Andalusia was the Bætica of the Romans, and the rest of Spain the province of Taragona. The several provinces now subject to the crown were once independent kingdoms, but became one kingdom in 414. The Goths and Vandals overthrown the Roman power, 569, and continued in possession of it till it was conquered by the Moors, in 711. The Moors kept possession till 1093. The small kingdoms were swallowed up in Castile and Arragon, 1492. Primacy of Toledo founded, 680. St. James, the Tutelar saint of Spain, since the finding of the apostle's body, in the 9th century. Holy brotherhood instituted, 1260. Kingdom of, founded, by the union of the two crowns of Castile and Arragon, the Queen of Castile having married the King of Arragon, 1479, who assumed the title of Catholic Majesty. By the conquests of Navarre and Grenada, Ferdinand put a complete end to the dominion of the Moors in this country, 1511. Escorial began building, 1562—*Fuero Juzgo* code of laws enacted by Chindasvinda, 612; that called *Las usages*, formed by the Count of Barcelona, 1060; *Fuero de Castilla*, by Alphonso IX. 1211; *Fuero real*, by Alphonso X. 1254; *Siete partidas*, by Alphonso XI. 1347; *Recopilacion*, by Philip II. 1567; *Nueva ditto*, by Philip IV. 1665; *Novissima ditto*, by Philip V. 1723; who resigned his crown to his son, Dec. 1724; but on his son's death he re-assumed it.

Stockholm built, 1253.

Stralsund, in Pomerania, founded, 1209.

Surat factory, in the East Indies, founded, 1603.

Sweden, anciently Scandinavia, kingdom of, began, 481; united to the crown of Denmark and Norway in 1394, till 1525, when Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes, until which time the crown was elective; Christianity introduced there, 829; no nobility there before 1500; nobility massacred, Nov. 8, 1510; Lutheranism esta-

blished there by Gustavus Vasa, about 1525; popery abolished, and the crown declared hereditary, 1544; Christina, Queen of, born 1626; began her reign, 1632; founded the order of Amarante, 1645; resigned the crown, 1654; died at Rome, 1689; Charles XII. began his reign, 1700; King of, made prisoner by the Turks at Bender, after three years protection there, 1713; conspiracy for altering the government, when Counts Brahe and Horne were beheaded, 1756; revolution in the government of, and made absolute, Aug. 13, 1772; and again 1789; the king assassinated, March 16, 1792.

Switzerland inhabited formerly by the Helvetii, who were subdued by Cæsar, 57 before Christ; it remained subject to the Romans, till again conquered by the Alemans from Germany, 395; these were driven out by Clovis I. of France, 496; became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, 888; given by the last King of Burgundy to the Emperor of Germany, 1032, to which it belonged, till the Swiss Cantons were formed, 1307; their form of government made perpetual by themselves, 1315, and raised by other powers, 1649; Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480; Order of the Bear founded, 1213; six of the Cantons are Protestants, the rest Roman Catholics.

Thebes built by Cadmus, 493 before Christ.

Thorne, in Prussia, founded, 1225.

Tranquebar settled by the Danes, 1617.

Transylvania was given to Austria, 1699.

Troy built, 1480; the kingdom of began 1446 before Christ.

Vandals began their kingdom in Spain, 412; ended, 534.

Vicigoths began their kingdom of Thoulouse, 1414; conquered, 1713.

Union of England and Scotland attempted, 1604, and 1670, and took place, 1707, when the island was called Great Britain.

Venice.—The first inhabitants of this country were the Veneti; conquered by the Gauls, and made a kingdom, about 356; conquered for the Romans by Marcellus, 221 before Christ. The islands on which the city stands began to be inhabited by Italians, about 421; the

first house was erected on the morass, by Entinopus, who fled from the Goths; the people of Padua took refuge there also, and were assisted by Entinopus in building the eighty houses, which formed the first city, 413; first governed by a Doge, 697; but its republic was not independent till 803; reduced to ashes, 1101; nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509; the conspiracy on which Orway's play is founded, 1618; its university founded, 1592; greatly damaged by fire, 1780.

United Provinces established, 1579; acknowledged independent, 1609.

Wales first inhabited by Britons, on their being expelled England by the Saxons, 685; divided into North Wales, South Wales, and Powis Land, 970; conquered and divided by William I. among the conquerors, 1091; Griffith, the last King, died 1137; the sovereign, from that time, was a prince only. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales in 1157; and in 1282, Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independency by the death of Lewellin, the last Prince. The Welch however were not entirely reconciled to this revolution, till the Queen happened to be brought to bed of a son at Carnarvon in 1284, Edward very politically styled him Prince of Wales; which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 28 Henry VIII. 1536.

Washington city, in America, founded, 1791.

Waterford, in Ireland, built, 1162.

West Saxon kingdom founded, 521; subdued, 828.

Worcester built, 255.

York built, 1223 before Christ.

Ypres, in Flanders, founded, 960.

UNIVERSITIES FOUNDED.

ABERDEEN founded, 1477.
Abo, Finland, 1640.

- Alba Julia, Transylvania, 1629.
 Altorf, Franconia, 1581.
 Andrew's, St. Scotland, 1411.
 Anjou, 1349; enlarged, 1364.
 Avignon, France, 1388.
 Basle, Switzerland, 1458.
 Bezancon, Burgundy, 1540.
 Bologna, Italy, 423.
 Bruges, French Flanders, 1665.
 Caduris, or Quercy, France, 1320.
 Caen, Normandy, 1417.
 Cambridge began 626, according to some; others, 900;
 revived, 1110.
 Cambridge, New England, projected, 1630.
 Cologn, in Germany, 1389.
 Compostella, Spain, 1517.
 Coimbra, Portugal, 1306.
 Constantinople, 425.
 Copenhagen, 1498; enlarged, 1539, 1569.
 Cordova, Spain, 968.
 Cracow, Poland, 700; enlarged, 1402.
 Dijon, France, 1722.
 Dillingen, Swabia, 1565.
 Dola, Burgundy, 1426.
 Douay, French Flanders, 1562.
 Dresden, Saxony, 1694.
 Dublin, 1591.
 Edinburgh founded by James VI. 1580.
 Erfurt, Thuringia, enlarged, 1390.
 Evora, Portugal, 1451.
 Ferrara, Italy, 1316.
 Florence, Italy, enlarged, 1438.
 Franeker, Friesland, 1585.
 Frankfort, on the Oder, 1506.
 Friberg, Germany, 1460.
 Geneva, 1365.
 Gressen, 1607; united to Marburg, 1626.
 Glasgow, Scotland, 1450.
 Gottingen, Hanover, 1734.
 Granada, Spain, 1537.
 Gripswald, 1547.
 Groningen, Friesland, 1614.

- Heidelberg, Germany, 1346.
 Helmstadt, or Julia, Brunswick-Wolfenbittel, 1576.
 Jena, or Sala, Thuringia, 1548.
 Ingolstadt, Bavaria, 1573.
 Koningsburg, Prussia, 1544.
 Leyden, Holland, 1575.
 Leipzig, Saxony, 1409.
 Louvaine, Flanders, 926; enlarged, 1427.
 Lyons, France, 830.
 Marburg, Hesse, 1527.
 Mechlin, Flanders, 1440.
 Mentz, 1482.
 Montpellier, 1196.
 Moscow, 1754.
 Munster, 1491.
 Naples, 1216.
 Orleans, France, 1312.
 Oxford, 886.
 Paderborne, 1592.
 Padua, Italy, 1179.
 Palenza, 1209; removed to Salamanca, 1249.
 Pavia, 791; enlarged, 1361.
 Paris, 792.
 Perugia, Italy, 1290.
 Petersburg, Russia, 1747.
 Pisa, Italy, 1339; enlarged, 1487 and 1552.
 Poitiers, France, 1430.
 Prague, Bohemia, 1360.
 Ronthien, Scaumberg, 1619.
 Regmont, Prussia, 1544.
 Rhemes, 1145; enlarged, 1560.
 Rostoc, Mecklenburg, 1415.
 Salamanca, Spain, 1404.
 Saragossa, Arragon, 1474.
 Sena, Etruria, 1187.
 Seville, Spain, 1517.
 Sorbonne, France, 1253.
 Strasburg, Germany, 1538.
 Thoulouse, France, 809.
 Toledo, Spain, 1518.
 Treves, Germany, 1473.
 Tubingen, Wirtemberg, 1477.

Turin, 1412.
 Valence, Dauphiny, 1475.
 Venice, 1592.
 Vienna, 1236.
 Upsal, Sweden, 1477.
 Utrecht, Holland, 1636.
 Wurtzburgh, Franconia, 1402.
 Wirtemberg, Saxony, 1502.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS;

CASTLES, CATHEDRALS, COLLEGES, HOSPITALS,
 AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

ABBOTSBURY abbey, Dorsetshire, built, 1026.
 Aberconway castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 1284.
 Aberistwith castle, built, 1110; burnt, 1124.
 Abingdon abbey, Berks, built, 941.
 Adelphi buildings, Strand, London, built, 1770.
 Adrian's wall, built, 121 before Christ.
 Adrian's mole, at Rome, built, 120.
 Agricola built the rampart of division between England and Scotland, with the chain of castles from the Forth to the Clyde, &c.
 Agatha's, St. monastery, near Richmond, Yorkshire, built, 1131.
 Alban's, St. abbey, Hertfordshire, built, 793.
 Albion mills built, 1786; burnt, 1792.
 Alcantara bridge, over the Tagus, in Portugal, built about 98.
 Aldergate, London, built, 1616; pulled down, and sold for 911. April, 1761.
 Aldgate, London, built, 1608; pulled down, and sold for 1771. 10s. July, 1760.
 Allington castle, Kent, built, 1282.
 All Souls college, Oxford, founded, 1437.
 Alnwick castle, Northumberland, built, 1147.
 Amberley castle, Suffex, built, 1374.
 Amberbury nunnery, Wilts, built, 976.
 Amphitheatre, at Rome, built, 69; has been deprived of its ornaments to adorn palaces, &c. but has 14 modern

- chapels now erected within side. That at Verona is the next in size, and that at Nismes next.
- Amsterdam Stadthouse, built, 1655; the Exchange, in 1654.
- Andrea, St. Della Valle, in Rome, built, 1641.
- Antwerp walled round, 1201; re-walled, 1514; Ourse built, 1531.
- Apollo's temple, at Delphos, built, 434 before Christ; burnt down, 362.
- Appian way to Rome, made, 312.
- Artists room in the Strand, London, built, 1772.
- Arts and Sciences house, in the Adelphi, London, built, 1772.
- Arundel castle built, by the Saxons, in about 800.
- Ashby de la Zouch castle, built, 1399.
- Ashdown church, in Essex, built, 1020.
- Asaph, St. church and palace, in Flintshire, built, 560; rebuilt, 1402.
- Asylum, near Westminster-bridge, London, instituted, 1758.
- Augustine's, St. abbey, Canterbury, built, 1605.
- Aysgarth bridge, Yorkshire, built, 1539.
- Aylmouth castle, Northumberland, built, 559.
- Babel Tower began to be built, 2247 before Christ, and continued 40 years building.
- Baliol college, Oxford, founded, 1268.
- Bamborough castle, Northumberland, built, 558.
- Bancroft's alms-houses, Mile-end, Middlesex, built, 1735.
- Bangor cathedral built, 616.
- Bank of England, London, first established, 1694; house built, 1732; enlarged, 1771, 1783, &c.
- Banqueting-house, Whitehall, Westminster, built, 1607.
- Barling abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1180.
- Barnard's, Sir John, statue, erected in the Royal Exchange, London, May 23, 1747.
- Barnewell castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1132.
- Bartholomew monastery, near Smithfield, London, built, 1102; hospital founded, 1546; rebuilt, from 1750 to 1770.
- Basingwerk abbey, Flintshire, 1131.
- Bastile at Paris destroyed, 1789.
- Bath hospital, Somerset, built, 1738.

- Battersea bridge built, 1772; church re-built, 1776.
Battle abbey, Suffex, built, 1067.
Beaulieu abbey, Hampshire, built, 1204.
Beauchief abbey, Derbyshire, built, 1183.
Beaumaris castle, Anglesea, built, 1295.
Beckford's, Mr. Alderman, statue, erected in Guildhall, London, 1770.
Bedford priory built, 1000; rebuilt, 1223; bridge built, 1224.
Bees, St. priory, Cumberland, founded, 1120.
Beeston castle, Cheshire, built, 1180; rebuilt, 1201.
Belfast bridge, Ireland, built, 1682; bank built, 1787.
Bergham abbey, Suffex, built, 1160.
Berkeley castle, Gloucestershire, began by Henry I. 1108; finished by Henry II.
Bernard castle, Durham, built, 1270.
Berry Pomeroy castle, Devon, built, 1070.
Bethlehem hospital, built, 1553; rebuilt, 1675.
Beveston castle, Gloucestershire, built, 1076.
Beverley church, in Yorkshire, built, 711.
Bildewas abbey, Shropshire, built, 1153.
Billing, Little, priory, Northamptonshire, built, 1076.
Bindon abbey, Dorsetshire, built, 1172.
Bingham priory, Norfolk; built, 1206.
Birkhedde priory, Cheshire, built, 1189.
Bishop Auckland's palace, Durham, rebuilt, 1665.
Bishop's gate, London, pulled down and sold, 1761.
Blackfriars bridge voted for in common council, 1755; bill passed, May 17, 1756; and the first stone laid, Oct. 31, 1760; passable, 1766; finished, 1770; cost 150,840l. Toll houses built, June, 1773; burnt by the rioters and re-erected, June 7, 1780; toll taken off, June 24, 1785; Sunday toll took place, June 24, 1786; bridge paved, 1792.
Blantyre priory, Scotland, built, 1296.
Bliburgh priory, Suffolk, built, 1110.
Bodiam castle, Suffex, built, 1139.
Bodleian library, Oxford, rebuilt and founded, 1598.
Bolton abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1120; castle built, 1297.
Bothel castle, Northumberland, built, 1330.
Botolph's priory, Colchester, built, 1109.
Bow bridge first built, 1087.

- Bowes castle, Yorkshire, built out of the ruins of a Roman fort
- Boxgrove priory, Suffex, built, 1110.
- Bradenstoke priory, Wilts, built, 1076.
- Bradsole abbey, Kent, built, 1191.
- Bramber castle and church, Suffex, built before the conquest.
- Brazen-nose college, Oxford, founded, 1513.
- Brecknock castle built, 1089; priory built, 1100.
- Bridewell, (late a palace of King Henry VIII.) London, built, 1522; converted to an hospital, 1553.
- Bridgewater castle and bridge, Somersetshire, built, 1204.
- Bridgenorth castle, Shropshire, built, 800.
- Brinkburn priory, Northumberland, built, 1331.
- Bristol cross built, 1373; taken down and removed to Stourhead, 1760; Exchange built, 1741; bridge-bill, passed, May 22, 1760.
- British Lying-inn Hospital, Brownlow-street, London, instituted, 1749.
- Brodie castle, Scotland, built, 1113.
- Bromholm priory, Norfolk, built, 1113.
- Brougham castle, Westmoreland, built, 1070.
- Brunipeth castle, Durham, built, 1140.
- Buckfastre abbey, Devon, 918.
- Buckingham house, in St. James's Park, built, 1703; bought for the residence of Queen Charlotte, for 21,000*l.* 1760; her first residence there, May 19, 1762.
- Buckingham castle built, 918.
- Buckland priory built, 1278.
- Bugden palace, Huntingdonshire, built, 1480.
- Burgh castle, Staffordshire, built by the Romans.
- Burlington pier, built, 1697.
- Burnham priory, Bucks, built, 1266.
- Burrough chapel, Somersetshire, was standing in 900.
- Burton abbey, Staffordshire, built, 1004.
- Bury castle, Suffolk, built, 1020.
- Butley priory, built, 1171.
- Byland abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1134.
- Bysham abbey, Berks, built, 1338.
- Caerlaveroc castle, Scotland, built, 1638.
- Calder priory, Cumberland, built, 1134.

- Calshot castle, Hampshire, built, 1540.
 Cambridge castle, built, 1068; Senate-house began, 1722.
 Canterbury castle built, 1075; cathedral built, 1184;
 Westgate built, 1387.
 Cardigan castle built, 1160.
 Carew castle, Pembrokeshire, built, 1100.
 Carisbrook castle built, 692; rebuilt, 1610.
 Carlisle castle built, 680; city walls built, 690; both re-
 paired, 1092, and 1484.
 Cartmel monastery, Lancashire, built, 1188.
 Castle-acre priory, Norfolk, built, 1090.
 Castle-acre monastery, Yorkshire, built, 1085.
 Castle Cornet, Guernsey, built, 1100.
 Castle Rising castle, Norfolk, built, 1204.
 Castle Ruffian castle, Isle of Man, built, 960.
 Castle Town castle, Isle of Man, built, 960.
 Castles, 1100 built in England, between 1140 and 1154.
 Catharine-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1475.
 Catherine-hill chapel, Surry, built, 1230.
 Charing-crofs erected as it now is, 1678.
 Charter-house built, 1371; converted to an hospital, 1611.
 Chatham, Earl of, statue erected in Guildhall, 1782.
 Cheapside-crofs demolished, May 2, 1643.
 Chelsea college began, 1609; finished, 1690; physic
 garden began, 1732; bridge began, 1762.
 Chertsey abbey founded, 664.
 Chelmsford bridge built, 1100; prison built, 1777.
 Chester castle rebuilt, 1084; cathedral founded, 660;
 St John's church founded, 689; Water tower built,
 1322.
 Cichester built by Cissa, 540; cathedral built, 1115.
 Childham castle, Kent, erected before 182.
 Christ-church college, Oxford, began, 1515; completed
 1523.
 Christ-church priory, Hampshire, built, 1060.
 Christ college, Cambridge, founded, 1505.
 Christ hospital, London, founded, 1552.
 Cirencester abbey founded, 1132.
 Circus, at Rome, built, 605 B. C. contained 150,000
 persons.
 Cisbury fort, Wiltshire, built by Cissa, 547.

City road, near London, made, 1761.

Clare-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1326.

Clapham church built, 1777.

Clarendon press printing office, Oxford, founded, 1711.

Clerbury castle, Shropshire, built, 1160.

Clerkenwell monastery founded, 1098; burnt by a mob, 1381; new church, first stone laid, Dec. 18, 1788.

Cleve abbey, Somerset, founded, 1198.

Clithero castle, Lancashire, built, 1171.

Clun Castle, Salop, built, 1140.

Clunokvaur abbey, Caernarvonshire, built, 1616.

Cockermouth castle, Cumberland, built, 1069.

Cockersand abbey, Lancashire, built, 1200.

Cocklepark tower, Northumberland, built before 1200.

Colchester built, 125 before Christ; monastery of St. John built, 1097; castle built, 912.

College of the Four Nations, at Paris, built, 1670.

Cold Norton priory, Oxfordshire, built, 1160.

Combe abbey, Warwickshire, built, 1150.

Combermere abbey, Cheshire, built, 1134.

Common Pleas, court of, in Westminster-hall, built, 1741.

Compters of London, built near Newgate, 1789 to 1791, cost 20,473l. building.

Coningsberg castle, Yorkshire, existed in 489.

Corfe castle, Dorset, built, 970.

Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, founded, 1351.

Corpus Christi college, Oxford, founded. 1516.

Cottonian library settled for the public, 1701; damaged by fire, Oct. 25, 1731.

Covent-garden square built, 1633; church repaired, 1789.

Covent-garden theatre built, 1733; enlarged, 1792.

Coventry abbey built, 1043.

Coverham abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1280.

Cowling castle, Kent, built, 1481.

Cowes castle, in the Isle of Wight, built, 1540.

Cranburn priory, Dorset, built, 980.

Creak priory, Norfolk, built, 1206.

Cri-kaith castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 1200.

Cripplegate, London, pulled down and sold for 91l. July, 1760.

- Cross, St. hospital, Winchester, built, 1132.
Croxtan abbey, Staffordshire, built, 1180.
Croyland abbey, Lincolnshire built, 718; destroyed by the Danes, 867; rebuilt, 945.
Cummer abbey, Merionethshire, built, 1200.
Custom House, London, first built, 1559; burnt down and rebuilt, 1718.
Dacre castle, Cumberland, built before 925.
Darlington Temple, Devon, built, 1123.
Davington nunnery, Kent, built, 1153.
David's, St. cathedral, built, 1180; palace built, 1335.
Dartford priory, Kent, built, 1372.
Deal castle, Kent, built, 1539.
Denbigh abbey, built, 1330; castle built, 1280.
Denis' Abbey, in France, built 1140.
Devizes castle, built, 1136.
Dionisius priory, Hampshire, built, 1124.
Dolwyddelan castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 500.
Domo, at Pisa, built 1016.
Dorchester cathedral first built, 636.
Domitian's Palace, at Rome, built in 80.
Domus Dei house, at Dover, built, 1240.
Dormitory, at Westminster school, rebuilt, 1719.
Dorno, at Florence, began in 1300, finished 1444.
Dover castle, built by Julius Cæsar, 50 years before Christ; tower built, 47; old church built, 156; priory built, 1130; pier built, 1549.
Drury-lane theatre built, 1662; destroyed by fire, 1672; rebuilt, 1674; pulled down, 1791; rebuilt 1794.
Dublin castle, Ireland, built, 1220; Parliament house began 1729, cost 40,000*l.* destroyed by fire, Feb. 27, 1792; Custom-house began, 1781.
Dudley castle, Staffordshire, built, 700; priory built, 1160.
Dulwich college built, 1619.
Dunbar built, 1187 before Christ.
Dunmow priory, Essex, built 1110.
Dunnington castle, Berks, built, 1260.
Dunoon castle, Scotland, built long before 1334.
Dunstable priory, founded, 1132.
Dunstaburg priory, Northumberland, built, 1280.
Dunstaffage castle, Scotland, built, 1307.

- Durham castle, built, 1069.
 Easby abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1152.
 Eastbury priory, Suffex, built, 1270.
 Eastburn house, Essex, built, 1572.
 East-Grinstead tower fell down, Nov. 12, 1785.
 East-India house, Leadenhall-street, London, built, 1726.
 Edgar's tower, Worcester, built, 975.
 Edinburgh castle built, 950; first fortified, 1074; New
 College foundation laid, 1789; New Bridewell ditto,
 1791.
 Edystone light-house, near Plymouth, first built, 1696;
 blown down Nov. 26, 1703; rebuilt, 1706; burnt
 down, Dec. 1755; rebuilt, Oct. 1759; again burnt
 down, 1770; rebuilt, 1774.
 Edmondsbury, St. monastery, Suffolk, built, 633; re-
 built, 1028; the arches near the East-gate, built, 1148.
 Egremont castle, Cumberland, built, 1070.
 Elizabeth castle, Jersey, built, 1586.
 Ely monastery built, 506; destroyed by the Danes, 870;
 rebuilt, 1109; bishop's house, in Holborn, built, 1290;
 pulled down and converted into buildings, 1780.
 Eltham palace, built, 1290.
 Emanuel college, Cambridge, founded, 1584.
 English college, at Rome, built, 854.
 Escorial, in Spain, built, 1562.
 Esther-place, Surry, built, 1414.
 Ethelbert's tower, in Canterbury, built, 1047.
 Eton college built, 1441; rebuilt, 1569.
 Ewelme palace, Oxfordshire, built, 1424.
 Excise office, in Broad-street, London, built, 1774.
 Exeter castle built, 680; cathedral began, 1064; com-
 pleted, 1485; new bridge began, 1770; country court-
 house, built, 1776; theatre built, 1783.
 Exeter college, Oxford, built, 1316.
 Exeter conduit, built, 1486.
 Eynsham abbey, Oxfordshire, built, 1005.
 Farley castle, Somersetshire, burnt, 1342.
 Farnham castle, Surry, built, 1138.
 Feversham abbey, Kent, built, 1147.
 Fishmonger's hall burnt, Feb. 10, 1761.
 Flaxley abbey built, 1110; destroyed by fire, 1777.

- Fleet-market opened, Sept. 30, 1737; obelisk erected, 1775; Fleet prison burnt by the rioters, June 7, 1780.
 Flint castle, built, 1185.
 Florence bridge, built, 1330.
 Ford abbey, Devonshire, built, 1133.
 Fotheringhay castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1408.
 Foundling hospital, London, incorporated, 1739; building began, 1742; opened, 1756.
 Fountains abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1132.
 Fountain, in Piazza Navona, in Rome, built, 1682.
 Fountain di Tervi, at Rome, built 1751.
 Freemasons hall, Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, built, 1775; consecrated May 23, 1776.
 French Protestants hospital, London, incorporated, 1718.
 Frithelstoke priory, Devon, built, 1222.
 Fulham bridge, built, 1727.
 Furness abbey, Lancashire, built, 1127.
 Galway college, Ireland, founded by Edward VI. 1551.
 Gateside monastery, Durham, founded, 653.
 George's, St. hospital, Hyde-park corner, instituted, Oct. 19, 1733.
 George's, St. church, Bloomsbury, London, built, 1730.
 George, Fort, in the East Indies, built, 1620.
 Germans, St. priory, Cornwall, built, 937.
 Gervis abbey, Yorkshire, founded, 1145.
 Giles's, St. church, London, rebuilt, 1731.
 Glastonbury abbey, Somerset, built, 690; rebuilt 954.
 Glaston castle, Lancashire, built, 1340.
 Gloucester monastery, founded, 710.
 Godalmin bridge, in Surry, built, began July, 1782.
 Godstow nunnery, Oxfordshire, consecrated, 1138.
 Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge, founded, 1348.
 Goodman's fields theatre opened, 1729.
 Gray's-inn rebuilt, 1687.
 Grace Dieu nunnery, Leicester, 1151.
 Green castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 1138.
 Greenwich hospital began to be built, 1696.
 Greenwich hospital instituted, 1694; first began to receive disabled seamen, 1737; had the Derwentwater estate given it, 1735; injured by a fire, Jan. 1779.
 Gresham college founded, 1581; pulled down, 1771; and the Excise-office built upon the spot, 1774.

- Gretham hospital in Durham, built, 1220.
 Guildford castle, Surry, built before 1036; tower fell down, April 23, 1700.
 Guildhall, London, built, 1416; Council Chamber 1425; the front and porch, 1431; burnt, 1666; repaired, 1669; beautified, 1762; front rebuilt, 1789.
 Guy's hospital, Southwark, built, 1721.
 Gylburgh priory, Yorkshire, founded, 1119.
 Hackney coach office, in Surry-street, Strand, London, burnt down, 1770; removed to Somerset-place, 1782.
 Hadley castle, Essex, built, 1306.
 Hagmon priory, Salop, built, 1100.
 Hales-Owen abbey, Shropshire, built, 1215.
 Hales abbey, Gloucestershire, built, 1246.
 Halling-house, Kent, built, 1183.
 Hampton Court palace, built, 1525; bridge began, 1750.
 Harlach castle, Merionethshire, built, by the Britons; rebuilt, 876.
 Harwood nunery Bedfordshire, built, 1150.
 Hastings castle, Kent, built 1070.
 Harvard college, New England, built, 1650; burnt down and rebuilt, 1764.
 Haverfordwest castle, built about 1700.
 Haugmond abbey, Shropshire, built, 1110.
 Hawarden castle, Flintshire, built, 1250; demolished, 1643.
 Henry VII. chapel Westminster, built, Jan. 18, 1502.
 Heralds college instituted, 1340; house built, 1670.
 Hereford cathedral, built, 1107; Western tower fell, 1786.
 Hertford college, Oxford, founded, 1740.
 Hertlebury castle, Worcestershire, built, 1268.
 Hever castle, Kent, built, 1340.
 Hicks's hall, Smithfield, London, built, 1612; pulled down, 1782.
 Hicks's-hall, Clerkenwell, foundation laid, May 20, 1779; finished, 1782.
 Higham Ferrars college, Northamptonshire, built, 1422.
 Hinchinbrook priory, Huntingdonshire, built, 1074.
 Holland priory, Lancashire, founded, 1319.
 Holy-Rood-house, Edinburgh, built, 1128; repaired, 1733.
 Holyhead, Anglesea, church, built, 1291.
 Holy Cross church, Tipperary, in Ireland, built, 1169.
 Hyde abbey, Hampshire, built, 904.
 Hyde abbey, near Winchester, founded, 1130.
 House of Commons, Westminster, repaired, 1348.

- Holdenby house, Northamptonshire, built, 1585.
 Holm Cultram abbey, Cumberland, built, 1115.
 Horse guards, Westminster, built, 1758.
 Huntingdon castle, built, 921.
 Hurst castle, Hampshire, built, 1539.
 Hurstmonceaux castle, Suffex, built, before 1066.
 Hylton castle, Durham, built, 930.
 James's, St. built, 1530; converted to a palace, and the park made, 1536.
 Jerusalem temple built, 1094 before Christ.
 Jesuits' Church, in Rome, built, 1573.
 Jesus college, Cambridge, founded, 1496.
 Jesus college, Oxford, founded, 1571.
 India-house, Leadenhall-street, London, built, 1726.
 John's, St. college, Cambridge, founded, 1508.
 John's, St. college, Oxford, founded, 1557.
 John's, St. church, Milbank, Westminster, consecrated, June 24, 1728; burnt, Sept. 26, 1742; repaired, 1743.
 John's, St. monastery, near Smithfield, London, built, 1098; burnt down by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.
 John of Gaunt's house near Lincoln, built, 1397.
 Jpres tower, at Rye, built, 1160.
 Ipswich college built, 1524.
 Irish hospitals Smith's school incorporated, 1669; Blue-coat hospital incorporated, 1670; Royal, near Kilmainham, ditto, 1683; Dublin workhouse established, 1728; Charitable infirmary opened, 1728; Stephen's hospital incorporated, 1730; St. Patrick's founded, 1745; incorporated, 1746; Lying-in-hospital established, 1745; incorporated, 1757; Mercer's incorporated, 1750; St. Nicholas's opened, 1753; Lock instituted 1755; Charitable loan, ditt, 1757; Venereal opened, 1758; Dublin hospital, ditto 1762.
 Illington church, Middlesex, rebuilt Aug. 28, 1751.
 King's-bench prison, in St. George's-fields, Southwark, built, 1751; enlarged 1776; burnt by rioters, June 7, 1780; rebuilt, 1781.
 King's college, Cambridge, founded, 1541.
 King's college, Aberdeen, founded, 1500.
 Kenelworth Castle, Warrwickshire, built, 1120; priory built, 1106.

- Kew-bridge built of wood, 1759; of stone, began 1783,
 opened Sept. 23, 1789.
 Kirkham priory, Yorkshire, built, 1122.
 Kirkstall abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1153.
 Kirkstead abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1139.
 Knaresborough castle, Yorkshire, built, 1100.
 Lacock nunnery, Wilts, built, 1133.
 Lambeth chapel founded, 1169; palace built, 1184.
 Lancaster castle built, 124, by Agricola, the Roman Gen.
 Landaff cathedral built, 1120.
 Lanecroft priory, Cumberland, built, 1169.
 Lanerk castle, Scotland, founded, 1314.
 Langard fort, Essex, built, 1618.
 Latton priory, built before 1270.
 Launceston castl., Cornwall, built by the Romans.
 Leddenhall, London, built, 1446.
 Leeds castle, Kent, built, 857; rebuilt, 1071.
 Leeds priory, Essex, built, 1306.
 Leiburn castle, Kent, built, 1190.
 Leiceſter abbey built, 1143.
 Leith bridge, near Edinburgh, had the first stone laid,
 Sept. 23, 1788.
 Lewes priory and castle, Suffex, built, 1078.
 Litchfield cathedral built, 656; rebuilt, 1148.
 Lleshuſul priory, Salop, built, 1104.
 Lincoln college, Oxford, founded, 1427.
 Lincoln's-inn square incloſed with rails, 1737.
 Lincoln's-inn, London, built, 1226; converted from the
 Biſhop of Chicheſter's palace to an inn of court, 1310;
 theatre built, 1695.
 Lincoln's-inn chapel finiſhed, 1623; new buildings
 erected, 1782.
 Lincoln cathedral built, 1060; caſtle built by the Romans.
 Lincoln palace built, 1149.
 Linclud abbey, Scotland, founded, 1165.
 Lindiſfarne monaſtery, Northumberland, founded, 651;
 rebuilt, 1014.
 Llanſtephen caſtle, Caernarvonſhire, built, 1138.
 Llanthony monaſtery, Monmouthſhire, built, 1110.
 Lock hoſpital, Knightſbridge, inſtituted, 1746.
 London bridge built of wood, 1016; burnt, 1136; re-
 built with timber, 1163; built with ſtone, began in
 1176, finiſhed 1209; houſes on it pulled down, and

the whole repaired, 1758; when the temporary bridge was, April 11, 1758, burnt; and made passable again for carriages in ten days.

London water-works erected on the bridge, 1782; burnt, 1779.

London dispensary instituted, 1770.

London hospital, Mile End, instituted, 1740; foundation laid, June 10, 1752; incorporated, 1158; medical theatre opened, Oct 27, 1785.

London lying-in-hospital, in Brownlow-street, London, instituted, March 30, 1750.

London stone, in Cannon-street, first placed there by the Romans, 15 before Christ.

London wall built, 306.

London workhouse, Bishopsgate-street, instituted, 1611.

Louth Park abbey, Lincolnshire, built 1139.

Louvre, in Paris, built 1552; its front built 1688.

Lodgate, London, sold and pulled down, 1760.

Ludlow castle, Salop, built, 1097.

Luggershal castle, Wilts, built 1199.

Lulworth castle Dorset, built, 1610.

Luke's, St. hospitaal, Moorfields, began July 31, 1751; built in the City Road, 1785.

Lying-in-hospital, in Old-street, began to be built, 1770.

Lyme castle, Kent, built before 1379.

Magdalen college, Oxford, founded, 1447.

Magdalen college, Cambridge, founded, 1519.

Magdalen hospital instituted, in Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, 1758; in St. George's-fields, built, 1772.

Maison-dieu hospital, Dover, 1229.

Malmesbury abbey built, 642; castle built, 1134.

Mannorbeer castle, Pembrokeshire, built, 1088.

Mansion-house, London, built, 1739; inhabited, 1752.

Marcellus's Theatre at Rome, built in 80.

Marischal college, Aberdeen, founded, 1593.

Mark's Palace, at Venice, built 450.

Marsh castle, Guernsey, built by the Danes.

Marine Society-house, Bishopsgate-street, London, began, April 30, 1773.

Mark's, St. church at Venice, built, 826.

Martin's, St. church, in Canterbury, built, 182.

Mary's, St. abbey, York, built, 1088.

Mary's, St. priory, Thetford, built, 1104; old house built, 1075.

Mayfields place, Suffex, built, 988.

Maxtoke castle, Warwickshire, built, 1346; priory built, 1337.

Mercer's chapel, London, built, 1187.

Merchant Taylor's school founded, 1568.

Merlin's cave, in Richmond gardens, made, 1735.

Merton college, Oxford, founded, 1247.

Mettingham castle and college, Suffolk, built, 1335.

Meuse, Charing-cross, Westminster, built, 1732.

Michaelham priory built, 1230.

Michael, St. or Vale castle, Guernsey, built, 1100; church built, 1117.

Michael, St. mount monastery, Cornwall, built, 1030.

Middleham castle, Yorkshire, built, 1190.

Middiefex hospital instituted, 1745; built, 1755; house of correction finished, 1794.

Middleton abbey, Dorset, built, 938.

Minerva's Temple, at Athens, built, 431 before Christ.

Montacute priory, Somerset, built, 1070.

Montgomery castle rebuilt, 1093.

Monument, London, began, 1671; finished, 1677; repaired, 1786.

Moorgate, London, sold for 1661. and pulled down, 1761.

Moorfields, London, levelled and planted, 1614; quarters formed, gravelled and planted, 1740; division wall pulled down, 1754; road made to cross it, 1786; formed into an elegant square, 1791.

Morpeth castle, Northumberland, built about 1230.

Mont Orgneil castle, Jersey, built, 1000.

Mount, St. Michael, on the coast of France, built, 966; completed, 2070.

Museum (late Montagu-house) purchased by parliament, 1753; inhabited by the military, 1780.

Museum, the Leverean, built by Mr. Parkinson, 1786.

Naworth castle, Cumberland, built, 1330.

Neath abbey, Glamorganshire, built, 1150; castle built, 1090.

Nether hall, Essex, built, 1280.

Netley abbey, Hants, built, 1239; castle built, 1540.

Newark castle, Nottinghamshire, built, 1140.

- Newark priory, Surry, built, 1191.
 Newcastle-on-the-Tyne castle built, 1081; bridge rebuilt, 1779.
 Newcastle-under-Line castle built, 1340.
 New church, Strand, London, opened, Feb. 1, 1720-1.
 New college, Oxford, founded, 1375.
 New cut from the river Lea to Limehouse, opened, Sept. 17, 1770.
 New Forest, Hampshire, made, 1079.
 New Newgate, in the Old Bailey, London, built, 1776; burnt by the rioters, June 6, 1780; restored 1781.
 New river first brought to London, 1614; their office in Salisbury court built, 1770.
 Newton's, Sir Isaac, statue erected in Trinity college, Cambridge, July 5, 1755.
 Newsted abbey, Nottinghamshire, built, 1160.
 Norton priory, Cheshire, built, 1210.
 Norham castle, Durham, built, 1100.
 Norwich cathedral built, 1087.
 Nottingham castle built, 1068.
 Notre Dame Church, in Paris, built, 1270.
 Nuneaton nunnery, Warwickshire, built, 1170.
 Nutley abbey, Bucks, built, 1162.
 Oakhall castle, Rutlandshire, built, 1162.
 Odiam castle, Hants, built, 1190.
 Offa's dyke made, 774.
 Okehampton castle, Devon, built, 1058.
 Old Bailey Sessions-house, London, built, 1773.
 Olveston priory, Lincolnshire, built, 1160.
 Opera-house, Hay-market, opened, 1704; burnt, 1789; and the foundation of a new one laid, April 3, 1790; and used as a play-house, Sept. 22, 1791.
 Oransey abbey, Scotland, 567.
 Oriel college, founded, 1337.
 Orford castle, Suffolk, built, 1066.
 Oswego fort, on Lake Ontario, America, built, 1727; rebuilt in 1759.
 Osyth's, St. priory, Essex, built, 1120.
 Ottery priory, Devon, built, 1060.
 Ouse bridge, at York, rebuilt, 1566.
 Oxford castle built, 1074; theatre built, 1169; library built, 1745; hospital began, May 1, 1772; observatory built, 1772.

Paisley monastery, Scotland, founded, 1160.

Pantheon, at Rome, built, 25 before Christ.

Pantheon, in Oxford-road, London, first opened, Jan. 27, 1772; converted to an opera-house, March, 1791; burnt down, Jan. 14, 1792.

Park, St. James's, drained by Henry VIII. 1537; improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, 1668; decoy removed, and drains filled up, 1775.

Parliament house, Dublin, built, 1729, at the expence of 40,000*l.* but was destroyed by fire, Feb. 27, 1792.

Pavensey castle, Suffex, built by the Romans.

Paul's, St. London, built on the foundation of an old temple of Diana, 610; burnt, 964; rebuilt, 1240, having been 150 years building; the steeple fired by lightning, 1443; rebuilt, having been in great part burnt down, 1631; totally destroyed by fire, 1666; first stone of the present building laid, 1675; finished, 1710; and cost 1,000,000*l.*

Paul's, St. school, 1510.

Peele castle, in the isle of Man, built before 1245.

Peele castle, Lancashire, built, 1140.

Pembroke college, Oxford, founded, 620.

Pembroke hall, Cambridge, founded, 1343.

Pendragon castle, Westmoreland, destroyed, 1341; repaired, 1660.

Penmon priory, Anglesea, built, 540.

Peterborough cathedral built, 1200.

Peterhouse college, Cambridge, founded, 1257.

Peter's, St. at Rome, began 1514, finished 1629.

Pharos, of Alexandria, built, 282 before Christ.

Physic garden, Oxford, began, 1652.

Physic garden, Chelsea, began, 1732.

Physic garden, Cambridge, began, 1763.

Physicians college, London, founded, 1519.

Piazza Fountain Navona, at Rome, built 1680.

Picts walls, between England and Scotland, built, 85, by Agricola, repaired by Urbicus, 144; Adrian built one from Newcastle to Carlisle, 121; Severus from sea to sea, 203.

Picton castle, Pembrokeshire, built before the Conquest, and is now entire.

Plashey castle, Essex, built by the Romans.

- Pomfret, or Pomfret castle, Yorkshire, built, 1069.
 Porchester castle, Hampshire, built by the Romans.
 Powis castle, Montgomeryshire, built, 1110.
 Powderham castle, Devonshire, built, 970.
 Propyleum, at Athens, built 432 before Christ.
 Putney bridge built, 1726.
 Pyramids, in Egypt, built 1490 before Christ.
 Pythagoras' school, Cambridge, built, 1092.
 Queen's college, Oxford, founded, 1340.
 Queen's college, Cambridge, founded, 1448.
 Raby castle, Durham, built, 1020.
 Radclivian library, Oxford, began building, May 12, 1737;
 opened, April 13, 1745.
 Ramsey abbey, Huntingdonshire, built, 969.
 Raine's charity commenced, 1758.
 Ranza castle, Arran Isle, Scotland, built before 1380.
 Ravensworth castle, in Yorkshire, built, 1030.
 Reading abbey founded, 1130.
 Reculver abbey, Kent, built, 669.
 Restormel castle, Cornwall, built, 1100.
 Rheims Cathedral built, 840.
 Rhudlan castle, in Wales, built before the Conquest; re-
 built, 1063; repaired, 1281.
 Rialto, at Venice, built, 1570.
 Richmond bridge, Surry, began building, Aug. 23, 1774;
 finished, 1777; palace built, 1498.
 Richmond castle, Yorkshire, built, 1070.
 Richborough castle, Kent, built by the Romans.
 Rippon monastery, Yorkshire, built, 677.
 Rivaux abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1132.
 Roche abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1147.
 Rochester bridge built, 1392; cathedral, 610; repaired,
 1080; castle built, 1070.
 Rockingham castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1070.
 Roll's chapel, Chancery-lane, London, built, 1232; mas-
 ter's house built, Sept. 18, 1717.
 Roman highways made in Britain, 415.
 Rome's walls built, and the sewers made, 602; the great
 Circus made, which would contain 150,000 persons,
 and the temple of Janus built, 207.
 Rothsay castle, Isle of Bute, Scotland, built before 1263.

- Round Towers, in Ireland, were built about 838; were called Clochthcach, or House of the Bell, and were built by the Danes, or Oitmen.
- Royal Exchange, London, built, 1566; titled Royal by Queen Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1571; burnt, 1666; rebuilt, 1670; repaired and beautified, Sept. 28, 1769.
- Royal Society academy, Strand, London, first stone laid, June 4, 1776.
- Rumsey abbey, Hants, built, 972.
- Saltwood castle, Kent, built by the Romans.
- Salisbury cathedral built, 1220.
- Sampson's, St. church, at Guernsey, built, 1111.
- Sandford castle, Dorset, built, 1540.
- Sancta Casa, or the Holy House of Loretto, pretended to have been brought by angels from Palestine into Illyria, in 1291.
- Sandál castle, Yorkshire, built, 1317.
- Sandown castle, Kent, built, 1539.
- Sandgate castle, Kent, built, 1540.
- Sandwich bridge built, 1756.
- Saturn's temple, in Rome, built, 407 before Christ.
- Saviour's, St. church, Southwark, built, 1098.
- Savoy palace Strand, London, built, 1245; converted to an hospital, 159; burnt down, March 2, 1776.
- Sawley abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1147.
- Starborough castle built, 1140; rebuilt, 1170.
- Severus's wall built in the North of England, 203.
- Sewdley castle, Gloucestershire, built, 1442.
- Shap monastery, Westmoreland, founded, 1189.
- Shakespeare's monument, Westm. abbey, erected, 1741.
- Sherborne castle, Dorset, built, 1107.
- Shrewsbury abbey, Salop, built, 1033; castle built, 1084.
- Sion abbey, Middlesex, built, 1414.
- Sion college, London wall, built, 1624.
- Simpson's hospital, Dublin, for blind and gouty men, established and built, 1780.
- Six-clerks office, Chancery-lane, London, built, 1776.
- Skipton castle, Yorkshire, built about 1070.
- Small-pox hospital, Cold-bath-fields, instituted, Sept. 26, 1746.
- Somerset-house, Strand, London, built, 1549; pulled down, 1776, and began to be rebuilt in its present taste;

the Navy Office, Victualling Office, Pipe Office, and other public offices, removed into it in 1788; Terrace fell down, Dec. 26, 1788; had 306,134l. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$ granted by parliament to defray the expence of its erection to the year 1788.

Somerton castle, near Newark, Lincolnshire, built, 1305.

Sophia, St. at Constantinople, built, 566.

Sorbonne, at Paris, founded, 1250.

Southwell palace, Newark, Nottinghamshire, built, 1518.

Stadthouse, at Amsterdam, built, 1659.

Stafford castle built, 1070.

Stamford castle, Lincolnshire, built, 922.

Strasbourg Cathedral built, 1035; St. Tower, 1049.

Stratford upon Avon monastery built, 1070.

St. Stephen's chapel, now the House of Commons, Westminster, built, 1115.

Stratflour abbey, Cardigansh. built, 1164; rebuilt, 1238.

Stonehenge erected by Ambrosius, 476.

Swansey castle, Glamorganshire, built, 1113.

Sydney Suffex college, Cambridge, founded, 1598.

Tamworth castle, Warwickshire, built, 914.

Tavistoke monastery, Devon, built, 961.

Temple London, founded by the Knights-Templers, 1185; Middle Temple hall rebuilt, 1572; their present church built, 1240.

Temple-bar built, 1672.

Tenby castle, Pembrokeshire, built, 1079.

Tetbury church, Gloucestershire, rebuilt at the expence of 3,658l. 16s. and the pavement and pews cost 1000l. 17s. addition; opened, Oct. 1781.

Tewkesbury abbey, Gloucestershire, built, 1102.

Theobald's house, Herts, pulled down, 1765.

Theseus' temple, at Athens, built, 428 before Christ.

Thetford monastery, founded, 1103.

Thomas's, St hospital, Southwark, founded, 1553.

Thornbury castle, Gloucestershire, built, 1510.

Thorney abbey, Cambridgeshire, built, 972.

Thornton college, Lincolnshire, built, 1174.

Thuilleries, in Paris, built, 1577.

Tidbury fort, built, 1454.

Tilzey abbey, Essex, built, 1152.

Tintern abbey, Monmouthshire, built, 1131.

- Tiverton castle, Devonshire, built, 1110.
 Tower of London, built, 1078; walled-in, 1099.
 Tower at Pisa built, 1174.
 Trajan's pillar erected in Rome, 114.
 Trajan's Piazza built at Rome in 100.
 Treasury office, Westminster, built, 1732.
 Trematon castle, Cornwall, built before the Conquest, and yet entire.
 Trinity house, London, founded, 1515; incorporated, 1685, built on Tower-hill, 1795.
 Trinity college, Cambridge, founded, 1546.
 Trinity college, Oxford, founded, 1555.
 Trinity hall, Cambridge, founded, 1350.
 Turnbridge castle, built, 1090; priory, built, 1094.
 Topholme priory, near Lincoln, built, 1160.
 Tynemouth castle and priory, Northumberland, built, 700.
 Tychfield abbey, Hampshire, built, 1232.
 Valde Grace, in Paris, built, 1666.
 Vatican library, founded, 1448.
 Valle Crucis abbey, Denbighshire, built, 1200.
 Versailles palace, France, began, 1687; finished 1708.
 Ulverscroft priory, Leicestershire, built, 1167.
 University college, Oxford, founded, 872.
 Upnor castle, built, 1561.
 Wadham college, Oxford, founded, 1613.
 Walmer castle, Kent, built, 1539.
 Walsingham priory, Norfolk, built, 1070.
 Waltham abbey, 1062; cross built, 1292.
 Walton bridge erected, 1747; rebuilt, 1786.
 Warden monastery, Bedfordshire built, 1136.
 Warwick castle, built, 912; rebuilt, 1072.
 Weverley abbey, in Surry, built, 1128.
 Welch hospital, Gray's inn-lane, London, erected, 1772.
 Wells cathedral, built, 704.
 Westmalling abbey, Kent, founded, 944.
 Wenlock abbey, Salop, built, 1081; monastery, 680.
 Westham abbey, Essex, founded, 1134.
 Westminster abbey, built by Ethelbert of Kent on the spot, were stood the temple of Apollo, 614; rebuilt, 1065; again rebuilt, 1269; made collegiate, 1560; towers built, 1732; and north porch repaired, 1750.
 Westminster bridge began, Sept. 13, 1738; first stone

laid, Jan. 29, 1738-9; centre arch finished, March 3, 1741-2; last arch, Aug. 1746; pier sunk and repaired, Sept. 1, 1747; opened for passengers, Nov. 17, 1750; and cost 426,650l.

Westminster-hall built, 1098; rebuilt, 1399; repaired, 1748; slated, 1750; beautified and repaired, 1782.

Westminster infirmary instituted, 1720.

Westminster lying-in hospital instituted, 1765.

Westminster palace built, 1098; burnt, 1298; again, 1540.

Westminster school founded, 1070; again, by Queen Elizabeth, 1560.

Wetherhall priory, Cumberland, built, 1086.

Weymouth castle, built, 1539.

Whalley abbey, Lancashire, built, 1178.

Whitehall, Westminster, built by Cardinal Woolsey, 1545; damaged by fire, 1690; consumed, June 5, 1697-8; gateway pulled down and carried to Windsor, 1746.

Whitby monastery, Yorkshire, founded, 1075.

Whorwell nunnery, built, 979.

Whigmore castle, Herefordshire, built, 1074.

Winchcomb monastery, Gloucestershire, founded, 800.

Winchelsea monastery, built, 1310; castle built, 1543.

Winchester college founded, 1387; cathedral built, 1366; palace began, 1683; north gate, built, 1290.

Winds, Tower of, at Athens, built 540 before Christ.

Windsor castle, built, 1364; chapel, built, 1473; college founded, 1545; terrace made, 1587; chapel thoroughly repaired and opened, Oct. 17, 1790.

Wingfield castle, Suffolk, built before the Conquest.

Winifred's Well chapel, built, 1490.

Witham priory, Essex, built, 913.

Woolsey college, Ipswich, founded, 1529.

Wolverhampton cathedral, founded, 996.

Woburn abbey, Bedfordshire, founded, 1145.

Woodstock park made, the first in England, 1123.

Woolwich church rebuilt, 1732; academy finished, 1741.

Worcester college, Oxford, founded, 1713; incorporated, 1744.

Worcester cathedral, built, 1055.

Workshop abbey, Nottinghamshire, built, 1103.

Wymondham monastery, founded, 1105.

York monastery, founded, 1072; cathedral, built, 628; rebuilt, 1075; St. Mary's abbey, built, 1088; Ouse bridge, built, 1566.

Yarrow monastery, Durham, built, 674.

Zecca, at Venice, built 1560.

ACADEMIES INSTITUTED ON THE CONTINENT, &c.

BERLIN, 1700, a Literary Society incorporated with it, 1744. Prussian Sons of Nobility, 1769.

Bologna, for Physic and Mathematics, 1690; Arts and Sciences, 1714.

Brest, Military, 1682.

Caen, *Belles Lettres*, 1705.

Copenhagen, Polite Arts, 1753.

Cortona, Etruscan, 1726.

Cremona, 1560; renewed, 1607, under the title of *Def-uniti*.

Dromingholm, Polite Arts, 1753.

Dublin, Arts, 1750.

Erfurt, Sciences, 1755.

Florence, *Belles Lettres*, 1272 *De la Crusca*, 1582.

Genoa, for Painting, Sculpture, &c. 1751.

Germany, Natural History, 1652. Military, 1752, and 1763.

Haerlem, Sciences, 1760.

Lisbon, Royal, Historical, 1722.

Lyons, Sciences, *Belles Lettres*, 1700; Royal Societies of Physic, Mathematics, and Arts, united in 1758.

Madrid, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, 1753.

Mantua, *Viliganti*, for Sciences, 1704.

Marseilles, *Belles Lettres*, History and Criticism, 1726.

Milan, Sciences, 1719.

Nismes, Royal, 1682.

Padua, *Recourati*, for Poetry, 1610.

Paris, *Sorbonne*, for Divinity, 1256; Painting, 1391;

Music, 1543; Eloquence and Poetry, 1635; Royal of Inscriptions and *Belles Lettres*, 1663; Painting and Sculpture, 1664; Architecture, 1671; Royal of Surgery, 1731; Agriculture, 1762, Royal Military, 1751.

Prima, Innominati, 1550; *Cremona*, 1560; renewed as *Defuniri*, 1607.

Perousa, of the *Insenfati*, 1561; of *Filirgini*, or the Lovers of Industry, 1574; improved, 1652.

Petersburg, Sciences, 1724. Military, 1732. School of Arts, 1764.

Philadelphia, Sciences, 1749.

Prussian Academies reformed, 1750.

Rome, *Umoristi*, for Poetry, 1611; *Fantascici*, 1625; *Infecondi*, 1653; Painting, 1665; English, 1752.

Spain, Royal Military, 1751.

Stockholm, Royal of Sciences, 1739; *Belles Lettres*, 1753; Agriculture, 1781.

Turky, Military, 1775.

Toulon, Military, 1682.

Upsal, Sciences, 1728.

Verona, at first Music, 1543.

Warsaw, Languages, History, and Chronology, 1753.

* * For Societies, see the following pages.

COMPANIES, SOCIETIES, OFFICES, &c. INCORPORATED.

AFRICAN company established, 1618, 1762. In 1746 Government owed the Company 11,686,800*l.* and its divided capital amounted to 10,780,000*l.* both which continued to 1776.

Agriculture Societies established in England, 1787.

American philosophical society instituted, Jan. 2, 1672.

Amicable society incorporated, 1706.

Antiquarian society incorporated, Nov. 2, 1751.

Antiquarian society, at Edinburgh, instituted, Dec. 18, 1780.

Apothecaries company, London, incorporated, 1617.

Armourers company, London, incorporated 1423.

Artillery company revived, 1610.

Artists, society of, London, incorporated, Feb. 26, 1765.

Arts and Sciences, society of, London, instituted, 1753.

Arts and Sciences, society established at New-York, 1765.

Arts, Royal, at London, instituted, 1768.

Augmentation office established, 1704.

Bakers company, London, incorporated, 1307.

Bank of Amsterdam, founded, 1609; of Venice, 1157;
of Rotterdam, 1635.

Bank of England established, 1693. Bank notes at 13
and 14 per cent. dis. and 15 and 20; also paid 3 per
cent. on their bank notes once in three months, 1697.
The dividend on their stock raised from 5 to 7 per cent.
March 19, 1788. Lent government, in 1693, the sum
of 1,300,000*l.* at 8 per cent. In 1696, their stock
amounted to 2,201,171*l.* 10*s.* In 1709, they aug-
mented it to 4,402,343*l.* when they advanced govern-
ment 400,000*l.* and in 1714, another loan of 1,500,000.
In 1742, government was indebted to them 3,200,000*l.*

Bank of Scotland established 1695.

— of Copenhagen, 1736.

— of Berlin, 1765.

— Caisse d'Escompte, in France, 1776.

— at Petersburg, 1786.

Barber-Surgeons company, London, incorporated, 1308.

Barnard's-inn society in Chancery-lane, commenced, 1445.

Blacksmith's company, London, incorporated, 1577.

Blackwell-hall Factors company, London, established,
1516.

Bowyers company, London, incorporated, 1620.

Brewers company, London, incorporated, 1438.

Bricklayers company, London, incorporated, 1568.

British herring fishery incorporated, 1750.

British linen company erected, 1746.

British Museum established, 1753.

British Society incorporated, for extending the fisheries,
1786.

Butchers company, London, incorporated, 1604.

Cabinet council first constituted, April 25, 1670.

Cap-makers company, London, incorporated, 1650.

Card-makers company, London, incorporated, 1629.

Carpenters company, London, incorporated, 1344.

Charitable corporation instituted, 1708; abolished, 1731.

Chatham chest first established, 1582.

Chelsea water-works company incorporated, 1722.

Clement's-inn society established, 1471.

Clergymen's widows and orphans corporation established
in England, July, 1670.

Clergymen's Sons, &c. society, established in Scotland,
Oct. 1794.

Clifford's inn society began, 1345.

Clock-makers company, London, incorporated, 1632.

Cloth-workers company, London, incorporated, 1482.

Coach-makers company, London, incorporated, 1677.

Comb-makers company, London, incorporated, 1650.

Commissioners of Sewers first appointed, 1425.

Companies first established in London, 1198.

Cooks company, London, incorporated, 1481.

Coopers company, London, incorporated, 1501.

Cordwainers company, London, incorporated, 1410.

Curriers company, London, incorporated 1605.

Cutlers company, London, incorporated, 1417.

Drapers company, London, incorporated, 1439.

Dublin society incorporated, 1750.

Dyers company, London, incorporated 1469.

East India company, at Embden, established, 1750.

East India company, established, 1600; their stock then
consisting of 72,000l. when they fitted out four ships;
and, meeting with success, they have continued ever
since; India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent.
1683; a new company established, 1698; the old one
re-established, and the two united, 1700; agreed to
give government 400,000l. per annum, for four years,
on condition that they might continue unmolested,
1769; in great confusion, and applied to parliament for
assistance, 1773; judges sent from England by govern-
ment faithfully to administer the laws there, to the
company's servants, April 2, 1774. Board of Controul
instituted, 1784.

East India company of Sweden erected, March, 1731.

East India company of France abolished by the National
Assembly, and the trade laid open, Jan. 26, 1791.

East-land company incorporated, 1579.

Embroiderers company, London, incorporated, 1591.

English copper office incorporated, 1691.

Excise office formed, 1643.

Fan-makers company, London, incorporated, 1709.

Farriers company, London, incorporated, 1673.

Felt-makers, company London, incorporated, 1604.

Fishermens company, London, incorporated, 1687.

- Fishmonger's company, London, incorporated, 1536.
 First-fruits office, established, 1543.
 Fletchers company, London, incorporated, 1626.
 Founders company, London, incorporated, 1614.
 Frame-work-knitters company, London, incorporated, 1664.
 Freemasons excommunicated by the Pope, Sep. 23, 1738;
 their hall built in Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields,
 1775.
 Fruiterers company, London, incorporated, 1604.
 Furriers company, London, incorporated, 1509.
 Furnival's-inn society began, 1563.
 Gardener's company, London, incorporated, 1616.
 Girdler's company, London, incorporated, 1448.
 Glass-sellers company, London, incorporated, 1664.
 Glaziers company, London, incorporated, 1637.
 Glovers company, London, incorporated 1556.
 Gold and Silver Wire-drawers company, London, incor-
 porated, 1623.
 Goldsmiths company, London, incorporated, 1327.
 Gray's-inn society began, 1357; house built, 1687.
 Grocer's company, London, incorporated, 1429.
 Gunsmith's company, London, incorporated, 1638.
 Haberdasher's company, London, incorporated, 1407.
 Hackney-coach office established, June 24, 1694.
 Hamburgh company began in England, 1569.
 Hand-in-hand fire-office incorporated, 1696.
 Hat-band makers company, London, incorporated, 1638.
 Hawkers and Pedlars licence-office, 1697.
 Herald's college instituted, 1340.
 Herring fishery established, Sept. 2, 1750.
 Highland society for agriculture instituted, Feb. 1785.
 Horners company, London, incorporated, 1638.
 Hudson's-bay company incorporated, 1670.
 Humane society instituted, 1774.
 Inn-holders company, London, incorporated, 1515.
 Joiner's company, London, incorporated, 1564.
 Irish working-schools society, incorporated, Oct. 1773.
 Ironmongers company, London, incorporated, 1464.
 Lead office established, 1692.
 Leather-sellers company, London, incorporated, 1443.
 Lincoln's-inn society established, 1310.
 London Assurance-office charter granted, 1716.

- London incorporated, and obtained their first charter for electing magistrates, 1208.
- Loriners company, London, incorporated, 1488.
- Lyon's-inn society established, 1420.
- Marine society established, 1756; to whom W. Hicks, Esq. left 300l. per annum, 1763.
- Masons company, London, incorporated, 1677.
- Medical society, at Dublin, instituted, 1785.
- Mercer's company, London, incorporated, 1393.
- Merchant-Tailors company, London, incorporated, 1466.
- Mine and Battery company incorporated, 1568.
- Mines, Royal, established, 1565.
- Mint office, in the Tower, established, 1066.
- Mississippi scheme, 1720.
- Musicians company, London, incorporated, 1604.
- Navy office founded, Dec. 4, 1644.
- Needle-makers company, London, incorporated, 1656.
- New-inn society founded, 1485.
- Offend company erected, January, 1722-3; abolished, March, 1731 2.
- Paper-stainers company, London, incorporated, 1580.
- Painting, academy of, in London, incorporated, 1768.
- Parish clerks, London, incorporated, 1232.
- Parliaments began under the Saxon government; the first that met as such was by Henry I. in 1116; the first regular one was in King John's reign, in 1204; the first House of Commons met Jan. 20, 1265; that remarkable for forming the parties of Court and Country, June 16, 1621; a peer elected, and sat as a member of the House of Commons, 1649; the Commons committed a Secretary of State to the Tower, Nov. 18, 1678; their Speaker refused by the King, 1679; bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694; the first British one met Oct. 24, 1707; act passed for septennial ones, 1716; committed a Lord Mayor and Alderman of London to the Tower, for having confined a Messenger of the House, 1771.
- Patten-makers company, London, incorporated, 1670.
- Penny-post office established, 1683; improved, 1794.
- Pensioners, the band of, established, 1590.
- Pewterers company, London, incorporated, 1474.
- Phoenix insurance-office established, 1782.

Physicians college incorporated, 1518.

Pin-makers company, London, incorporated, 1636.

Plasterers company, London, incorporated, 1500.

Plumbers company, London, incorporated, 1611.

Post-office, General, established, Dec. 27, 1660.

Poulterers company, London, incorporated, 1503.

Preston Guild established, 1172.

Promotion of Christian knowledge, society for the, established, 1699.

Propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, society for the, incorporated, 1701.

Propagation of the gospel in New England, society for the, incorporated, Feb. 7, 1662.

Raine's charity began to portion out four young women, 1758.

Reformation of manners, society for, formed, 1698.

Royal Exchange assurance-office charter granted, 1716.

Royal Miners company incorporated, 1564.

Royal Society, London, instituted, Dec. 30, 1660; incorporated, 1663.

Royal Society of Arts instituted in London, 1768.

Royal Society of Musicians, 1785.

Russia company incorporated, 1555.

Sadlers company, London, incorporated, 1280.

Salt office established, 1694; duties formed, June 15, 1702.

Salter's company, London, incorporated, 1558.

Scots corporation began, 1665.

Scriveners company, London, incorporated, 1616.

Seamens widows corporation erected, Oct. 13, 1732.

Secretary of State's office began, 1530.

Shipwrights company, London, incorporated, 1610.

Sick and wounded seamens corporation began, June 24, 1747.

Silk-throwsters company, London, incorporated, 1629.

Sion college London wall, founded, 1623; incorporated, 1664.

Skinner's company, London, incorporated, 1327.

Soap-makers company, London, incorporated, 1638.

Societies first established in London, 1198.

South Sea company began, May 6, 1710; its bubble, 1720; its directors estates, to the amount of 2,000,000l.

value seized, 1721; compounded with Mr. Knight, their cashier, for 10,000*l.* who had absconded with 100,000*l.* in 1720; and he returned to England, 1743. Spectacle-makers company, London, incorporated, 1630. Stamp-office established, 1164.

Staple's-inn society established, 1415.

Starch-makers company, London, incorporated, 1632.

Stationers company, London, incorporated, 1556.

Sun-fire-office projected, 1706.

Surgeons company, London, incorporated, 1745.

Tallow-chandlers company, London, incorporated, 1463.

Temple founded by the Knights Templers, 1185; abolished, 1311.

Temple, three Societies, (Inner, Middle, and Outer) 1340; founded, 1560.

Thave's-inn society established, 1519; dissolved, 1768.

Tin-plate workers company, London, incorporated, 1670.

Tobacco-pipe-makers company, London, incorporated, 1663.

Trinity house founded by Sir Thomas Spert, 1512; incorporated, 1685.

Turkey company incorporated, 1579.

Turners company, London, incorporated, 1604.

Vitrualling office instituted, Dec. 10, 1663.

Vintners company, London, incorporated, 1437.

Union fire-office incorporated, 1714.

Upholders company, London, incorporated, 1627.

Wardrobe, great, in Scotland-yard, established, 1485.

Watermens company, London, incorporated, 1550.

Wax-chandlers company, London, incorporated, 1484.

Weavers company, London, incorporated, 1164.

Welch copper-office incorporated, 1694.

Westminster fire-office established, 1717.

Wheelwrights company, London, incorporated, 1670.

Wine-licence office established, 1661.

York-buildings water-works company incorporated, 1691.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, COUNCILS, SACRED WRITINGS, &c. &c.

ACTS of the Apostles written, 63.

Adam and Eve created, 4004 before Christ.

- Advent Sunday first observed, 433; the number determined, 1000.
- Agnus Dei, or "O Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world," &c. first appointed in the Litany, 687.
- Agnus Dei's first consecrated in 1566.
- All Saints festival instituted, 625.
- All Souls festival established, 1004.
- Altars in churches first used, 135; first consecrated, 271; first erected in Britain, 634.
- Anathemas first brought into the church, 387.
- Andrew's St. festival, instituted, 359.
- Annates, or first-fruits, instituted, 1306.
- Annunciation of the Virgin Mary observed, 350.
- Anthems first introduced into the church service, 386.
- Apparitors first instituted, about 1234.
- Appeals to Rome first practised from England, 697.
- Archdeacon, the first in England, 1075.
- Articles of religion, six published by Henry VIII. 1536; 42 published without consent of parliament, 1552; the 42 reduced to 39, Jan. 1563; received the authority of parliament, 1571; 104 drawn up by Archbishop Usher, for Ireland, 1615; established, 1634.
- Ascension day first commemorated, 68.
- Assumption of the Virgin, festival of, instituted, 813.
- Athanasian creed said to be written, 340.
- Auricular confession first introduced, 1215.
- Augsbuurg confession of faith made, 1550.
- Banns, publication of, for marriage, instituted, 1210.
- Bartholomew's, St. festival, instituted, 1130.
- Beads first used in the Papist's devotion, 1093.
- Bells introduced into churches, 458; first consecrated, 968; baptised, 1030.
- Benefices began about 500. The following account of those in England is given as the fact by Dr. Burn; viz. that there are 1071 livings not exceeding 10l. per annum; 1467 livings above 10l. and not exceeding 20l. per annum; 1126 livings above 20l. and not exceeding 30l. per annum; 1049 livings above 30l. and not exceeding 40l. per annum; 884 livings above 40l. and not exceeding 50l. per annum; 5597 livings under 50l. per annum. It must be 500 years before every living can be raised to 60l. a year by Queen Anne's bounty,

and 339 years before any of them can exceed 501. a year. On the whole, there are above 11,000 church preferments in England, exclusive of Bishopricks, Deaneries, Canonries, Prebendaries, Priest-Vicars, Lay-Vicars, Secondaries, &c. belonging to Cathedrals, of Choristers, or even Curates to well beneficed Clergymen.

Bible history ceases, 340 years before Christ; Septuagint version made, 284; first divided into chapters, 1253. The first English edition was in 1536; the first authorized edition in England, was in 1539; the second translation was ordered to be read in churches, 1549; the present translation finished, Sept. 1611; permitted by the Pope to be translated into all the languages of the Catholic states, Feb. 28, 1759; the following is a dissection of the Old and New Testament:

Books in the Old Testament	In the New	Total
39	27	66
Chapters 929	260	1,189
Verses 23,214	7,959	31,173
Words 592,493	181,253	773,692
Letters 2,728,100	838,380	3,566,480

The Apocrypha has 183 chapters, 6081 verses, and 125,185 words. The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is the 117th Psalm; the middle verse is the 8th of the 118th Psalm; the middle line is the 2d book of the Chronicles, 4th chapter, and 16th verse; the word **AND** occurs in the Old Testament 35,535 times; the same word in the New Testament occurs 10,684 times; the word **JEHOVAH** occurs 6,855 times.

OLD TESTAMENT: The middle book is Proverbs; the middle chapter is the 29th of Job; the middle verse is the 2d book of Chronicles, 20th chapter, and the 13th verse; the least verse is in the 1st book of Chronicles, 1st chapter, and 1st verse.

NEW TESTAMENT: The middle is Thessalonians 2d; the middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of the Romans; the middle verse is the 17th of the 17th chapter of the Acts, the least verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of the Gospel by St. John.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra has all the letters of the alphabet in it.

The 19th chapter of the 2d book of Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike.

The book of Esther has 10 chapters, but neither the words of Lord or God in it.

Bishops, their translation first instituted, 239; were appointed by the people, 400; first in England, 694; first in Denmark, 939; made Barons, 1072; precedency settled, 1075; banished England, 1208—Consented to be tributary to Rome, 1245.—Deprived of the privilege of sitting as judges in capital offences, 1388—The first that suffered death in England by the sentence of the civil power, 1405—Six new ones instituted, 1530—Elected by the King's *Conge d'Elire*, 1535—Held their sees during pleasure, 1547—Form of consecration ordained, 1549—Seven deprived for being married, 1554—Several burnt for not changing their religion, 1555—Fifteen consecrated at Lambeth, 1559—Expelled Scotland, 1689—Twelve impeached, and committed for protesting against any law passed in the House of Lords, during the time the populace prevented their attending parliament, 1641—Their whole order abolished by parliament, Oct. 9, 1646—Nine restored, and eight new ones consecrated, Oct. 25, 1660—Regained their seats in the House of Peers, Nov. 30, 1661—Seven committed to the Tower, for not ordering the King's declaration for liberty of conscience to be read throughout their dioceses, 1688; they were tried and acquitted—Six suspended for not taking the oaths to King William, 1689; deprived, 1690.

Bishoprics of England and Wales, according to the antiquity of their institution. London, an archbishopric and metropolitan of England, founded by Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, 185—See Bede, Dugdale—Landaff, 185—Bangor, 516—St. David's 519, (the archbishopric of Wales, from 550 till 1100, when the bishop submitted to the archbishop of Canterbury as his metropolitan)—St. Asaph's, 547—St. Augustin, or Austin, made Canterbury the metropolitan archbishopric by order of Pope Gregory, 596—Wells, 604—Rochester, 604—Winchester, 650—Litchfield and Coventry, 656—Worcester, 679—Hereford, 680—Durham, 690—Sodor and Man (with jurisdiction of the Hebrides in

Scotland) 838—Exeter, 1050—Sherborne (changed to Salisbury) 1056—York, archbishopric, 1067—Dorchester (changed to Lincoln) 1070—Chichester, 1071—Thetford (changed to Norwich) 1088—Bath and Wells, *ibid.*—Ely, 1109—Carlisle, 1133. The following six were founded upon the suppression of the monasteries by Hen. VIII. Chester, Peterborough, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, Westminster, 1538—Westminster was united to London, 1550.—Canada made a bishopric in 1793.

Revenues attached to the several bishoprics of Great Britain and Ireland, per annum.

ENGLAND.

	£.		£.
Canterbury	8000	St. Asaph	1500
York	7000	Carlisle	2800
London	6200	Llandaff	1600
Durham	8700	Peterborough	1700
Winchester	7400	Gloucester	2200
Ely	4000	Rochester	2400
Worcester	3400	Lichfield and Coventry	2800
Salisbury	3500	Bangor	1200
Norwich	5000	Chester	2700
Lincoln	3200	Oxford	2800
Hereford	3000	Exeter	2700
Chichester	2200	St. David's	400
Bath and Wells	2400	Bristol	1500

IRELAND.

	£.		£.
Armagh	8000	Clonfert	2400
Dublin	5000	Clogher	4000
Tuam	4000	Kilmore	2600
Cashell	4000	Elphin	3700
Derry	7000	Killala	2900
Limerick	3500	Kildare	2600
Cork	2700	Raphoe	2600
Cloyne	2500	Meath	3200
Down	2300	Killaloe	2300
Dromore	2000	Osfory	2000
Ligh and Ferns	2200	Waterford	2600

- Burial places first permitted in cities in England, 742; forbid within towns in Poland, 1792.
- Canada made a bishopric of 2 col. per ann. 1793.
- Candle-light first introduced into churches, 274.
- Canon-law first introduced into England, 1147.
- Canonical hours for prayers instituted, 391.
- Canonization first introduced by papal authority, 993.
- Cardinals were originally the parish priests at Rome; title began to be used 308; college of, founded by Pope Pascal I. 817; did not elect the Popes till 1160; wore the red hat (to remind them, that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion) and were declared princes of the church, 1222; the cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separated, and a vacancy in the papal chair for two years, 1314; Cardinal Caraffa was hanged by order of Pius IV. 1560; as was Cardinal Poli, under Leo X.; title of eminence first given them by Pope Urban VIII. about 1630.
- Catechism, a short one, published by the Bishop of Winchester, 1552.
- Catholic, first given the Romish Christians, 38.
- Christian, the term of distinction first given the disciples of Christ at Antioch, 40.
- Christianity was propagated in Spain, in 36; in Britain, 60; or, as others say, in the 5th century; in France, in the 7th century; in Lombardy, Thuringia, and Hesse, in the 8th century; in Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and Russia, in the 9th century; in Hungary and Slavonia, in the 10th century; in Vandavia and Prussia, in the 11th century; in Pomerania and Norway, in the 12th century; in Livonia, Lithuania, and part of Tartary, in the 13th century; in Slavonia, part of Turkey, and the Canary isles in the 14th century; in Africa, at Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century; made great progress in Prussia, both the Indies, and in China, by the Protestant faith, in the 16th century; re-instated in Greece, &c &c. in the 17th century.
- Christmas-day first observed as a festival, 98.
- Churches first began to be built in England, at Babingley, in Norfolk, 638; fifty new ones ordered by parliament to be built, 1711.

Churches first built for Christians, 214.

Church-music introduced into worship, 350; choiral service first used in England at Canterbury, 677; changed throughout England from the use of St. Paul's to that of Sarum, 1413; first performed in English, May 8, 1559.

Church-wardens and overseers instituted, 1127.

Church-yards first consecrated, about 317; admitted into cities, 740.

Circumcision instituted, 1897 before Christ, when Abraham was 99, and Ishmael 13 years old.

Commandments given to Moses, 1424 before Christ.

Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, translated into the Saxon language, 781.

Common Prayer published in English, with the authority of parliament, 1548.

Conception of the Virgin, festival of, instituted, 1387.

Conclave for the election of Popes, first ordered, 1274.

Concubines allowed the priests, 1132.

Confession, auricular, introduced, 1254.

Confirmation took place, 190.

Consecration of churches instituted, 153.

Consecration of bishops, the form ordained, 1549.

Copes instituted, 256.

Corpus Christi, the festival of, appointed, 1265.

Councils—That at Jerusalem, when the first controversy was discussed, 48; at Antioch, 269; at Arles, 314; the first Nicene one, when 328 fathers attended, against Arius, 325; the first at Constantinople, when Pope Damasus presided, and 150 fathers attended, 381; that at Sardis, when 376 fathers attended, 400; the first at Ephesus, when Pope Celestine presided, and 200 fathers attended, 431; that at Chalcedon, when Pope Leo presided, and 600 fathers attended, 451; the second at Constantinople, when Pope Virgilius presided, and 165 fathers attended, 553; one called the Milevetan council, 568; at Constantinople in 600; at Rome in 649; the third at Constantinople, when Pope Agatho presided, and 289 fathers attended, 680; the second at Nice, when Pope Adrian presided, and 350 fathers attended, 787; the fourth at Constantino-

ple, when Pope Adrian presided, and 101 fathers attended, 869; that at Vercellus, when Pope Leo IX. presided, 1053; the Lateran one, when Pope Calixtus II. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1112; the second Lateran one, when Pope Innocent II. presided, and 1000 fathers attended, 1139; the third Lateran one, when Pope Alexander III. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1175; the fourth Lateran one, when Pope Innocent III. presided, and 1285 fathers attended 1215, and 1217; at Lyons, 1255, and 1274; that at Vienna, when Pope Clement V. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1311; one at Constance, when Pope John XXII. and Martin V. presided, 1414; the sixth Lateran one, when Pope Julian III. and Pius IV. presided against Luther, 1546. There have been several other provincial councils, and others, as that of Avignon, in France, and at Bituria, in Tuscany, 1431; at Tours, in France, 1448; at Florence, in Italy, 1449; at Toledo, in Spain, 1473; at Aspurgh, in Germany, 1548; at Cologne, in Germany, 1548; at Treves, in Germany, 1548; at Cologne, in Germany, 1549; at Mentz, in Almaine, 1549; and, at Numanzia, in Spain, 1550.

Creation of the World, Oct. 4004 before Christ.

Creed, Lord's Prayer, &c. permitted in the Saxon language, 746.

Cross of Christ found on Mount Calvary, 326; the sign of, first used by the Christians, 110.

Crosses first set on steeples, 568.

Crucifixes painted in churches and chambers, first introduced, 461.

Crusade, the first, 1096.

Cup, sacramental, restored to the laity, 1547.

Dedication of churches introduced by Bishops, 483.

Dispensations first granted by the Pope, 1200.

Dissenters first separated from the Church of England, 1571.

Easter established, 62; controversy determined, 667.

Elevation of the Host introduced, 1222.

Epiphany, the feast of, instituted, 813.

Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, 1689.

Exaltation of the cross instituted, 629.

Fasts established, 138.

Festival of the Jews, the principal, being the feast of the tabernacles, is celebrated by them to this day; it was instituted by Moses in the wilderness, 1490 B. C. but was celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the temple of Solomon, 1005 before Christ. They carried boughs loaded with fruit in procession.

Festivals of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, first ordered to be observed by all Christians, 68. Rogation days appointed, 469. Jubilees in the Romish church instituted by Pope Boniface VIII. 1300. [At first they were observed every hundred years, but future Popes reduced them to fifty, and then to every period of twenty-five years]

First fruits and tithes instituted by Clement V. 1306; first collected in England, 1316; granted by Queen Anne for the relief of the poor clergy, Feb. 7, 1704.

Fasts instituted, 167.

Food, animal, permitted for man's use, 2357 before Christ.

Fools, festival of, at Paris, held Jan. 1, and continued for 240 years, in which all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, 1193.

Gloria Patri, the doxology of, first used, 382.

Godfathers and godmothers first appointed, 130.

Hallelujah and Amen first introduced by Haggai the prophet, 584 before Christ.

Heretics, thirty, came from Germany to England, to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the midst of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold, 1160.

Holy Ghost, descent of, May 24, 34.

Holy war undertaken, 1096.

Holy water first used in churches, 120.

Homilies drawn up by Archbishop Cranmer, 1547.

Huguenots, Protestants, first so called in France, 1560.

Idolatry first abolished in Kent, 641.

Image-worship introduced, 715; suppressed in England, 1546; in Hungary and Germany, 1785.

Impostors, two, were crucified, for assuming the character of Christ; and two women, for pretending to be the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen, 1221.

Independents, such as hold the independency of the church, or that each congregation may govern themselves in religious matters. Presbyterians and Anabaptists are now agreed with them; the Anabaptists always were. Their first meeting-house founded in England was that by Mr. Henry Jacobs, 1616.

Impropriations: before the destruction of the monasteries, by Hen. VIII. 1539, many livings were in their possession; the great tithes they kept themselves, allowing the small tithes to the vicar or substitute that served the church. On the suppression of the monasteries, Henry VIII. disposed of these great tithings among his favourites.

Indulgences first disposed of for money, 1190.

Inquisition, court of, began, 1204; abolished in Naples, 1782; in Tuscany, 1785.

Invocation of the Virgin and Saints began to be practised, 593.

James's, St. epistle written, 59.

James's, St. the festival of, instituted, 1089.

January 30 ordered to be observed as a fast, 1660.

Jeremiah wrote his Lamentations, 610 before Christ.

JESUS CHRIST was born, Monday, December 25, A. M. 4004, year of Rome, 725; his baptism by John, and his first ministry, 30; celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its room, on Thursday, April 2; was crucified, April 3, at three o'clock in the afternoon; arose, April 5; and ascended, Thursday, May 14, following, in the 33d year of his age.

John, St. the baptist's, festival instituted, 488.

John, St. the apostle, wrote his epistles, 92.

John, St. the evangelist, wrote his revelation, 96; his gospel, 97; his festival instituted, 313.

Joshua, book of, written, 1415 before Christ.

Jubilee among the Christians at the end of every century instituted by Pope Boniface VIII. 1300; this was celebrated afterwards every 50 years, by order of Clement VI. Urban VI. reduced it to every 33d year, and Paul II. to every 25 years, at which period it is now fixed.

- Jude, St. wrote his epistle, 71; festival instituted, 1070.
 Kirielyeson brought first into the litany, 590.
 Kissing the Pope's foot first practised, 709.
 Knee ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, 1275.
 Latin and Greek churches united, 1004.
 Lent, the fast of, instituted, 142; in Kent, 640.
 Lights first used in churches in the day time, 409.
 Litanies first used in churches, 443.
 Litany first used in England, in English, 1543.
 Liturgy first read in Scotland, 1638.
 Lollards proscribed by the English parliament, 1406.
 Lucius, the first Christian king in Britain, 180.
 Luke, St. wrote his gospel, 55; feast instituted, 1130.
 Mark, St. wrote his gospel, 44; feast instituted, 1090.
 Marriage in Lent forbid, 364; forbid the priests, 1015;
 first celebrated in churches, 1226.
 Martin's, St. festival instituted, 812.
 Matthew, St. wrote his gospel, 44.
 Mahomet began his opinions, 604.
 Mass first used in Latin, 394; introduced into England,
 680; elevation required prostration, 1201.
 Maunday Thursday ceremony commenced in 1362.
 Matthias's, St. festival, instituted, 1090.
 Michael's, St. festival, instituted, 487.
 Monks first associated, 328.
 Nativity of the Virgin Mary instituted, 695.
 Nicene creed made, 325.
 Nonjurors began to pray for George III. and his family on
 May 25, 1788.
 Organs first used in churches, 751.
 Patronages of churches began, 402.
 Papal usurpation took place, 607.
 Pardons at coronations first granted in England, 1327.
 Passover instituted, Monday, May 4, 1491; celebrated
 in the new temple, April 18, 515 before Christ.
 Paul, St. wrote his first Epistle to the Corinthians, and
 that to the Galatians, 51; first Epistle to the Thessalo-
 nians, 52; second Epistle, 53; second Epistle to the
 Corinthians, and that to the Philippians, Ephesians,
 Colossians, and Philemon, 62; to the Hebrews, 63;
 first Epistle to Timothy, and that to Titus, 65; second
 Epistle to Timothy, 66; festival instituted, 813.

Penance first enjoined as a punishment, 157.

Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses, written, 1452 before Christ.

Pentecost established, 68.

Persecution by the Jews, the first, 33; the second 44; the first general one of the Christians was under Nero, 64; under Domitian, 93; under Trajan, 107; under Adrian, 118; under Marcus Aurelius, 164; under Severus, 202; under Maximus, 235; under Decius, 250; under Valerian, 257; under Aurelian, 272; under Dioclesian, 302; by the Arians, 337; under Sapos, 340; and the twelfth under Julian the apostate, 361.—By the Jews, headed by one Andræ; they put to death 200,000 Greeks and Romans in and near Cyrene, when they eat the entrails of the unhappy victims, A. D. 115. They whipped a tradesman's son to death, and afterwards crucified him at Paris, 1180; for which the culprits were executed, and all the Jews banished France for ever. They circumcised and crucified several children in England, 1255.

Persecution of the Jews—Antiochus, King of Syria, kills 40,000 Jews at Jerusalem, and sells 40,000 for slaves, 170 B. C.—The Romans destroyed 580,000; an innumerable multitude perish by sickness, despair, and famine; no account is handed down of the number sold for slaves, which, however, exceeded the slain; and an edict was published, forbidding them to approach Jerusalem, 18th of Adrian, A. D. 136.—The emperor Leo I. wanting to force them to turn Christians, they set fire to their houses at Constantinople, and perished in the flames, 722—Massacred at London, on the coronation-day of Richard I. though they had come from all parts of Europe, and brought the King presents for his protection, 1185—Near 500 being besieged in York castle by the mob, cut each others' throats, 1190—In London the populace rose upon them, for the usury of one man, and murdered 700, 46 Henry III. 1262.—An act passed that no Jew should enjoy a freehold, 1296; they were all apprehended throughout England, in one day; their effects confiscated, and their persons banished the realm, to the number of 15,000, only a scanty provision being made for their voyage, 15 Edward I. 1297—

They were massacred in Germany, on a suspicion of having poisoned the springs and wells, A. D. 1348.

Persecutions by the Papists of the Protestants—In Franconia, 50,000 of Luther's followers killed by William de Furstemberg, 1525 In England, when Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, and after him above three hundred Protestants were burnt, and great numbers perished in prison, 3 Mary, 1556—Of the Protestants in France, great numbers were hanged, their assemblies prohibited, their places of worship pulled down, and sentence of the gallies proclaimed against all who harboured them, 1723.

Peter, St. wrote his first Epistle, 60; his second Epistle, 66.

Peter-pence first granted to the Pope, 689.

Peter, St. and Paul's festival instituted, 813.

Peter, St. and Vincula's festival instituted, 317.

Pix, or box, to contain the Host ordered by the Lateran council, 1215.

Pope, the title of, formerly given to all bishops. The Emperor, in 606, confined it to the bishops of Rome, and then their power began; Hygenus was the first bishop of Rome that took the title, 154—Leo I. elected May 10, 440; died 461—The Pope's supremacy over the Christian church first established by Boniface III. 607—The custom of kissing the Pope's toe introduced, 708—Pope Stephen III. was the first who was carried to the Lateran on men's shoulders, 752—The Pope's temporal grandeur commenced, 755—Sergius II. was the first Pope that changed his name on his election, 844—John XIX. a layman, made Pope by dint of money, 1024—The first Pope that kept an army was Leo IX, 1054—Their assumed authority carried to such excesses as to excommunicate and depose sovereigns, and to claim the presentations of all church benefices, by Gregory VII. and his successors, from 1073 to 1500—Pope Gregory obliged Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, bare-footed, at his castle-gate, to implore his pardon, 1077—Pope's legate caught in bed with a prostitute, 1125 Pope Celestine III. kicked the Emperor Henry IV.'s crown off his head, while kneeling, to shew his prerogative of making and unmaking kings,

1191—The Pope's authority first introduced into England, 1079; abrogated by parliament, 1534—The Pope demanded an annual sum for every cathedral and monastery in Christendom, but refused, 1226—Collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England, 1226—Residence of the Popes removed to Avignon, where it continued 70 years, 1308—Their demand on England refused by parliament, 1363—Three at one time, all pretending to infallibility, in 1414—Leo X. made a Cardinal at 14 years old; elected Pope, March 11, 1513, aged 36; died, 1521—Clement VII. began to reign, who brought pluralities to their consummation, making his nephew, Hippolito, Cardinal de Medicis, commendatory universal, granting to him all the vacant benefices in the world, for six months; and appointing him usufructuary from the first day of his possession, 1523—Rome sacked, and Clement imprisoned, 1527—Moved their residence to Avignon, 1537—The word Pope struck out of all English books, 1541—Kissing the Pope's toe, and some other ridiculous ceremonies abolished, and the order of Jesuits suppressed by the late Pope Clement XIV. 1773—Visited Vienna, to solicit the Emperor in favour of the church, March, 1782—Suppressed monasteries, 1782—Destitute of all political influence in Europe, 1787—Burnt in effigy in Paris, May 4, 1791—Made submission to the French Republic, 1796.

Praying towards the East first ordained by the Pope, 532. Predestination established, 470.

Prostration at the elevation of the Mass ordained, 1201.

Protestantism tolerated in Germany, 1624; in Bohemia, 1707.

Psalms of David translated by Sternhold and Hopkins, 1552.

Purification of the Virgin, festival of, appointed, 542.

Purgatory invented, 250; introduced into the church, 593.

Purple, the, given the Cardinals by Paul II. 1465.

Reformation began, 1530; completed, 1547.

Registers, parochial, first appointed, 1538.

Religious houses dissolved in England by parliament, 1537; in Germany, by the Emperor Joseph, in 1782 and 1785.

- Rosary, or beads, first used in Romish prayers, 1093.
 Sabbatical year, the first, 1451 before Christ.
 Sanctuaries instituted, 617.
 Saturnalia festivals instituted in Rome, in December, 407 before Christ.
 Scribes and Pharisees commenced, 31 before Christ.
 Scriptures ordered to be read in monasteries in Britain, 746.
 Septuagint found in a cask, 217.
 Shaving of priest, first introduced, 169.
 Simon, St. and Jude's festival first instituted, 1090.
 Simon and Jude, festival of, commenced, 1091.
 Singing in churches established, 67.
 Solomon wrote his Ecclesiastics 981 before Christ.
 Sponsors first instituted, 130.
 Sports allowed on Sundays after service, 1617.
 Standing at the reading of the gospel introduced, 406.
 Supremacy of the Pope above the Emperor introduced, 607.
 Surplices first used in churches, 316.
 Talmud, the, made, 117 before Christ.
 Tenths of church livings first collected in England, 1226.
 Thomas's, St. festival instituted, 1130.
 Tithes given by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 before Christ; first granted to the church in England, 786; established by law by the Lateran council, 1200.
 Tithes first collected in England, 750.
 Transfiguration, festival of, first observed, 700.
 Transubstantiation opposed by the English church, about 1000; received it between 1000 and 1066.
 Trinity, the word first applied to the persons of the Godhead, 150; festival instituted, 835.
 Trinity Sunday appointed by Pope John, 1334.
 Uction, extreme, practised in the first century; in common use, 550.
 Uniformity took place in England, 1662.
 Virgins first consecrated, 159.
 Visitation of the Virgin, festival instituted, 1389.
 Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered, 218.
 Water mixed with wine in the Sacrament, first introduced, 122.
 Whitehall preachers appointed, March 17, 1724.

Whitsuntide festival instituted, 813.

Wills, privilege of making, granted by Henry I. 1100.

Worshipping images introduced into England, 763; forbid in Hungary, 1785.

RELIGIONS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

AUSTRIA (an archdukedom), Papists.

Bavaria (a dukedom), Papists.

Bohemia (a kingdom), Papists and Lutherans.

Brandenburgh (a marquissate), Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.

Brunswick (a dukedom), Lutherans.

Cologne (an archbishopric), Papists.

Courland (a dukedom), Papists and Protestants.

Denmark (a kingdom), Lutherans.

England (a kingdom), church of England, and all others.

France (a republic), all religions tolerated.

Genoa (a republic), and the Jews tolerated.

Germany (empire), Papists, Lutherans, and Calvinists.

Greece (part of Turkey), Mahometans, Jews, &c.

Hanover (a dukedom), Lutherans, Calvinists, &c.

Hesse Cassel (a landgraviate), Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.

Hungary (a kingdom), Papists and Protestants.

Ireland (a kingdom), all religions tolerated.

Italy (a popedom), Papists.

Lucca (a republic), Papists.

Malta (an island), Papists.

Mantua (a dukedom), Papists.

Mecklenburgh Schwerin (a dukedom), Lutherans.

Mecklenburgh Strelitz (a dukedom), Lutherans.

Milan (a dukedom), Papists.

Modena (a dukedom), Papists.

Naples (a kingdom), Papists.

Netherlands, or United Provinces (a republic), Papists, Calvinists, &c. tolerated.

Norway (a kingdom), Lutherans.

Osnaburg (a bishopric), Catholick and Protestant.

Palatine (a principality), Papists and Lutherans.

Parma and Placentia (a dukedom), Papists.

Piedmont (a principality), Papists.
 Poland (a kingdom), Papists and Lutherans.
 Portugal (a kingdom), Papists.
 Prussia (a kingdom), Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
 Russia (an empire), Greeks, Calvinists, and Lutherans.
 Sardinia (a kingdom), Papists.
 Savoy (a dukedom), Papists.
 Saxony (a dukedom), Papists and Lutherans.
 Scotland (a kingdom), Presbyterians, Episcopacy tolerated.
 Siberia (in the Russian empire), Greeks and Armenians.
 Sicily (an island), Papists.
 Spain (a kingdom), Papists.
 Sweden (a kingdom), Lutherans; popery abolished, 1544.
 Switzerland Cantons (a republic), six are Protestants, seven are Papists.
 Tartary (an empire, partly in Europe), Armenians, Mahometans and Greeks.
 Tjers (an archbishoprick), Papists.
 Turkey (an empire, partly in Europe), Mahometans, Jews, and Christians.
 Tuscany (a dukedom), Papists.
 United Provinces of North America (a republic), Protestants, &c.
 Venice (a republic), Papists, Greeks, and Jews.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS, SECTS, &c.

ARE SAID TO AMOUNT TO 973 IN THE WORLD;
 AMONGST WHOM ARE THE

ABSTINENTS, a sect that began, 170.

Admiters, a sect of heretics, began, 130; renewed, 1124.

Agnacobites, fanaticks, began, 701.

Albigenes held their origin, 1160.

Anabaptists began, 1525; arrived in England, 1549.

Anchorets began, 1255.

Antinomian sect began, 1538.

Antonines began, 329.

Arian sect began, 290.

Armenian heretics began, 1229.

Augustines began, 389; first appeared in England, 1250.

Barnabites, foundation of, in France, 1533.

Basile's, St. began, 354.

Begging friars established in France, 1587.

Begines began, 1208.

Benedictines founded, 548.

Bethlemites began, 1248.

Bonhommes began, 1257.

Brigentines began, 1370.

Brownists sect began, 1660.

Calvinists sect began, 1546.

Canons regular began, 400.

Capuchins began, 1525.

Cardinals began, 853; red hats given them, 1242; the purple, 1464; the title of Eminence, 1644.

Carmelites began, 1141.

Carmes established in France, 1254.

Carthusians began, 1084.

Catharine's, St. began, 1373.

Celestines began, 1272.

Chaplines began, 1284.

Cistercians began, 1094.

Clareval began, 1114.

Crossed friars began, 1170.

Dominicans began, 1215.

Flagellantes, the sect of, arose, 1259.

Franciscans began, 1206; settled in England, 1217.

Grey friars began, 1122.

Hermits began, 1257; revived, 1425.

Holy Trinity began, 1211.

Humbled began, 1164.

Jacobites began, 1198.

Jesuans began, 1367.

Jesuits' society began, 1536; expelled England, 1604; Venice, 1606; Portugal, September, 1759; France, May 5, 1602; Spain, 1767; Naples, 1768; Rome and Prussia, 1773; order abolished, Aug. 17, 1773; in Prussia, and other states, 1776; revived in Russia, 1784.

Jesus, sisters of, the society began, 1626.

Lollards began, 1315.

Lutheran sect began, 1517.

Mahometan sect began, 622.

Manichees sect began, 343.
 Methodism commenced, 1734.
 Minimes began, 1450.
 Minors began, 1009.
 Monks first associated, 328.
 Moravians, or *Unitas Fratrum*, appeared in Bohemia, 1457; in England, 1737.
 Muggletonians sprung from L. Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, 1647.
 Ophites began, 187.
 Orbites began, 1422.
 Pelagian sect began, 382.
 Penitent women began, 1494.
 Poor Women began, 1212.
 Predestinarian sect began, 371.
 Protestants began, 1529.
 Puritans began, 1545.
 Publican sect came first to England, 1162.
 Quakers sect began, 1650.
 Quietests began, 1685.
 Repentants began, 1360.
 Sacramentarians began, 878.
 Swedenborgians sect began, 1760.
 Theatins founded, 1594; established at Paris, 1644.
 Trinitarians, order of, instituted, 1198.
 Tricheites arose, 560.
 Ubiquarian sect began, 1540.
 Unitarians began, 1553.
 Ursulines established, 1198.
 Valley began, 1218.
 White coats began, 1396.
 White monks began, 1319.
 Whippers began, 1055.

MILITARY AND RELIGIOUS KNIGHTS, AND TITLES OF HONOUR.

ADMIRAL, the first in England, 1297.
 Admiral, high, the first in England, 1387; held by commission since Nov. 1709.

- Ædiles** first created at Rome, 971 before Christ.
Acanthara, order of knighthood instituted, 1160.
Alexander, St. knighthood began in Russia, 1700.
Aldermen of London, first appointed, 1242.
Amaranta, order of knighthood in Sweden, began, 1645.
Andrew, St. order of Knighthood instituted in Scotland, 809; renewed in Scotland, 1452, 1605; in Russia, 1698.
Angellic knights of St. George were instituted in Greece, 456.
Anthony, St. in Hainault, order of knighthood began in Germany, 1382; in Ethiopia, 357.
Annunciation order instituted in Savoy, 1362.
Annunciade, or St. Michael, order of knighthood, began in Mantua, 1618.
Argonauts, the, of St. Nicholas, order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1382.
Avis, order of knighthood, began in Portugal, 1147.
Band, order of knighthood, instituted in Spain, 1232.
Bannerets first created in England, 1360; renewed by Henry VII. 1485.
Baron, the title first by patent in England, 1388.
Baronets first created in England, 1611.
Baronets of Nova Scotia first created, 1625.
Bath, order of knighthood instituted in England at the coronation of Henry IV. 1399; renewed, 1725.
Bear, order of knighthood began in Switzerland, 1213.
Black Eagle, order of knighthood in Prussia, instituted, 1701.
Blaze, St. order of knighthood at Acon, began, 1250.
Blood of Christ, order began in Mantua, 1608.
Brandenburgh had its first Marquis, 925.
Brician, order of knighthood, began in Sweden, 1366.
Broom Flower, order of knighthood in France, began, 1234.
Brotherly Love, order of knighthood, began, 1708.
Burgundian cross, order of knighthood, began, 1535.
Calatrava, order of knighthood, instituted in Spain, 1158.
Carpet, order of, made in England, 1553.
Catharine, St. order of knighthood, began in Palestine, 1063.
Catharine, St. order of, in Russia, began, 1715.

Catholic Majesty, the title of, given the King of Spain by the Pope, 739.

Censors first erected at Rome, 413 before Christ,

Champion of England first used, 1377.

Christ, order of knighthood, began in Portugal, 1319; in Livonia, 1203.

Christian Charity, order of knighthood, began in France, 1590.

Christian King, the title first given Lewis IX. of France, 1469; annulled by the National Assembly, 1791.

Cincinnatus order began in America, 1783.

Common-council of London first appointed, 1208.

Commissioners of Sewers first appointed, 1425.

Conception of the Virgin, order began, 1619.

Concord, order of knighthood, began in Brandenburg, 1660.

Consuls first made at Rome, 307 before Christ.

Cornwall, the first duke of, 1337.

Coroners officers of the realm in 925.

Creation by patents to titles first used by Edw. III. 1344.

Crescent order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1448.

Crown royal, order of knighthood, began in France, 802.

Decemviri, first creation of 450 before Christ.

Defender of the Faith, the title of, given to the King of England, 1520.

Dennis, St. order began in France, 1267.

Dey of Tunis first appointed, 1570.

Dictators began at Rome, 498 before Christ.

Doctor's degree began in England, 1907.

D g, order of knighthood, began, 1070.

Don, a title first taken by the King of Spain, 759.

Dove of Castile, order of knighthood, began, 1379.

Dragon, order of knighthood, in Hungary, began, 1413.

Duke, title of, first given in England to Edward, son of Edward III. March 17, 1336.

Ear of corn, order began in Brittany, 1050.

Earl, first used, by King Alfred in 920, as a substitute for that of King.

Earl, the first created in England, Oct. 14, 1066.

Earl-marshal, the first in England, 1383.

Electors of Germany began, 1208.

Elephant, order of knighthood, began in Denmark, 1478.

Eminence, the title of, first given the Cardinals, 1644.

Ermine, order of knighthood, began in France, 1450;
in Naples, 1463.

Esquire, first used to persons of fortune not attendants on
knights, 1345.

Garter, order, began April 23, 1349; alteration in, 1557,
and 1788. It is remarkable, that this is the only order
which has been granted to foreign princes. Of this
illustrious order there have been.

Eight Emperors of Germany,

Five Kings of France,

Three Kings of Spain,

One King of Arragon,

Seven Kings of Portugal,

One King of Poland,

Two Kings of Sweden,

Six Kings of Denmark,

Two Kings of Naples,

One King of Sicily and Jerusalem,

One King of Bohemia,

Two Kings of Scotland,

Five Princes of Orange,

And 34 foreign Electors, Dukes, Margraves, and
Counts.

Garter, King of Arms, first appointed in England, 1420.

Gennet, order of knighthood, began in France, 726; in
Spain, 786.

Generosity, order of knighthood in Brandenburg, began
1685.

Gens d'Arms order began, 360.

Gentlemen, the first use of the distinction, 1430.

George, St. order began in Corinthia, 1279; in Spain,
1318; in England, 1349; in Austria, 1470; at
Rome, 1496; in Genoa, time unknown; in Venice,
1200.

George, St. de Alfama, order of knighthood, began, 1201.

Geron, St. order of knighthood in Germany, began,
1154.

Gladiators, order of, began in Livonia, 1204.

Golden Fleece, order of knighthood, began in Flanders,
1492.

Golden Shield and Thistle, order began, 1370.

- High Constable of England, the title discontinued but on particular occasions, 1521.
- Holy Ghost, order of knighthood, began in France, 1468; restored, Jan. 1, 1559; abolished, 1791; at Rome, 1198.
- Holy Trinity, order of knighthood, began 1211.
- Hospitallers, order of knighthood, began, 1097.
- Hubert, St. in Juliers, order of knighthood, began in Germany, 1473.
- James, St. order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1030; in Portugal, 1310; in Holland, 1290.
- Jesus Christ, order of knighthood, began in France, 1206; in Rome, 1320.
- John, St. and St. Thomas, of Acon, order began, 1258.
- John, St. of Jerusalem, order began, 1099; removed to Rhodes, 1300; to Malta, 1522; suppressed in England, 1540.
- Julian, St. of Alcantara, order of knighthood in Spain, began, 1176.
- King of England, the title first used, 820; of Ireland, 1542; of Great Britain, 1605.
- King of France, the title assumed by the King of England, and his arms quartered with the English, and the motto "Dieu et Mon Droit" first used, Feb. 21, 1340.
- King of the French began, 1791; abolished, 1792.
- Knighthood first used in England, 897.
- Knighthood, all its orders abolished in France, July 30, 1791, by the National Assembly.
- Knot, order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1351.
- La Calza, order of knighthood, began in Venice, 1400.
- La Scama, order of knighthood in Spain, began, 1420.
- Lazarus, St. order of knighthood, began, 366.
- Lily of Navarre, order of knighthood, began, 1048; of Arragon, began, 1403.
- Lord High Constables, the office hereditary till 1521.
- Lord High Steward, the first appointed for a coronation was Thomas, second son of Henry IV; the first for the trial of a peer, was Edward, Earl of Devon, on the arraignment of John, E. of Huntingdon, in the same reign.
- Lord Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.
- Lord Steward of the Household, so called since 1540; before he was stiled Grand Master of the Household.
- Loretta, order of knighthood, began at Rome, 1587.

- Louis**, St. order of knighthood, began May 10, 1693; abolished, 1791.
- Lord Danes**, a title used in London, 1000.
- Lord Mayors** of London first appointed annually, 1208.
- Majesty**, the title first used to Henry VIII. of England.
- Malta**, knights of, alias **Knights Hospitallers**, alias **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**; the foundation of that order laid, by opening a house for the reception of pilgrims at Jerusalem, 1048; became a regular monastic order, 1099, and a military order, 1118; took Rhodes, and were called **Knights of Rhodes**, 1310; being expelled from thence by the Turks, the Emperor Charles V. gave them the island of Malta, 1523, and they were called **Knights of Malta**; expelled England, 1540; did great exploits against the Infidels, 1595; conspiracy at Malta to destroy the whole order, for which 125 Turkish slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749.
- Marian Knights**. See **TEUTONIC ORDER**.
- Mark**, St. order began at Venice, 830; revived, 1562.
- Mary**, St. the Glorious, order of knighthood, began in Italy, 1233; at Rome, 1618.
- Mary**, St. de Merced, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1218.
- Mary-Theresa**, or Royal Order for ladies in Spain, instituted, 1792.
- Marshals of France** instituted, 1436; abolished, 1791.
- Martyrs**, the order of knighthood, in Palestine, began 1319.
- Master of the ceremonies** first appointed. 1603.
- Mauritians**, order of knighthood began in Savoy, 1430; restored, 1572.
- Merit**, a military order of knighthood in Prussia, instituted, 1730.
- Michael**, St. order of knighthood, began in France, 1469; in Germany, 1618; in Naples, time unknown.
- Montejia**, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1223.
- Moon**, order of knighthood, began in Sicily, 1464.
- Mountjoy**, order of knighthood, began, 1615; ceased 1221.
- Noble Passion**, order of knighthood, in Saxæ Weissenfels, began, 1704.
- Oak of Navarre**, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 722.

- Ordo Disciplinarum, order of knighthood in Bohemia, began by the Emperor Sigismund,
- Our Lady and St. George of Montesa, order of knighthood in Spain, 1317.
- Passion of Jesus Christ, order of knighthood in France, began, 1382.
- Patrick, St. order of, in Ireland, began, 1783.
- Paul, St. order of knighthood, began, at Rome, 1540.
- Peers of France began, 778; abolished, 1790.
- Peers, twelve, created at once by Queen Anne, 1711; 60 made in seven years preceding, 1718.
- Peter, St. order of knighthood, began in Rome, 1520.
- Pius, order of knighthood, at Rome, began, 1560.
- Poet Laureat, the first in England, 1487.
- Pope, the title first assumed, 154.
- Porcupine, order of knighthood, began in France, 1393.
- Portglove order, began, in Livonia, 1196.
- Precious Blood. See BLOOD OF CHRIST.
- Redemption, order of knighthood, began, 1212.
- Red Eagle, in Prussia, revived, 1792.
- Round Table, order of knighthood, began, 516; revived, 1344.
- Rosary, order of knighthood, began in Spain, time uncertain.
- Saviour, St. order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1118.
- Secretaries of State first appointed, 1530.
- Sepulchre, order of knighthood, began in Palestine, 1092.
- Seraphims, order of knighthood, began in Sweden, 1334.
- Sheriffs first appointed, 1079.
- Sheriffs in London first appointed, 1189.
- Ship, order of knighthood, began, 1252.
- Ship and Double Crescent, order of knighthood, began in France, 1269.
- Sincerity, order of knighthood, in Saxony, began, 1690.
- Slaves of Virtue, order of knighthood, in Germany, began, 1662.
- Star, order of knighthood, began in France; disused, 1455.
- Stephen, St. order of knighthood, began at Florence, 1561.
- Swan, order of knighthood, in Cleves, time immemorial.

- Sword, order of knighthood, in Cyprus, began, 1195; in Sweden in 1523.
- Templers, Knights, the first military order established, 1118; all of them arrested in France in one day, being charged with enormous crimes and great riches, when 59 of them were burnt alive at Paris, Oct. 13, 1307; destroyed by Philip of France, 1312.
- Teste Morti, order of knighthood, in Wurtenburg, began, 1652.
- Teutonic, or Marian order, began, 1192; abolished, 1322; revived in Prussia, 1522.
- Thistle, order began, 812; instituted, 1540; revived, 1703.
- Thistle of Bourbon, order began, 1370.
- Thomas, St. or St. John of Acon, the same.
- Titles of families abolished in France, 1790.
- Tribunes of the people began at Rome, 495; military ones with consular powers created, 445 before Christ.
- Trinitarians, order in Spain began, 1594.
- Truxillo, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1227.
- Tusini, order of knighthood, in Bohemia.
- United Ladies for the Honour of the Cross, order of knighthood, in Germany, began, 1666.
- Virgin of Mount Carmel, order began in France, 1607.
- Virgin Mary, order of knighthood, began, 1233.
- Virgin Mary the Most Glorious, order of knighthood, began, at Rome, 1618.
- Viscount, the first in England, 1439.
- Wales, Prince of, title began, 1281.
- Warfare of Christ, order of knighthood, began in White Russia, 1325; in Poland, 1705.
- Wing of St. Michael, order of knighthood, began in Portugal, 1165.
- Woldimer, St. order of knighthood, established in Russia, 1682.

EMINENT PAINTERS, ENGRAVERS, &c. &c.

- A**ALAST, Everard, born 1602, died 1658.
- Alast, William, born, 1632.
- Aarsens, Peter, born 1519, died 1585.

- Aartgen, Leyden, died 1564, aged 66.
 Adam, L. S. sculptor, died 1759.
 Agatharcus, the inventor of perspective scenery in theatres, died 480 before Christ.
 Agos, Robert, died 1679, aged 60.
 Agoracrites, the sculptor, died 150 before Christ.
 Albani, Francis, of Bologna, died 1660, aged 82.
 Alberti, sen. of Florence, born 1450, died 1508.
 Alberti, jun. of ditto, born 1552, died 1615.
 Aldegrafi, Albert, flourished, 1580.
 Algardi, Alexan. of Bologna, died in 1654.
 Amerigi, born 1569, died 1609.
 Amphion, flourished, 328 before Christ.
 Anderson, Henry, flourished, 1660.
 Angelico, born 1487, died 1545.
 Angeli, Philippo, of Rome, died 1609, aged 40.
 Angelo, Philippo, of Venice, born 1570, died 1610.
 Angelo, Michael, delle Battaglie, born 1600, died 1660.
 Angelo, Michael, Buonarruoti, born 1474, died 1564.
 Angelo, Michael, Campidiglio, born 1610, died 1670.
 Angelo, Michael, de Carravaggio, born 1569, died 1600.
 Angurers, Francis and Martin, sculptors, died 1686 and 1689.
 Anichini, Ludovico, engraver, died 1540.
 Antiphiles flourished 332 before Christ.
 Antonello, of Messina, who first introduced painting in oil into Italy, born 1390, died 1480.
 Apelles flourished 334 before Christ.
 Apolidorus flourished 404 before Christ.
 Aretin, Peter, died 1556, aged 65.
 Aristides flourished 300 before Christ.
 Arland, James-Anth. born 1668, died 1744.
 Audrand, Gerard, died 1703.
 Aued, James-And.-Jof. died 1766.
 Bacici, the Genoese, born 1639, died 1709.
 Backhuysen, Ludolf, a Dutchman, born 1631, died 1709.
 Baldovinetti, born 1366, died 1448.
 Balechou, engraver, born 1719, died 1764.
 Bamboccio, Peter, born at Haerlem 1584, died 1644.
 Bandinelli, of Rome, born 1487, died 1559.
 Barent, born 1534, died 1582.
 Barlo, Francis, died 1702, aged 72.

- Bartheolet, Flem. Liegois, died 1675.
 Bartoli, Pietro Santo, died 1700.
 Bartolomeo, of Florence, born 1469, died 1517.
 Bartolhome, of Holland, born 1620, died 1660.
 Bassano, Francisco da, the eldest, born 1551, died 1594.
 Bassano, James du Pout, born 1510, died 1592.
 Bassano, Gio Baptista, died 1613, aged 60.
 Bassano, Leandro, died 1623, aged 65.
 Bathieux, M. died Dec. 18, 1792, aged 91.
 Baur, William, died 1640.
 Beal, Mary, born 1632, died 1697.
 Becafumi, Dominico, of Senna, born 1484, died 1549.
 Beccafumi Sanese, Dominico, died 1549.
 Beenbergh, Barth. of Utrecht, died 1660.
 Bek, David, died, 1656.
 Belle Stephano, a Florentine, born 1610, died 1664.
 Bellini, Gentile, of Venice, born 1421, died 1501.
 Bellini, Giacomo, of ditto, born 1400, died 1450.
 Bellori, John Peter, died 1696.
 Bemini, of Naples, born 1599, died 1680.
 Bennari, Gened. of Italy, born 1597, died 1667.
 Berghem, Nicholas, born at Amsterdam, 1624, died 1685.
 Bernardi, John, engraver, died 1555.
 Berrettini, Pietro, born 1596, died 1699.
 Bertin, Nich. born 1664, died 1736.
 Bianchi, Peter, born 1694, died 1734.
 Bibiena, Ford. Galli, of Bologna, died 1740.
 Blanchard, of France, born 1600, died 1638.
 Bloemart, Ab. of Holland, born 1567, died 1647.
 Bloemart, Cornelius, engraver, died 1680.
 Bogdani, an Italian, died 1710.
 Bol, Hans, of Mechlin, born 1534, died 1593.
 Bologne, John of, died 1600.
 Bolonese, of Italy, born 1606, died 1680.
 Bolwert, Scheldt, engraver, flourished 1656.
 Botscht, of Brussels, born 1583.
 Bordone, of Venice, born 1513, died 1587.
 Borgognone, Giacomo, born 1605, died 1680.
 Borromeo, Francis, of Florence, born 1446, died 1517.
 Boschaerets, Tho. Vuiltebois, born 1603, died 1670.
 Bosse, Abraham, engraver, flourished 1650.
 Both, of Holland, born 1600, died 1650.
 Boticella, of Florence, born 1437, died 1515.

- Bouchardon, Edm. sculptor, born 1698, died 1762.
 Boucher, Francis, born 1704, died 1770.
 Bouillogne, Bon, born 1649, died 1717.
 Bouillogne, Louis, born 1654, died 1734.
 Bourlon, Sebast. of France, born 1616, died 1662.
 Bramantino, of Milan, born 1400, died 1450.
 Brandi, Hiacinto, of Landfranc, born 1623, died 1691.
 Bremberg, Barth. died 1660.
 Brentel, Francis, a Dutch painter, flourished 1635.
 Bresank, Hants, flourished 1619.
 Brescia, of Italy, born 1527, died 1592.
 Bretsynder, Michael, flower painter, 1695.
 Breugel, or Old Breugel, born 1565, died 1594.
 Breugel, John, of Brussels, born 1573, died 1642.
 Breugel, Peter, born 1586, died 1600.
 Brill, Matthew, a Dutchman, born 1550, died 1584.
 Brill, Paul, of Antwerp, born 1554, died 1626.
 Brocci, of Urbino, born 1538, died 1612.
 Brocklandt, a Dutchman, born 1553, died 1583.
 Brower, Adrian, a Dutchman, born 1608, died 1638.
 Bruges, or John Vaneyck. See VANACK.
 Brun, Charles le, born 1620, died 1690.
 Brunelleschi, born 1387, died 1446.
 Bruxellensi, of Brussels, died 1629.
 Buckthorne, Joseph, a Dutchman, flourished 1670.
 Buck, Mr. Samuel, the engraver and draftsman, died,
 aged 83, August, 1779.
 Buffelmaco, a Florentine, born 1262, died 1340.
 Bunel, of Blois, born 1558.
 Buonaccorti, born 1505, died 1547.
 Buonaroti, Michael-Angelo, a Florentine, born 1474,
 died 1564.
 Cadore, a Venetian, born 1477, died 1576.
 Cagliaro or Paul Veronese, died 1588.
 Cjetino, Scipio, contemporary with Raphael, died 1534.
 Calcar, a Venetian, born 1546.
 Callari, Paulo, an Italian, born 1532, died 1588.
 Callot, James, a Frenchman, born 1593, died 1635.
 Calvert, a Dutchman, born 1552, died 1619.
 Cambiagio, a Genoese, born 1527, died 1583.
 Campagnola, Dom. a Venetian, flourished 1518.
 Cangiage, or Cambiasi, died 1585.

- Cantarini, Simon, died 1648.
 Carlone, John, died 1630.
 Carra, Mons. French painter, died April 16, 1793.
 Carracci, Antonio, an Italian, born 1583, died 1618.
 Carravaggio, Polydora, an Italian, born 1495, died 1543.
 Carpi, an Italian, 1500, found out the art of painting in
 chiaro-oscuro, with three plates, to imitate drawings.
 Carracci, Annib. an Italian, died 1606, aged 49.
 Carracci, Augustin, of Boulogne, born 1557, died 1602.
 Carracci, Ludovico, born 1557, died 1613.
 Caruci, Jacob, of Venice, born 1493, died 1556.
 Casaubon, Fred. a German, born 1623, died 1690.
 Cafes, Peter James, died 1754, aged 79.
 Casolan, of Sienna, born 1542, died 1596.
 Cassentino, founder of the academy at Florence, lived in
 1350.
 Casteele, P. flourished 1726.
 Castagna, of Florence, born 1410, died 1480.
 Castelli, Bernard, born 1557, died 1629.
 Castelli, Velario, born 1625, died 1659.
 Castiglione, Benedict. an Italian, born 1616, died 1670.
 Castlefranco, of Venice, born 1477, died 1511.
 Cavillini, an Italian, born 1304, died 1373.
 Cavedone, James, born 1580, died 1660.
 Cazes, Fran. born 1676, died 1754.
 Certo, Guichino, an Italian, born 1590, died 1667.
 Ceerquozzi, an Italian, born 1600, died 1660.
 Cellini, Benvenuto, born 1500, died 1570.
 Champagne, of Brussels, born 1602, died 1674.
 Change, Du, engraver, died 1757, aged 90.
 Chaveau, Francis, engraver, died 1676.
 Chemin, Catherine Du, died 1698.
 Chiari, Joseph, died 1727, aged 73.
 Cibber, Caius Gabriel, sculptor, died about 1700.
 Cignani, Car. an Italian, born 1728, died 1719.
 Cigoli, Lodov. of Florence, born 1559, died 1613.
 Ciambua, Giovanni, of Florence, born 1240, died 1300.
 Cipriani, Mr. died Dec. 14, 1785.
 Circiniano, of Florence, born 1512, died 1612.
 Claude de Lorraine, born 1600, died 1682.
 Clerk, Seb. le, French engraver, born 1637, died 1714.
 Cleyn, Francis, a Dutchman, flourished 1660.

- Clovio, Giulio, of Rome, born 1498, died 1578.
 Cochlin, Charl. Nich. engraver, died 1574, aged 66.
 Codazzo, Vivano, an Italian, born 1599, died 1674.
 Coech, or Koech, died 1451.
 Colombel, Nich. born 1646, died 1717.
 Coloni, Adam, a Dutchman, died 1685.
 Coloni, Adrian, his son, died 1701.
 Comte Louis le, sculptor, died 1694.
 Comte, Florent le, died 1712.
 Conca, Sebast. an Italian, born 1676, died 1764.
 Cook, Henry, born 1642, died, 1700.
 Cooper, Samuel, of London, born, 1609, died 1762.
 Coques, Gonzales, born 1618, died 1684.
 Cornelle, Michael, died 1708.
 Corregio, Anton. Allegri da, born 1494, died 1534.
 Cort, Corn. born 1536, died 1578.
 Cortessi, Olmuis, an Italian, born 1605, died 1680.
 Cortona, Pet. da, an Italian, born 1596, died 1669.
 Cosimo, Pietro, of Florence, born 1441, died 1521.
 Courtois, James, stiled le Bourguignon, born 1621, died 1670.
 Cousin, John, sculptor, died 1589.
 Coustou, Nicholas, sculptor, died 1733.
 Craen, Luke Van, of Savoy, flourished 1509.
 Dac, John, of Cologne, flourished 1580.
 Daffier, N. of Geneva, engraver, died after 1752.
 Dankerts, a Dutchman, born 1561, died 1634.
 Dente, Vincent, died 1576.
 De la Notte Ghirardo, flourished in 1570.
 D'Arpino, Gios. an Italian, born 1560, died 1640.
 De-le-fosse, a Frenchman, born 1640, died 1719.
 De Bernes, Fr. a Dutchman, 1692.
 De Launay, a French engraver, died 1792, aged 53.
 Delhays, John Baptist, born 1730, died 1765.
 Diepenbec, a Dutchman, born 1608.
 Bobson, William, of London, born 1610, died 1647.
 Dolci, Carlo, an Italian, born 1616, died 1686.
 Dominichino, born at Bologna, 1581, died 1641.
 Donatella, or Donato, a Florentine, born 1303, died 1466.
 Dorigny, Fr. born 1616, died 1665.

- Dow, Gerard, born at Leyden 1613, died 1680.
 Doughet, an Italian, born 1600, died 1663.
 Duchange, Gasp. engraver, born 1660, died, 1754.
 Durer, Albert, a German, inventor of cutting on wood,
 born 1471, died 1528.
 Eckhout, Vand. a Dutchman, born 1621, died 1674.
 Ellis, Mr the engraver, died July, 1793.
 Elsheimer, born 1574, died 1620.
 Eyk, John ab, commonly called John of Bruges, inventor
 of oil painting, 1410, died 1441.
 Fabriaco, an Italian, died 1480, aged 88.
 Fage, Raimond de la, eminent designer, died 1690.
 Faithorn, William, engraver, died 1690.
 Farinato, an Italian, born 1522, died 1606.
 Ferri, an Italian, born 1634, died 1689.
 Fetti, Domin. an Italian, born 1589, died 1624.
 Flinks, Gocfrey, of Cleves, born 1616, died 1660.
 Fiorentino, an Italian, born 1302, died 1337.
 Floris, a Dutchman, born 1520, died 1570.
 Forest, John, born 1636, died 1712.
 Fosse, Charles de la, born 1640, died 1716.
 Foquierse, a Dutchman, born 1580, died 1658.
 Francesca, a Florentine, born 1372, died 1458.
 Francia, Francisco, of Bologna, born 1450, died 1518.
 Francis, Simon, born 1605, died 1671.
 Francischini, an Italian, born 1648, died 1729.
 Franco, Baptist, a Florentine, born 1498, died 1561.
 Francois, John-Charles, engraver, born 1717, died 1769.
 Frank, Francis, died 1640.
 Frank, Mr. died Feb. 10, 1792.
 Fresnoy, Charles-Alphoso du, born 1611, died 1665.
 Friminet, a Parisian, born 1567, died 1664.
 Fuller, Isaac, died 1676.
 Gabbini, Ant-Dom born 1652, died 1726.
 Gaddi, a Florentine, born 1239, died 1312, the restorer
 of Mosaic in Italy.
 Gaddi, Angelo, a Florentine, born 1323, died 1387.
 Gaddi, Jaddeo, a Florentine, builder of their famous
 bridge, born 1300, died 1350.
 Gaelon, Alex. Van. died 1726, aged 56.
 Gaetano, Scipio, died 1588, aged 38.
 Gainsborough, Mr. died Aug. 2, 1788.

- Galantina, Hippolito, born 1627, died 1706.
 Galletti, Filippo, born 1664, died 1742.
 Galloche, Louis, died 1761, aged 91.
 Gambarirli, Gioseppe, born 1679, died 1720.
 Garamond, Claude, engraver, died 1561.
 Garbieri, Lorenzo, born 1590, died 1654.
 Garbo, an Italian, born 1491, died 1524.
 Girolola, born 1481, died 1559.
 Garrard, Mark, born 1561, died 1635.
 Garzi, Louis, died 1721, aged 81.
 Gaspar, John-Bapt. died 1691.
 Gand, Henry, engraver, died 1639, aged 69.
 Gentileschi, an Italian, born 1563, died 1647.
 Gerbier, Sir Balthazar, born 1592.
 Ghirlandio, Dom. a Florentine, born 1449, died 1473.
 Gibson, Richard, died 1690, aged 75.
 Gillé, Claude, (or Claude of Lorraine) born 1600, died 1682.
 Gillot, Claude, engraver, born 1673, died 1722.
 Giordino, Luc. an Italian, born 1626, died 1705.
 Giorgoné, an Italian, born 1477, died 1511.
 Gioseppino, born 1560, died 1640.
 Giottino, a Florentine, born 1324, died 1356.
 Giotto, an Italian, born 1276, died 1336.
 Goltius, Henry, the engraver, born 1558, died 1617.
 Goltzius, Hubert, engraver, born 1526, died 1583.
 Gonnelli, John, sculptor, died blind 1673.
 Gontier, John and Louis, painters on glass, died in the 7th century.
 Gozzoli, Ben. a Florentine, born, 1400, died 1478.
 Greenhill, John, died 1676.
 Griffier, John, of Utrecht, born 1658, died 1718.
 Grignon, Reynolds, the engraver, died Sept. 14, 1737.
 Grimaldi, John, an Italian, born 1606, died 1680.
 Grim, Sam. Jero n. died April 16, 1794.
 Gros, Peter le, sculptor, born 1666, died 1729.
 Gualpre, Dughart, born 1613, died 1675.
 Guercino, an Italian, born 1590, died 1666.
 Guido, Reni. an Italian, born 1575, died 1642.
 Halle, Claude-Guy, born 1651, died 1736.
 Hals Frank, a Dutchman, born 1590, died 1666.

- Hanneman, Adrian, died about 1680.
 Hayman, Francis, died Feb. 2, 1776.
 Heem, John-David, of Utrecht, born 1604, died 1674.
 Helmbroker, Theod. born 1624, died 1694.
 Hemskirk, a Dutchman, born 1498, died 1574.
 Highmore, Jos. died, aged 88, March 1781.
 Hilliard, Nicholas, of London, born 1547, died 1619.
 Hogarth, William, died 1765, aged 64.
 Holbein, Hans, born 1498, died in London 1544.
 Hollar, Wenceslaus, engraver, died 1650, aged 43.
 Hondicooter, Melch. a Dutchman, born 1636, died 1695.
 Hondius, a Dutchman, born 1573.
 Honthorse, Gerard, a Dutchman, born 1592.
 Hoskins, John, flourished, 1630.
 Houston, Mr. mezzotinto engraver, died Aug. 4, 1775.
 Huyfym, John Van, a Dutchman, born 1682, died 1749.
 Jansoh, Abraham, died in the 16th century.
 Jardin, Kurel du, died 1678.
 Jarvis, Charl, died 1739.
 Johannes ab Eyk, commonly called John of Bruges, inventor of oil painting in 1410, born 1370, died 1441.
 Johnson, Cornelius, flourished 1620.
 Jordaens, James, a Dutchman, born 1594, died 1678.
 Jordano, Luco, born 1632, died 1705.
 Jouvenet, Francis, born 1644, died 1727.
 Ketel, Cornelius, flourished 1560.
 Kneller, Sir Godfrey, died Oct. 19, 1723, aged 77.
 Kouc, Peter, engraver in wood, died 1550.
 Laireffe, Gerrard, engraver, born 1640, died 1711.
 Lambert, George, died 1765.
 Lancrink, Prof. Hen. a German, born 1628, died 1692.
 Laneret, Nicholas, born 1690, died 1743.
 Lanfranco, Giov. an Italian, born 1581, died 1647.
 Languean, Remi, died 1691.
 Lanier, flourished 1636, died 1660.
 Lanture, a Flemings, 1580.
 Lapi, Arnolfo, the architect of Florence, died 1300, aged 60.
 Largilliers, Nich. born 1656, died 1746.
 Laroon, Marcel. born at the Hague 1653, died 1705.
 Laurati, Pietro, flourished in the 14th century.
 Lauri, Filip, an Italian, born 1623, died 1694.

- Lazari, an Italian, born 1444, died 1514.
 Leblon, Mich. of Francfort, died 1650.
 Lely, Sir Peter, a German, born 1617, died 1680.
 Lemens, Balthazer, a Dutchman, died in London, 1704.
 Lemput or Remeë, Remigius, died in London 1680.
 Lens, Bernard, died 1740.
 Le Seur, Charles, born at Paris 1617, died 1655.
 Licinio, Gio. an Italian, born 1434, died 1540.
 Ligorio, a Neapolitan, born 1493, died 1573.
 Lingleback, John, born 1625.
 Lippi, Filippo, a Florentine, born 1371, died 1488.
 Lippi, jun. ditto, born 1428, died 1505.
 Lippi, Laurentius, died 1664.
 Loir, Nicholas, born 1624, died 1679.
 Lomazzo, born 1538.
 Lombardo, born 1500.
 Lorenzetti, Aub. of Sienna, flourished 1330, died aged 83.
 He was the first that painted storms.
 Lorrain, Robert la, sculptor, born 1666, died 1743.
 Loten, John, of Holland, died 1681.
 Loth, Gio. Carlo, of Munich, died 1698.
 Lucas, de Leyden, died in 1535, aged 40. His print of a
 bagpiper sold in Holland for 16l.
 Luth, Benedetto, of Florence, born 1566, died 1624.
 Maas, D. a Dutch painter, flourished in 1696.
 Mabuse, John, died 1560.
 Mac Ardell, James, engraver, died 1765.
 Magnard, Mich. born 1604, died 1668.
 Maio, a Dutchman, born 1500, died 1559.
 Mander, Charles Van, born 1539, died 1607.
 Mantegna, Andr. an Italian, born 1431, died 1517.
 Maratti, Carlo, an Italian, born 1625, died 1713.
 Margaritone, of Arezzo, inventor of the art of gilding
 with leaf gold, on bole-armoniac, died 1275, aged 77.
 Mario, Nuzzi, a Neapolitan, died 1673.
 Merot, Francis, died 1719, aged 52.
 M.fo, surnamed Finiguerra, inventor of the engraving on
 copper-plates, flourished 1450.
 Masolino, an Italian, flourished 1432.
 Massaccio, a Florentine, born 1417, died 1443.
 Matham, of Haerlem, born 1571, died 1631.
 Mathurin, of Florence, died 1526.

- Matsys, Quintian, died 1529.
 Maturino, a Florentine, born 1492, died 1527.
 Mazzuoli, of Parma, born 1504, died 1540. He invented etching with aquafortis.
 Memmi, Simoni, of Sienna, born 1285, died 1345.
 Metolli, Aug. of Bologna, died 1660.
 Meulen, Vand. born 1634, died 1680.
 Miel, John, the Fleming, born 1559, died 1664.
 Mieres, Francis, a Dutchman, died 1683.
 Mignard, Peter, born 1610, died 1695.
 Mignon, Abraham, a German, died 1660.
 Mile, Francis, a Dutchman, born 1648, died 1680.
 Mitian, Jerome, born at Brescia 1528, died 1590.
 Modena, Pellegrino da, flourished 1520.
 Mola, Pierre Francesco, born 1621, died 1666.
 Monoyer, John-Bapt. died 1699.
 Montper, the Fleming, died 1650.
 Moore, Mr. landscape painter, died at Rome, Nov. 1793.
 More, Sir Anthony, born 1541, died 1597.
 Morel, several of this name in the 16th century.
 Mortimer, Mr. John, died Feb. 5, 1779.
 Moser, John-Michael, died Jan. 24, 1783.
 Murillo, Bart. an Italian, born 1613, died 1685.
 Mutian, of Lombardy, died 1589.
 Mytens, Daniel, a Dutchman, 1656.
 Nanteuil, Robert, engraver, born 1630, died 1678.
 Nattier, John-Martin, died 1766.
 Netscher, Gasp. a Bohemian, died 1684.
 Nieulant, a Dutchman, born 1584, died 1635.
 Nicol, del Abbate, of Modena, born 1512, died 1552.
 Norden, Fred. the designer, died 1742.
 Nuzzi, born 1599, died 1673.
 Odorici, de Agobbio, flourished 1275.
 Odozzi, John, engraver, born 1663, died 1731.
 Oliver, Isaac, died 1617, aged 61.
 Oliver, Peter, his son, died 1764, aged 60.
 Orgagna, And. a Florentine, born 1329, died 1389.
 Ort, Adam Van, born 1557, died 1641.
 Ostade, Adrian Van, a Dutchman, born 1610, died 1685.
 Otho, Venius, born at Leyden 1556, died 1634.
 Paas, Crispin, engraver, flourished 1610.
 Pace, Michael-Angelo, born 1610, died 1670.

- Pagani, born 1515, died 1605.
 Pagi, Gio-Bapt. engraver, born 1556, died 1629.
 Palma, James, sen. born 1460, died 1556.
 Palma, jun. born 1544, died 1628.
 Pangenus, Greek painter, 457 before Christ.
 Parmegiano, an Italian, born 1504, died 1540.
 Parocel, Joseph, born in France 1648, died 1704.
 Parocel, Peter, died 1739.
 Parocel, Charles, died 1752.
 Pantre, Peter and John, engravers, Peter died 1744.
 Passari, an Italian, born 1654, died 1714.
 Passignani, a Florentine, born 1559, died 1639.
 Patinier flourished 1520.
 Pellegrino, Tiffaldi, of Bologna, died 1591, aged 70.
 ——— of Modena, died 1530.
 Pembroke, Thomas, died 1732.
 Penni, J. Fr. a Florentine, born 1483, died 1559.
 Penny, Edward, died Nov. 17, 1791.
 Pens, Geo. of Nuremberg, engraver, flourished 1510.
 Perrier, Francis, born 1590, died 1655.
 Perugino, Pierro, of Perouse, died 1524, aged 78.
 Peruzzi, Balth. of Sienna, born 1500, died 1536.
 Pesara Simon da, an Italian, born 1612, died 1648.
 Peternefs, of Antwerp, born 1580, died uncertain.
 Pettitot, John, famous for enamel, born at Geneva 1607,
 died 1691.
 Ficard, died 1768.
 Picart, Bernard, engraver, born 1673, died 1733.
 ——— Stephen, engraver, died 1721.
 Pickett, Mr. William, reviver of painted glass, died Oct.
 14, 1795, aged 65.
 Pierce, Edward, died 1712.
 Pierino, del Vago, born 1500, died 1547.
 Pietro, del Francisca, died 1443.
 Pietro, Cosmo, died 1521.
 Piles, Roges de, born 1635, died 1709.
 Pilon, Germain, sculptor, died 1590.
 Pinturiccio, of Sienna, born 1466, died 1513.
 Plombo, Seb. a Venetian, born 1485, died 1547.
 Piper, Francis, died about 1742.
 Pisani, Andrew, sculptor, died 1389.

- Pisano, Giouto, a Grecian, sent for to Florence by the senate, 1236.
- Pitau, Nicholas, engraver, died 1671.
- Poilly, Francis, engraver, born 1622, died 1693.
- Poilly, Nicholas, engraver, born 1696.
- Polenburch, a Dutchman, born 1590, died 1667.
- Polidore, de Caravagio, born 1495, died 1543.
- Polliolo, Ant. a Florentine, born 1436, died 1498.
- Polygnatus, died 1410 before Christ.
- Ponre, Paul, sculptor, flourished 1562.
- Ponca, born 1510, died 1592.
- Pontorma, James, born 1493.
- Porta, a Venetian, born 1515, died 1564.
- Potter, Paul, a Dutchman, born 1625, died 1654.
- Pourbus, Peter, died 1580, aged 40.
- Francis, died 1622.
- Poussin, Gaspar. an Italian, born 1600, died 1663.
- Poussin, Nich. a Frenchman, born 1594, died 1665.
- Primaticcio, Francesco, of Bologna, died 1570.
- Procaccini, Julius Cæsar, born 1548, died 1627.
- Procaccini, an Italian, born 1556, died 1626.
- Propertia, de Rossi, of Bologna, sculptor, died 1530.
- Protopogenes, of Rhodes, flourished 308 before Christ.
- Pughet, Peter-Paul, a Frenchman, born 1623, died 1693.
- Puntormio, an Italian, born 1493, died 1556.
- Quellinus, Erasmus, of Antwerp, born 1607.
- Arthur, sculptor, flourished 1640.
- Quesnoy, Francis de, of Brussels, sculptor, born 1570, died 1645.
- Quintin, Mefius, or Matsys, the Blacksmith of Antwerp, died 1520.
- Rabel John, flourished in the 16th century.
- Raibolini, Fr. of Boulogna, born 1450, died 1518.
- Rambouts, Theod. of Antwerp, died 1642.
- Ramsay, Allan, died Aug. 10, 1784, aged 71.
- Ranc, John, born 1674, died 1735.
- Raoux, Peter, born 1677, died 1734.
- Raphael, d'Urbino, born at Urbino 1483, died 1520.
- Ravenet, Mr. the engraver, died, aged 69, 1774.
- Raymond, John, died Aug. 25, 1784.
- Reggio, Raphael a, born 1552, died 1580.
- Regillo, Antonio, born 1484, died 1548.

- Regnaurdin, Thomas, sculptor, died 1706, aged 79.
 Rembrandt, a Dutchman, born 1606, died 1668.
 Reni, Guido, an Italian, born 1575, died 1643.
 Restaut, John, born 1692, died 1768.
 Reynolds, Sir Joshua, died Feb. 27, 1792, aged 69.
 Ribera, Joseph, called also L'Espagnolier, died 1656.
 Ricci, Sebastian, born at Venice 1659, died 1734.
 Rigand, Hyacinth, born 1663, died 1743.
 Riley, John, born 1646, died 1691.
 Rivaix, Anthony, died 1735, aged 68.
 Roestuben, Peter, flourished 1670.
 Rogers, Charles, born 1711, died 1784.
 Romanelli, an Italian, born 1617, died 1662.
 Romano, Julio, died 1546, aged 54.
 Rosa Alba Carreira, born at Venice 1672, died 1755.
 Rosa, Salvat. an Italian, born 1614, died 1673.
 Roselli Cosmo, a Florentine, born 1416, died 1480.
 Roffo, an Italian, born 1496, died 1541.
 Rotenhamer, a Dutchman, born 1564, died 1604.
 Roubilliac, the Statuary, died 1762.
 Rubens, Sir Peter Paul, born 1577, died 1640.
 Ruysdaal, Jacob, born 1640, died 1682.
 Ruffici, John Francis, a Florentine, born 1446, died 1528.
 Rybrac, John Michael, sculptor, died 1770, aged 78.
 Sacchi, Andrea, an Italian, born 1601, died 1661.
 Sadeler, J. engraver, of Brussels, born 1550, died 1600.
 Sadeler, Raphael, of ditto, born 1555.
 Sadeler, Gilles, of Antwerp, born 1570, died 1629.
 Salimbini, an Italian, born 1536, died 1583.
 Salviati, Francisco, a Florentine, born 1510, died 1563.
 Salviati, Giuseppe, born at Venice 1535, died 1585.
 Sandrart, Joachim, born 1606, died 1676.
 Santerra, John Baptist, born 1651, died 1717.
 Sarazin, James, sculptor, died 1660.
 Sarto, And. del. born 1478, died 1530.
 Savory, a Dutchman, born 1576, died 1639.
 Scaleken, Godfrey, born 1643, died 1706.
 Schaverty, Christ. born at Ingelstede 1550, died 1594.
 Schivoni, Andrea, born 1522, died 1582.
 Schidoni, Bartholemew, an Italian, born 1560, died 1616.
 Schorel, a Dutchman, born 1425, died 1592.
 Schnebbetir, Mr. Jacob, Draftsman, died Feb. 21, 1794.
 Schut, Cornelius, of Florentine, born 1600.

- Schut, Cornelius, his nephew, died 1676.
 Schwartz, born 1540, died 1594.
 Scorza, Sinibaldo, a Genoese, engraver, born 1631, died aged 41.
 Segers, Ger. a Dutchman, born 1591, died 1651.
 Seghers, Daniel, died 1660.
 Serres, Dom. died, Nov. 6, 1793.
 Sherwine, Mr. Wm the engraver, died Sept. 1790.
 Signoretti, Luca, of Cortona, born 1439, died 1521.
 Silvester, Israel, engraver, born 1621, died 1691.
 Silvester, Lewis, died 1760, aged 85.
 Simonneau, Charles, engraver, died 1728.
 Sirlet, Flavius, engraver, died 1737.
 Slingeland, John Peter, born 1640, died 1691.
 Slotz, René, sculptor, born 1705, died 1764.
 Smith, René, metzotinto scraper, died about 1715.
 Smith, Thomas, died 1767.
 Snyders, Francis, born at Antwerp, 1579.
 Solimeni, an Italian, born 1657, died 1747.
 Spinello, Gasp, a Florentine, flourished 1330, died aged 77.
 Sprangher, Barthol. born 1526, died 1582.
 Squartione, Fr. an Italian, born 1394, died 1474.
 Stalpent, Adrianus, died 1660, aged 80.
 Steenwick, Henry, born 1550, died 1603.
 Stefano, Florentine, died 1550, aged 48.
 Stella, a Frenchman, born 1596, died 1647.
 Stone, John, Statuary, died 1633.
 Stone Nicholas, Statuary, died 1647, aged 61.
 Stradano, born 1527, died 1604.
 Strado, born 1547.
 Strange, Sir Robert, the engraver, died July 5, 1792.
 Streator, Robert, died 1680, aged 56.
 Sueur, Eustache le, born 1617, died 1655.
 Swanevelt, born 1620.
 Sybrecht, John, born 1650, died 1703.
 Tadda, Francis, sculptor, flourished 1350.
 Taffi, Andrea, a Florentine, born 1213, died 1221.
 Tempesta, Antonio, an Italian, born 1555, died 1630.
 Teniers, David, sen. of Antwerp, born 1582, died 1649.
 Teniers, David, jun. a Dutchman, born 1610, died 1694.
 Terberg, Sir Gerard, born 1608, died 1691.
 Terweston, Augustin, born 1645, died 1711.
 Terweston, Elias, died 1724.

- Testa, Pietus, born 1611, died 1650.
 Thomassin, engraver, died 1741, aged 53.
 Thornhill, Sir James, died 1732, aged 57.
 Tiarini, Aleissandro, died 1668, aged 91.
 Tibaldi, Perager, born 1512, died 1592.
 Tinelli, Tiberio, born 1588, died 1638.
 Tintoret, an Italian, born 1512, died 1594.
 Tintoret, Mary, born 1560, died 1590.
 Titian, a Venetian, born 1477, died 1576.
 Torrentius, John, died 1640.
 Troy, Francis, died 1730.
 Troy, John Francis, died 1752.
 Turpilius, flourished 69 before Christ.
 Tyssens, Peter, born 1625, died 1692.
 Uccel, Paolo, a Florentine, died 1432.
 Udine, Giovanni, da, born 1494, died 1654; celebrated
 for having been the revivor of stucco-work.
 Vaga, Pierino del, a Florentine, born 1500, died 1547.
 Valenting de Columbiere, born 1600, died 1632.
 Van Balen, a Dutchman, born about 1540.
 Vandermeeren, John, died 1690, aged 63.
 Vandermeeren, the younger, died 1688.
 Vandermeulen, born 1634, died 1690.
 Vanderneer, Eglon, a Dutchman, born 1643, died 1703.
 Vanderwerf, Adrian, a Dutchman, born 1659, died 1727.
 Vanderwerf, Peter, born 1665, died 1718.
 Vandevelde, Adrian, born 1639, died 1672.
 Vandevelde, William, the old, born 1610, died 1693.
 Vandevelde, William, born 1633, died 1707.
 Vandiest, Adrian, died 1704, aged 49.
 Vandyck, Sir Anth. born at Antwerp, 1599, died 1641.
 Vaneck, Hubert, born 1366, died 1426.
 Vaneck, John, born 1370, died 1441. He first intro-
 duced oil-colours.
 Van Gorvon, John, a Dutchman, born 1596, died 1756.
 Vanhysum, John, born 1682, died 1749.
 Vanloo, John Baptist, born 1684, died 1745.
 Vanloo, Carlo, born 1705, died 1765.
 Vanmander, Charles, born 1548, died 1616.
 Vannus Francesco, born at Sienna, 1563, died 1610.
 Van Obstal, Gerrard, sculptor, died 1668, aged 73.
 Van Oust, James, the old, died 1671, aged 71.

- Van Ouf, James, the younger, born 1637, died 1713.
 Van Ort, Adam, born 1557, died 1641.
 Van Orlay, Bernard, born 1490, died 1560.
 ———, Richard, born 1632, died 1732.
 Van Oltade, Isaac, born 1617. See OSTADE.
 Vanuden, Lucas, a Dutchman, born 1595, died 1665.
 Vargas, Ludovicus de, born 1528, died 1590.
 Vafari, George, an Italian, born 1514, di d 1578.
 Vecchia, Palma, an Italian, born 1508, died 1556.
 Vecchia, Pietroda, born 1605, died 1678.
 Vecelli, Francisco, born 1483.
 Veeninx, John Baptist, born 1621, died 1660.
 Venetiano, Dom. of Venice, where he introduced the use
 of oil colours, flourished 1476, aged 56.
 Venius, Otho, born 1556, died 1634.
 Verbruggen, Henry, born 1588, died 1640.
 Verelst, Simon, died 1710.
 Verheacht, Tobias, born 1556, died 1634.
 Verkolie, John, born 1650, died 1693.
 Verkolie, Nicholas, died 1746r aged 73.
 Vermeye, John Cor. a Dutchman, whose beard touched
 the ground when he stood upright, born 1500, died
 1559.
 Vernet, Mr. died 1790, aged 91.
 Veronese, Alexander, born at Verona, 1600, died 1670.
 Veronese, Paul, an Italian, born 1532, died 1588.
 Verocchio, And. a Florentine, who first found out the
 method of taking off a likeness in plaister of Paris,
 born 1432, died 1488.
 Verrio, Anthony, died 1700.
 Verschuring, Hen. born 1627, died 1690.
 Vertue, Geo. the engraver, died July 26, 1756, aged 72.
 Vezelli, an Italian, born 1479, died 1554.
 Vinci, Leon. da, an Italian, born 1445, oied at Paris, in
 the arms of Francis I. King of France, 1520.
 Viola, Gio, Baptisti, born 1572, died 1622.
 Vivares, Mr. Francis, the engraver, died Nov. 25, 1780.
 Viviani, Ottavio, born 1596, died 1674.
 Vivien, Joseph, born 1657, died 1737.
 Voet, Charles, died 1745, aged 75.
 Volterra, Daniel da, born 1509, died 1556.
 Vos, Martin, born 1520, died 1604.
 Vosterman, Lucas, engraver, flourished 1626.

- Vosterman, John, born 1643, died 1693.
 Vouet, Simon, a Frenchman, born 1582, died 1641.
 Vroom, Henry Cornelius, a Dutchman, born 1566.
 Wale, Samuel, professor of perspective, died Feb. 9, 1785.
 Walker, Robert, died about 1690.
 Warin, John, engraver, born 1604, died 1672.
 Watteau, Anthony, a Fleming, born 1684, died 1721.
 White, Robert, engraver, died 1704.
 Wildens, John, born 1600, died 1644.
 Wissing, William, born 1656, died 1687.
 Woollett, Mr. William, the engraver, died May 23, 1785, aged 50.
 Worledge, Mr. the engraver, died March 1783.
 Worfdale, James, died 1767.
 Wouters, Francis, died 1659.
 Wouvérmans, Philip, a Dutchman, born 1620, died 1668.
 Wycke, Thomas, born 1616, died 1686.
 ———, John, died 1702.
 Wynants, John, born 1600, died 1670.
 Zampieri, Dom. born 1581, died 1641.
 Zenodorus, sculptor, flourished in 64.
 Zeuxis, flourished 468 before Christ.
 Zoppo, Marco, an Italian, born 1451, died 1517.
 Zouff, Gerard, died 1681.
 Zucchiro, Taddeo, an Italian, born 1529, died 1566.
 Zucchiro, Fred. an Italian, born 1549, died 1609.
 Zuccarelli, an Italian, died Dec. 1782.
 Zumbo, Gaston, sculptor, born 1656, died 1701.

EMINENT AND REMARKABLE PERSONS.

- A**ARON, the first high priest of the Jews, born 1570, died 1453 before Christ.
 Aaron-ben-afer, a rabbi, flourished 475.
 Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, killed his park-keeper, Jan. 20, 1621, died Aug. 3, 1633, aged 71.
 Abbadie, the Rev. James, born 1658, died 1727.
 Abdalla, son of Osmar, flourished 625.

- Adam, Robert, architect, died March 3, 1792.
 Adams, George, the mathematician, died Aug. 7, 1795.
 Abel, born in 3 of the world, killed by Cain 129 ditto.
 Abel, John, the musician, died 1600.
 Abelard, Peter, died 1142, aged 62.
 Abernethy, John, the Divine, born 1680, died 1740.
 Abraham entertained three Angels, 1897; offered up Isaac 1871; died 1821 before Christ, aged 175.
 Abu, Bekr, died 614, aged 63.
 Abulfeda, the geographer, died 1345, aged 72.
 Achilles, died 1184 before Christ.
 Achmet III. Emperor of the Turks, who encouraged printing in Constantinople, died 1730.
 Adam, died 3074 before Christ.
 Adam, Robert, the architect, died March 3, 1792.
 Addison, Joseph, born 1672, died June 17, 1719.
 Ado, the historian, died 875.
 Adolphus, of Nassau, Emperor, deposed 1293.
 Adrian, the Emperor, visited Britain, and built a strong rampart, and died 138, aged 72.
 Adrian IV. Pope, an Englishman, died 1159.
 Æschylus, the poet, died 456 before Christ, aged 69.
 Africanus, Julius, the historian, died 232.
 Agamemnon, died about 904 before Christ.
 Agard, Arthur, the Antiquarian, died 1615, aged 75.
 Agathius, flourished 565.
 Agilnoth, Abp. of Canterbury, who refused to crown Harold, died 1038.
 Agis, died 241 before Christ.
 Aglionby, John, one of the translators of our Bible, died 1609.
 Agnes, St. died 308, aged 13.
 Agricola, the Roman general, died 93, aged 56.
 Agricola, Rod. died 1485, aged 43.
 Agrippa, Cornelius, died 1534, aged 48.
 Agrippa, King of Judea, died 94, aged 54.
 Ahab, died 897 before Christ.
 Ahaz, died 726 before Christ.
 Ainsworth, Rob. born 1660, died 1743.
 Ajax, the son of Telamon, flourished 1149 before Christ.
 Ajax, the son of Teucer, flourished 1154 before Christ.
 Akenfide, Dr. Mark, born 1721, died June 23, 1770.

Alban, St the first English martyr, died 303.

Alberoni, Cardinal, died 1752, aged 88.

Albertus, Magnus, died 1280.

Albinus, the anatomist, died 1767.

Albornus, Cardinal, died 1367.

Albumazar, flourished 841.

Alceus, the lyric poet, flourished 607 before Christ.

Alceus, the tragic poet, flourished 378 before Christ.

Alciades, the Athenian, died 404 before Christ, aged 46.

Alcwyn, an Englishman, founded the university of Paris, 800.

Alexander the Great, born 356; succeeded Philip 336; founded the Grecian empire 331; died at Babylon, March 21, 323 before Christ, aged 32.

Alexander III. Pope, compelled the Kings of England and France to hold his stirrups, died 1181.

Alfred, son of Etheldred II. had his eyes put out by Earl Godwin, and 600 of his train murdered at Guildford, 1036; died at Ely soon after.

Algarotti, Italian critic, born 1736, died 1764.

Allen, Ralph, of Prior Park, near Bath, died 1764.

Alleyn, Edward, the player, born 1556, died 1626.

Ally Cawn, made a Nabob by Col. Clive, June 23, 1765.

Alphonfus X. of Castile, died 1284, aged 67.

Alva, Duke of, died 1582, aged 74.

Ambrose, St. Bishop of Milan, 374, died 397.

Ambrosius Aurelius, chosen King of the Britons, and crowned at Stonehenge 465, died 508.

Americus Vespucius, discoverer of the Continent of America, died 1526.

Ames, Joseph, typographical historian, died 1759.

Amyot, Bishop of Auxerr, born 1514, died 1594.

Anacharsis, the Scythian philosopher, lived 554 before Christ.

Anacreon, died 474 before Christ, aged 85.

Ananias and his wife Saphira struck dead, 33.

Anastasiu, died 518, aged 87.

Anaxagoras, died 428 before Christ, aged 70.

Anaxandrides, the com. poet, flourished 378 before Christ.

Anaxarchus flourished 340 before Christ.

Anaximander, died 547 before Christ, aged 64.

Anaximenes, died about 504 before Christ.

- Anderson, Sir Edmund, a law author, died 1605.
 Anderson, James, commercial writer, died 1764.
 Andre, Major, hanged by the Americans for a spy, Oct.
 2, 1780.
 Andrew, St. martyred, Nov. 30, 69.
 Andrews, Bp. of Winton, born 1555, died 1626.
 Andronicus, the peripatetic, flourished 100 before Christ.
 Anhalt, Rev. Geo. Prince of, born 1507, died 1557.
 Anello, Thomas, a fisherman of Naples, who rose to
 great power, and was assassinated, born 1623.
 Annet, Peter, pillored and persecuted for his moral writ-
 ings, died 1769, aged 75.
 Annibal, Carthaginian General, died 260 before Christ.
 Anselm, died 1109, aged 76.
 Anson, Admiral, died 1762, aged 61.
 Anstis, John, heraldic author, born 1669, died 1744.
 Anthony, Mark, Roman orator, flourished 100 before
 Christ.
 Anthony, Marc, died 30 before Christ, aged 53.
 Anthony, the Great, St. died Feb. 14, 356, aged 105.
 Anthony, St. of Padua, died 1231.
 Antiochus, died 164 before Christ.
 Antiapater, died 321 before Christ.
 Antisthenes, the philosopher, lived 325 before Christ.
 Antoninus Pius, Emperor of the Romans, died 161.
 Antoninus, M. the orator, died 87 before Christ, aged 56.
 Anvari, the Persian poet, died 1201.
 Apollodorus, the architect, flourished 104.
 Apollonius, the geometrician, lived 242 before Christ.
 Appian, the historian, flourished in 123.
 Aquilan, flourished 128.
 Aquinus, St. Thomas, died 1274, aged 50.
 Aram, Eugene, executed for a murder committed 14 years
 before, 1759, aged 54.
 Arbuthnot, Dr. born 1611, died 1735.
 Arcefilaus, the academic, flourished 300 before Christ.
 Archelaus, of Macedon, patron of learning, 440 before
 Christ.
 Archilocus, invented Iambic verse 686 before Christ.
 Archimedes, the mathematician, inventor of the sphere,
 killed at Syracuse 208 before Christ.

Archytas, the inventor of the vice and pully, shipwrecked 408 before Christ.

Ardevelt, Jacob, of Ghent, assassinated 1345.

Aretine, Peter, the poet, died 1556.

Argyle, Marquis of, beheaded May 27, 1661.

Argyle, Earl of, executed at Edinburgh, 1685.

Arion, the musician, flourished 620 before Christ.

Ariosto, the Italian poet, born 1474, died 1534.

Aristarchus, the astronomer, died 260 before Christ, aged 81.

Aristarchus, the poet, alive 148 before Christ.

Aristides, the Grecian orator, lived 488 before Christ.

Aristonicus, strangled at Rome 126 before Christ.

Aristomenes, the Messenian general, slain 668 before Christ.

Aristophanes, died 200 before Christ, aged 80.

Aristotle, died at Calceide 322 before Christ, aged 63.

Arius, the heretic, died 336.

Arkwright, Sir Richard, inventor of the spinning jennies, died Aug. 3, 1792.

Arminius, James, founder of a sect, died 1609.

Armstrong, Dr. born 1732, died 1779.

Arne, Dr. Thomas Augustine, died 1778.

Arne, Michael, the musician, died 1785.

Arnobius, flourished 303.

Arnold, Richard, English divine, died 1756.

Asfaxes, died 245 before Christ.

Arrowsmith, John, mathematician, flourished in the 17th century.

Artabanus, died 229.

Artaxerxes, King of Persia, died 242 before Christ.

Artemidorus, flourished 146 before Christ.

Artemisia, wife of Mausolus, lived 350 before Christ.

Arthur, King of Britain, died about 542, aged 70.

Arviragus, the general, flourished in 80.

Arundel, Rev. Thomas, died 1413.

Arundel, Earl of, who brought the Arundalian marbles to England, died 1645.

Asaph, St. died 590.

Ascham, the Rev. Roger, born 1515, died 1563.

Ashby, Anne, burnt for heresy 1546.

Ashurban, the Carthaginian general, killed 224 before Christ.

- Ash, Dr. author of the English Grammar, &c. died aged 55, April 1775.
- Ashmole, Elias, the antiquarian, born 1617, died 1692.
- Askew, Dr Anth. died Feb. 27, 1774, aged 52.
- Assheton, William, first proposer of the plan to provide for clergymen's widows, born 1641, died 1711.
- Athanasius, St. died 371, aged 73.
- Athenagoras, the Athenian philosopher, flourished 177.
- Atkins, Sir Robert, died 1709, aged 88.
- Attalus, founder of the monarchy of Pergamos, and inventor of parchment, died 198 before Christ.
- Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, committed to the Tower, Aug. 24, 1722; exiled May 27, 1723; died Feb. 22, 1731-2, aged 69.
- Attila, the Hungarian tyrant, died 454.
- Avifon, Charles, the musician, died 1770.
- Aubrey, John, the antiquarian, born 1626, died 1700.
- Augustin, St. father of the Latin church, born 354, baptized 387, died 431.
- Augustin, St. landed on the isle of Thanet, 597, made the first Archbishop of Canterbury, died 694.
- Aurelian, the Roman Emperor, the first who wore a diadem, assassinated, 275.
- Aurengzebe died 1707, aged 90.
- Ausonius Desimus Magnus, died about 304.
- Ayliff, Sir Joseph, the antiquarian, died 1781, aged 72.
- Ayscough, Geo Edw. dram. writer, died 1779.
- Bacon, Roger, born 1214, died 1294.
- Bacon, Francis, Lord Verulam, sent to the Tower, 1622; died April 9, 1626, aged 57.
- Bagford, John, antiquarian, died 1716, aged 65.
- Bajazet, Sultan, conquered by Tamerlane, died 1413.
- Baker, Sir Richard, born 1584, died 1644.
- Baker, Thomas, antiquary, born 1656, died 1740.
- Baker, Henry, natural philosopher, died 1774.
- Baldwin, the Emperor, died 1206.
- Balchen, Adm lost in the Victory man of war, Oct. 1744.
- Bale, Bp. of Offory, the historian, born 1495, died 1563.
- Baliol, John, founder of Baliol college, Oxf. died 1269.
- Ballerd, George, died 1775.
- Balmerino, Lord, beheaded for treason, Aug. 18, 1746.

Walsingham, Hugh, founder of Peterhouse, Cambridge, died 1288.

Balzac, the French writer, born 1594, died 1654.

Bancroft, a Lord Mayor's officer, died worth 30,000l. in 1729.

Banks, John, tragic poet, died 1706.

Barbarossa, the famous corsair, died 1517, aged 43.

Barbeyrac, John, historian, &c. died 1747.

Barclay, Alexander, died 1552.

Barclay, John, died 1623, aged 37.

Barclay, Robert, the Quaker, born 1648, died 1690.

Barlowe, William, natural philosopher, died 1625.

Barnvelt, John, Dutch statesman, beheaded 1619.

Baronius died 1607, aged 69.

Barratier, Phil. a Prussian. Hebrew lexicogr. before 10 years of age. Master of the mathemat. at 12, &c. died 1740, aged 19 years 8 months.

Barrington, J. S. philosoph. writers, &c. died 1734.

Barrow, the Rev. Dr. Isaac, died 1677, aged 46.

Bartholomew, St. martyred Aug. 24, 71.

Barton, Eliz. Holy Maid of Kent, executed 1534.

Basil, St. died 378, aged 51.

Baskerville, Mr. John, of Birmingham, died Jan. 18, 1775.

Bauhin, Jasper, the botanist, died 1623.

Bautru, Wm. French writer, born 1588, died 1665.

Baxter, Rev. Richard, born 1615, died 1691.

Baxter, William, died 1723, aged 72.

Bayard, le Chev. Fr. warrior, died 1524.

Bayer the astronomer, died 1627.

Bayle, Peter, died 1706, aged 59.

Beaumont, Francis, the poet, born 1555, died 1615.

Beaumont, Sir John, died 1628.

Beaton, Cardinal, murdered May 28, 1546.

Beccarl, Aug. first Italian pastoral poet, died 1550.

Becket, Thomas, made Chancellor to Henry II. 1157;

made Archbishop of Canterbury, 1162; impeached,

1164; retired to France that year; reconciled to Henry,

June 2, 1170; murdered in the cathedral church at

Canterbury, Dec. 29, 1170; canonized by Alexander

III. Ash Wednesday, 1172; his bones enshrined in

gold set with jewels, 1220; dismantled and stripped of

its treasures by Henry VIII. 1541.

Beckford, Alderman, died 1770.

Bede, Venerable, died 735, aged 70.

Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, born 1570, died 1641.

Bedford, Duke of, made Regent of France, 1422, died 1435.

Bedloe, Capt. Wm. famous for his perjury, died 1680.

Behn, Mrs. Aphara, died 1689.

Bellai, Cardinal du, died 1560.

Bellarmin, born in Italy, 1542, died 1621.

Lelleau, the French poet, died 1577.

Belleisle, Marshal, and his brother, prisoners at Windfor-castle, 1745.

Bellisarius deprived of all dignities 561, died 565.

Bembo, Cardinal of Venice, died 1547, aged 68.

Benbow, John, a brave English Admiral, died 1702.

Bendlowes, Edw. English poet, died 1686.

Benedict, St. founder of the Benedictines, died 546, aged 66.

Benferades, the French poet, born 1612, died 1691.

Bentham, Edw. English divine, and writer of the History of Ely Cathedral, died 1776.

Bentivoglio, Cardinal, died 1644, aged 65.

Bentley, the Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1662, died 1742.

Berenger, died 1088, aged 90.

Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, died 1753, aged 73.

Bernard, St. died 1170.

Bernard, Dr. Edward, the astronomer, born 1638, died 1696.

Bernard, Sir John, statue erected on the Exchange, died 1764, aged 80.

Bernard, Peter Quesnel, a French writer, died 1773.

Bernoulli, James, the mathematician, died 1705.

Bernoulli, Daniel, died 1782.

Berosus, the Chaldean historian, flourished 268 before Christ.

Bertholdus, who discovered gunpowder, died 1340.

Berwick, Duke of, killed in a siege, June 12, 1734.

Bettenson, Mrs. of Queen-square, left 30,000l. to charitable uses, 10,000l. of it to Mr. Hetherington's charity for the blind, Oct. 28, 1788.

Betterton, the player, born 1635, died April 7, 1710.

Beza, Theodore, born at Vezelai, 1519, died 1605.

- Biddle, John, born 1615, died 1662.
 Bidloo, the anatomist, born 1649, died 1713.
 Birch, Rev. Dr. died 1766, aged 68.
 Biron, Duke of, executed in the Bastile, Paris, 1602.
 Blackmore, Sir Richard, died 1729.
 Blackstone, Judge, author of the Law Commentaries, born 1723, died Feb. 14, 1780.
 Blackwell, Dr. executed at Stockholm, July 29, 1747.
 Blake, Admiral, born 1589, died 1657.
 Blake, John Bradly, botanist, born 1745, died 1773.
 Blandy, Miss, hanged at Oxford, April 6, 1752.
 Blois, Peter, the historian, died 1200.
 Blood, seized the Duke of Ormond, with an intent to hang him at Tyburn, but was prevented, Dec. 6, 1670; attempted to steal the crown, May 9, 1671.
 Blount, Sir Charles, born 1654, died 1693.
 Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, born 1649, died 1697.
 Blow, John, the musician, born 1648, died 1708.
 Boadicea, Queen of the Britons, burnt London, and killed 70,000 of the inhabitants; poisoned herself, 61.
 Boccace, born in Tuscany 1313, died 1375.
 Bochart, Samuel, of Rouen, born 1590, died 1667.
 Bodley, Sir Thomas, born 1544, died 1612.
 Boerhaave, Dr. died Sept. 23, 1738, aged 69.
 Boetius, the historian, died about 1450.
 Boileau, the French poet, born 1630, died 1712.
 Bohemia, Queen of, visited England, May 17, 1661, and died there.
 Bolingbroke, Lord, died 1751, aged 1773.
 Bonner, Bishop of London, born 1512; deprived, May 1559; died in the Marshalsea, Sept. 5, 1569.
 Booth, Barton, the player, born 1681, died May 1733.
 Borgia, Cæsar, killed himself, March 12, 1508.
 Borlase, Rev. William, the antiquarian, died 1766.
 Borlase, Dr. died April 26, 1776, aged 82.
 Boscawen, Admiral, died 1761, aged 50.
 Bossu, Renelle, died 1680.
 Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, born 1627, died 1704.
 Boswell, Mr. James, born 1740, died May 19, 1795.
 Bongainville, the navigator, was killed in Paris, Aug. 10, 1792.
 Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, who gave 30,000l. to charitable uses, died 1742.

- Bourignon, Mad. the enthusiast, born 1617, died 1680.
 Bourfalt, Edme, Fr. French writer, born 1631, died 1701.
 Bowles, the widow, of West Hannay, Berks, died April 4, 1749, aged 124.
 Bowyer, Mr. the printer, born 1699, died Nov. 18, 1777.
 Boyce, Dr. the organist, died Feb. 9, 1779, aged 69.
 Boyer, the lexicographer, born 1664, died 1729.
 Boyle, Richard, Earl of Cork, born 1566, died 1632.
 Boyle, Roger, inventor of the Orrery, born 1621, died 1679.
 Boyle, Robert, the philosopher, died 1691, aged 65.
 Boyle, Charles, Earl of Orrery, born 1676, died 1731.
 Boyse, John, a divine, and one of the translators of the Bible, born 1560, died 1643.
 Boyse, Samuel, born 1708, died 1749.
 Braddoc, Gen. killed at du Quesne, July 9, 1755.
 Bradley, Dr. James, the astronomer, died 1762, aged 70.
 Brady, Rev. Dr. Nicholas, born 1659, died 1726.
 Brahe, Tycho, born 1546, died 1601.
 Bray, Thomas, devisor of propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, born 1656, died 1730.
 Brerewood, Edward, born 1563, died 1613.
 Breval, John Durant, dramatic writer, died 1739.
 Erice, Andrew, of Exeter, died Nov. 7, 1773, aged 75.
 Bright, Mr. of Malden, in Essex, died Nov. 10, 1756, who weighed 42½ stone.
 Briggs, Henry, born 1556, died 1631.
 Briggs, Dr. William, died 1704.
 Brindley, Mr. the Duke of Bridgewater's engineer, died Sept. 27, 1772.
 Britton, Thomas, the musical small-coal man, died 1714.
 Brook, Roger, of Halifax, in Yorkshire, died Oct. 8, 1568, aged 133.
 Brooke, Sir Robert, died 1558.
 Brooke, Lord Fulke Greville, stabbed by his servant Sept. 30, 1628, aged near 70.
 Brooke, John Charles, Somerset herald, crushed to death at the Haymarket theatre, Feb. 3, 1794, aged 45.
 Brookey, John, of Broad Rush Common, in Devon, was 135 years old, and was living there July 1778.
 Brown, R. founder of the Brownists, died 1630, aged 80.

- Brown, Thomas, died 1704.
 Brown, William, the poet, born 1590, died 1645.
 Brown, Count, celebrated Gen. slain, 1757, aged 52.
 Brown, Sir Thomas, physician, antiquar. &c. died 1682.
 Brown, Edw. Nat. historian, died 1708.
 Brown, Moses, a divine, born 1703, died 1787.
 Browne, Isaac Hawkins, the poet, born 1706, died 1760.
 Browne, Sir William, physician, born 1692, died 1774.
 Bruce, Rob. Scotch Gen. and King, 1306, died 1329.
 Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, died 1101, aged 71.
 Brutus, Junius, died 509 before Christ.
 Brutus, Marcus, died 24 before Christ, aged 43.
 Bruyere, died 1696, aged 56.
 Bucer, Martin, born 1491, died 1551.
 Buchanan, George, born 1506, died 1582.
 Buckingham, Duke of, killed at Portsmouth, by Felton, Aug. 23, 1628, aged 35.
 Buckingham, George Villiers, Duke of, born 1627, died 1688.
 Buckingham, John Sheffield, Duke of, born 1649, died Feb. 24, 1721.
 Bude, Will French writer, born 1467, died 1540.
 Badgell, Eustace, born 1685, drowned himself 1736.
 Bunyan, John, born 1628, died 1688.
 Bull, John, musician, born 1563, died 1620.
 Burgh, James, ingenious Scotch author, died 1775.
 Burgo Luc. de, the first European writer on algebra, died 1494.
 Burkitt, Rev. Wm. born 1650, died 1703.
 Burleigh, Lord Exeter, made minister of state to Queen Elizabeth 1560, died 1598.
 Burman, Peter, the commentator, died 1741.
 Burnet, Bishop of Sarum, born 1643, died 1715.
 Burrow, Sir James, law writer, died 1782.
 Busby, Rev. Dr. Richard, born, 1606, died 1695.
 Butler, Samuel, born 1612, died 1680.
 Byng, Adm. misbehaved off Minorca, May 20, 1756; brought prisoner to Greenwich, Aug. 9, 1756; tried at Portsmouth and condemned, Jan. 28, 1757; shot at Spithead, March 14, 1757.
 Byram, John, inventor of short-hand, born 1691, died 1763.

- Byron, Lord, tried for murder, and acquitted, April 16, 1765.
- Cabot, Sebastian, died 1557, aged 70.
- Cade Jack, the rebel, killed by Alexander Iden, 1451.
- Cadmus, first King of Thebes, 1094 before Christ.
- Cæsalpinus, And. the first systematic writer of botany, born 1519, died 1603.
- Cæsar, after fighting fifty pitched battles, and slaying above 1,192,000 men, was killed in the senate-house, 44 before Christ.
- Cæsar, Sir Julius, the antiquarian, died 1639.
- Caille, Nic. Lou. de la, astronomer, died 1762, aged 49.
- Caius, or Kayes, John, antiquarian, died 1573.
- Calepini, Amb. the lexicographer, in eight languages, died 1510.
- Caligula, died 41, aged 29.
- Callimachus, the inventor of wildfire, died 670.
- Callimachus, the inventor of the Corinthian order in architecture, flourished 540 before Christ.
- Calmet, the learned Benedictine, died in France, Oct. 25, 1757, aged 86.
- Calvert, Bernard, of Andover, went from Southwark to Calais, July 17, 1720, in one day, and returned the same evening.
- Calvin, died at Geneva, May 27, 1564, aged 45.
- Cambray, Fenelon, archbishop of, died 1716, aged 64.
- Carnbden, the historian, died Nov. 2, 1623, aged 72.
- Cameron, Dr. Archibald, executed at Tyburn 1753.
- Cameron, Mary, died at Inverness, aged 130, May 1785.
- Camoens, Portuguese poet, died 1579, aged 50.
- Campbell, Dr. the author, died Dec. 20, 1775, aged 67.
- Candaules, King of Lydia, 735 before Christ.
- Candiac, John-James, who knew his letters at 13 months old, and at 7 years was master of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, &c. died 1726, aged but 7.
- Canning, Eliz. tried and transported 1754, died 1773.
- Canton, John, natural philosopher, born 1718, died 1772.
- Caracalla, died 217, aged 43.
- Caractacus, King of the Britons, carried prisoner to Rome, in 52.
- Caradoc, of Llancarvan, the Welch historian, died 1157.
- Cardan, Jer. died 1576.

- Crew, Thomas, died 1639.
 Carey, Harry, musician, poet, &c. died 1744.
 Carlos, Don, Prince of Spain, poisoned by order of his father, through jealousy, 1568.
 Carneades, a philosopher, died 128 before Christ, aged 90.
 Carte, Tho. the historian, died 1724.
 Cartes, Rene des, philosopher, born 1596, died 1650.
 Casaubon, Isaac, born at Geneva, died 1614, aged 54.
 Casaubon, Meric. born at ditto 1599, died 1671.
 Casimir III. at Poland, died 1370.
 Casson, Wm. letter-founder, died Jan. 24, 1766, aged 74.
 Cassander flourished 298 before Christ.
 Cassandra flourished 1149 before Christ.
 Cassini, J. Dom. mathem. and astronomer. died 1712.
 Catharine de Medicis, died 1589.
 Cato killed himself, Feb. 5, 45 before Christ, aged 48.
 Catullus, born at Verona, 87 before Christ.
 Cavallerius, Bon. inventor of indivisibles, died 1647.
 Cave, Edward, the compiler of the first periodical magazine, born 1691, died 1754.
 Cavedon, Tho. British circumnavigator, died 1592.
 Cavendish, W. Duke of Newcastle, author, died 1676.
 Caverley, Sir Hugh, the first person who used guns for the service of England, died 1389.
 Caxton, Wm. the first printer in England, 1474, died 1491, aged 70.
 Caylus, A. Claude, antiquary, died 1765.
 Cecrops, first King of Athens, 1556 before Christ.
 Celsus, a great physician, flourished 150.
 Centlivre, Susan, died Dec. 1, 1723.
 Cervantes, Mich. de, born at Madrid, died 1620, aged 69.
 Chambaud, Mr. Lewis, died Sept. 22, 1776.
 Chambers, Ephraim, author of the Dictionary, died 1740.
 Chambers, Sir William, architect, died March 8, 1796.
 Chandler, Sam. dissenting divine, died 1766.
 Chapman, Geo. born 1557, died 1635.
 Chaple, Mr. Wm. of Exeter, died Sept. 1781.
 Charlemagne died 813, aged 74.
 Charleton, Walter, physician, died 1707.
 Charlevoix, Peter, historian, died 1761.

- Charles XII. of Sweden, killed at Frederickshall, in Norway, Nov. 30, 1718, aged 36.
- Chatterton, Thomas, poet, born 1752, died 1770.
- Chaucer, Geof. born 1328, died 1409.
- Chazelles, the French mathematician, died 1710.
- Cheneveux, Dr. Richard, the good Bishop of Waterford, died Aug. 11, 1779.
- Chefelden, William, the anatomist, died 1752.
- Cheyne, Geo. the Physician, died 1748.
- Chicheley, Hen. founder of All Souls College, Oxford, Abp. of Canterbury, died 1443.
- Chillingworth, Wm. born 1602, died 1644.
- Christiana, Queen of Sweden, resigned the crown, June 6, 1654; died at Rome, April 9, 1689.
- Chrysoftom, St. made Bishop of Constantinople 308; banished 404, aged 53.
- Chub, Tho. English philosopher, died 1747.
- Chudleigh, Lady, born 1656, died 1710.
- Churchill, Rev. Charles, born 1731, died 1764.
- Churchyard, Thomas, died about 1750.
- Cibber, Mrs. the actress, died 1766, aged 57.
- Cibber, Colley, born 1671, made Poet Laureat, Dec. 1730, died 1757.
- Cicero born 107, made an oration against Verres 70, his second oration against the Agrarian law, and banished April 58, put to death 43 before Christ, aged 64.
- Cincinnatus, Quinctius, made Dictator of Rome from the plough, born 456 before Christ.
- Cinna died 84 before Christ.
- Claence, Duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered in the Tower, 1478, aged 27.
- Clarendon, Hyde, Earl of, born 1612; banished Dec. 12, 1667; died Dec. 7, 1674.
- Clarke, Rev. Dr. Samuel, born 1675, died May 17, 1729.
- Claude, John, French writer, died 1687.
- Claudian, born at Alexandria about 395.
- Clemens, Alexandrinus, flourished 192.
- Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, 50, killed herself 20 before Christ, aged 41.
- Clerk, John le, died 1736, aged 79.
- Cleveland, John, popular poet, died 1658.

- Clifford, Geo. Earl of Cumberland, died 1605.
 Clive, Mrs. Catharine, the actress, died 1785.
 Clive, Lord, defeated the Nabob, June 26, 1757; created a peer, 1762; killed himself Nov. 1774, aged 49.
 Clum, Mrs. near Litchfield, died Jan. 23, 1772, aged 138, and had lived 103 years in one house.
 Cockaine, Sir Aston, born 1608, died 1683.
 Cockburn, Catharine, died May 11, 1749.
 Codrington, Christopher, died 1716.
 Codrus, the last Athenian King, voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country, after reigning 21 years, 1095 before Christ.
 Cohorn, Mich. engineer, died 1704.
 Coke, Lord Chief Justice, born 1549, died 1634.
 Colbert, J. B. French Statesman, died 1683.
 Coles, Elisha, the grammarian, died 1680.
 Cole, William, philosopher, died 1662.
 Colat, Dr. John, founder of St. Paul's school, born 1466, died 1519.
 Coligni, Admiral, killed 1572.
 College, Stephen, hanged at Oxford, Aug. 18, 1681.
 Collier, Mr. Joseph, died Feb. 20, 1776.
 Collier, Rev. Jeremiah, born 1650, died 1726.
 Collins, John, mathematician, died 1683.
 Collins, Anthony, born 1676, died 1729.
 Collins, Arthur, died 1760, aged 76.
 Collinson, Peter, botanist, died 1786.
 Colnett, James, was the first explorer of the Western Coast of Japan, 1791.
 Colson, John, of Cambridge, died 1761, aged 80.
 Colston, Edw. the institutor of several charitable benefactions, died 1721.
 Columbus, Christopher, died 1506.
 Columbus, Barthol. map and chart maker, died 1514.
 Comenius, J. Amos, Moravian grammarian, died 1671.
 Commynes, historian of Flanders, died 1509.
 Condamine, M. de, F. R. S. died Feb. 8, 1774, aged 74.
 Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, born 515 before Christ.
 Congreve, Wm. born 1672, died 1729.
 Canon, of Samos, Greek astronomer, flourished 300 B. C.
 Constantine the Great, died 337, aged 66.

- Constantius, Emperor of Rome, died at York, 306.
 Cook, Capt. James, the navigator, killed Feb. 14, 1779.
 Cooke, Sir Anth. learned lawyer, died 1576.
 Coope, Tho. Bp. of Winchester, chronologist, died 1549.
 Copernicus, of Thorn, in Prussia, died 1543, aged 70.
 Coram, Capt. Tho. projector of the foundling-hospital,
 died March 29, 1751, aged 84.
 Corbert, Bishop of Norwich, English poet, died 1635.
 Corelli, Signora, the learned Italian lady, received the
 triumph of a coronation at Rome, July 31, 1776.
 Corelli, the musician, died 1733.
 Coriolanus banished from Rome, 491 before Christ.
 Corneille, Peter, dram. poet, died 1684, aged 78.
 Corneille, Tho. ditto and historian, died 1709.
 Cornelius Nepos died about 25 before Christ.
 Cornish, an Alderman of London, hanged and quartered,
 Oct. 28, 1685.
 Cortes, Ferdinand, did 1547, aged 62.
 Coryate, Tho. the traveller, died 1617.
 Como de Medicis, died 1564, aged 75.
 Costard, Geo. astronomical writer, died 1782.
 Cotes, Roger, the mathematician, died 1716.
 Cotte, the French architect, died 1735.
 Cotton, Sir Rob. the antiquarian died, 1631, aged 60.
 Coventry, Sir John, maimed and defaced, Dec. 25, 1670.
 Cowley, Abraham, born 1618, died 1667.
 Cowper, William, anatomist, died 1698.
 Cox, Bp. translator of the Bible, died 1581.
 Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, introduced to King
 Hen. VIII. 1529; burnt at Oxford March 21, 1556.
 Cratinus, the comic poet, died 431 before Christ.
 Creech, Rev. Tho. born 1657, destroyed himself 1702.
 Crisp, Ed. of Bury, in Suffolk, cut and mang'd 1729.
 Cræsus, King of Lydia, flourished 562 before Christ.
 Croft, William, musician, died 1727.
 Cromwell, Lord, made Vicar-General, Oct. 1535; be-
 headed July 28, 1540.
 Crook, Japhet, his ears cut off in the pillory, 1731.
 Croxall, Rev. Dr. Samuel, died 1751.
 Cruden, Alex. author of the Concordance, died 1770.
 Ctesias, the historian, died about 384 before Christ.
 Cudworth, Rev. Ralph, born 1617, died 1688.
 Cujus, James, French writer, born 1520, died 1590.

- Cullen, Dr. William, of Edinburgh, died Feb. 5, 1790, aged 80.
- Cullen, Dr. Henry, of ditto, died Oct. 11, 1790.
- Cumberland, Rich. critical author, died 1718.
- Cunningham, Mr. the poet, died 1773.
- Curtius, M. rode into a gulph at Rome, 362 before Christ.
- Curtius, Quintus, lived in 64.
- Cyprian, St. martyred 258.
- Cyril, of Alexandria, flourished 412.
- Cyril, of Jerusalem, flourished, 350.
- Cyrus died 529 before Christ.
- D'Ablancourt, French writer, born 1606, died 1664.
- Dacier, Andr. French writer, born 1651, died 1722.
- Dacier, Mad. born 1651, died Aug. 6, 1720.
- Dædalus, the architect, flourished 987 before Christ.
- D'Alembert, Mons. the mathematician, died Oct. 27, 1783.
- Damm, Tho. of Leighton, near Minchnal in Chester, died 1648, aged 154.
- Dampier, William, the navigator, died 1699.
- Danchet, Anth. French poet, born 1671, died 1748.
- Danet, Peter, French writer, died 1709.
- Daniel sent captive to Babylon 606; interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream 603; cast into the lions den 538; predicted the Persian empire 534 before Christ.
- Daniel, Samuel, born 1562, died 1619.
- Daniel, the French historian, born 1649, died 1723.
- Dante, an Italian poet, born 1265, died 1321.
- Darci, Count, philosopher, died 1779.
- Darius, the Mede, King of Assyria, 538 before Christ.
- Darius, the last King of Persia, slain 330 B. C.
- Darnley, Lord, married Mary, Queen of Scots, 1561; murdered, and blown up, Feb. 10, 1567.
- D'Aubigne, French writer, born 1550, died 1630.
- Daurat, French poet, born 1507, died 1588.
- Davenant, Sir Will. dram. poet, died 1668.
- David succeeded Saul in Israel 1055; committed adultery with Bathsheba 1035; married her 1033; died 1015 before Christ.
- David, King of Scotland, died in London, Feb. 22, 1731.
- Davies, Rev. Dr. John, born 1679, died 1732.
- Davis, John, Engl. navigator, died 1685.

- Day, John, printer, the first introducer of the Greek and Saxon characters into England, died 1584.
- Death, Capt. killed in an engagement, Dec. 23, 1777.
- De Champagne, Phil. born at Brussels 1602, died 1674.
- Decker, Tho. cotemporary with Ben Johnson.
- Dec, John, born 1527, died 1608.
- Defoe, Daniel, political writer, died 1731.
- De l'Isle, Jos. Nich. astronomer, died 1772.
- De l'Isle, Will. geographer, died 1726.
- Democritus died 361 before Christ, aged 109.
- Demoivre, celebrated mathematician, died 1754.
- Demosthenes recalled from banishment 322; poisoned himself 313 before Christ, aged 60.
- Demster, Tho. historian and commentator, died 1625.
- Denham, Sir John, born 1615, died 1669.
- Dennis, John, born 1656, died 1733.
- Derham, Dr. Wm. born 1657, died April 1735.
- Deering, Sir Cholmley, killed in a duel, May 9, 1711.
- Derrick, Samuel, master of the ceremonies at Bath, died 1769.
- Derwentwater, Earl of, and Lord Kenmuir, beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 24, 1716.
- Descartes, born at Touraine 1556, died 1650.
- Deshouliers, Ant. French writer, born 1638, died 1694.
- Desmond, Tho. Earl of, beheaded in Ireland 1468.
- Desportes, Phil. French writer, born 1546, died 1606.
- Deucalion died 1500 before Christ.
- D'Ewes, Sir Symond, born 1602, died 1650.
- De Wit, John, statesman, born 1625, died 1672.
- Dias, Michael, the navigator, died 1512.
- Dido flourished 833 before Christ.
- Digby, Sir Everard, born 1581; hanged with other conspirators in the powder plot, Jan. 30, 1606.
- Digby, Sir Kenelm, born 1603, died 1665.
- Digges, Sir Dudley, statesman, died 1639.
- Dillenius, John-James, professor of botany at Oxford, died 1747.
- Diodorus Siculus, lived 45 before Christ.
- Diogenes, the cynic, died 324 before Christ, aged 89.
- Diogenes, Laertius, flourished 147.
- Dionysius, of Alexandria, flourished 285 before Christ.
- Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, died 368 before Christ.
- Dionysius Halicarnassens, lived 30 years before Christ.

- Dionysius, the Areopagite, flourished in 100.
 Diophantus, the first writer on algebra, 365.
 Dodd, Rev. Dr. executed for forgery, June 27, 1777.
 Doddridge, Dr. died Oct. 26, 1751, aged 50.
 Doddsley, Robert, poet, died 1764, aged 61.
 Dodwell, Henry, born 1641, died 1711.
 Dodsworth, Roger, antiquarian, died 1654, aged 79.
 Dogget, Tho. the actor, died 1721.
 Dolon, the first comic actor, flourished 562 b. fore Christ.
 Domitian, died 96 after Christ, aged 45.
 Donne, Rev. Dr. John, died 1631, aged 58.
 Doria, And. Genoese Admiral, died 1560, aged 84.
 Draco flourished 624 b. fore Christ.
 Drake, Sir Francis, set sail on his voyage round the world 1577; died Jan. 28, 1595, aged 50.
 Drakenburgh, Mr. Christian Jacob, died in Denmark, aged 146, 1770.
 Drayton, Michael, born about 1573, died 1631.
 Drelincourt, Ch. born at Sedan, 1595, died 1669.
 Drummond, Wm. the poet, born 1586, died 1649.
 Drusus, John, born at Oudenarde 1550, died 1616.
 Dryden, John, born 1613, died May 1, 1700.
 Ducarel, Dr. Andrew Cultee, the antiquarian, died, aged 72, May 29, 1785.
 Duck, Rev. Stephen, drowned himself 1756.
 D'Udine, reviver of stucco-work, born 1494, died 1564.
 Dudley, Edmund, beheaded Aug. 1510, aged 48.
 Dudley, D. of Northumberland, (whose son married Lady Jane Grey) beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 12, 1554.
 Dugdale, Sir Wm. born 1605, died 1685.
 Duncan, King of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth 1054.
 Duncombe, Wm. dramatic author, died 1769, aged 80.
 Duns Scotus, died 1308, aged 33.
 Dunstan, St. died 988.
 D'Ursey, Thomas, died Feb. 1724.
 Durell, John, English divine, died 1683.
 Dyer, John, English poet, born 1700.
 Eachard, Rev. Dr. John, born 1615, died 1696.
 Eachard, Rev. Laur. the historian, born 1671, died 1720.
 Edgar Atheling, died about 1120, aged 70.
 Edwards, William, died at Caereu, near Cardiff, in Glamorganshire, in 1668, aged 168.

- Edwards, Tho. English critic, died 1757.
 Egialeus, King of Sycion, 2089 before Christ.
 Eginhart, the historian, died 829.
 Eli, the eleventh Judge of Israel, broke his neck at Shiloh, 1116 before Christ, aged 98.
 Elijah prophesied 911; supported by the widow of Sarepta 910; taken up into Heaven 896 before Christ.
 Elisha died 830 before Christ, having prophesied sixty years.
 Elliot, Sir John, the English physician, died 1787.
 Ellis, Mr. W. died at Liverpool, Aug. 1780, aged 130 years and a half.
 Elstob, William, Saxon scholar, died 1714.
 Elzevir, Lewis, a Dutch printer, flourished 1598.
 Elzevir, Daniel, ditto, died 1680.
 Emma, mother of Edward the Confessor, accused of incontinency, 1042; stripped of her possessions 1043; sent to Wherwall nunnery 1051.
 Empedocles flourished 455 before Christ.
 Empson beheaded on Tower-hill, Aug. 28, 1510.
 Eneas, the Trojan general, died 1177 before Christ.
 Ennius, Quintus, born 239 before Christ, died aged 70.
 Enoch translated into Heaven 987 of the world, aged 365.
 Epaminondas, Theban Gen. slain 363 before Christ.
 Epictetus lived in 94.
 Epicurus born 342, died 270 before Christ.
 Epimethius, the inventor of earthen vessels, died 171 before Christ.
 Epiphanius, born in Palestine about 332, died 403.
 Erasmus, born at Rotterdam 1467, died 1536.
 Esop died 556 before Christ.
 Essex, Cromwell, Earl of, beheaded July 28, 1540.
 Essex, Devereux, Earl of, beheaded July 25, 1601.
 Estcourt, Rich. dram. author, died 1713, aged 48.
 Etheridge, Sir George, born about 1638, died 1689.
 Euclid died about 280 before Christ, aged 74.
 Eudofia died 460, aged 60.
 Eugene, Prince, commanded at the battle of Hochstet, Aug. 5, 1704; victorious at Turin, Sept. 7, 1706; victorious at Oudenarde 1708; wounded before Lille

- 1708; defeated the Grand Vizier at Peterwarden, Aug. 5, 1716; died April 10, 1735, aged 73.
- Euler, Monf. the mathematician at Petersburg, died Sep. 18, 1783.
- Euripides died 407 before Christ, aged 77.
- Eusden, Rev. Lawrence, died Sept. 27, 1730.
- Eusebius flourished 315.
- Eutropius flourished 428.
- Eutychus born 876, died after 900.
- Evagrius, ecclesiastical historian, flourished 380.
- Evelyn, John, born 1620, died 1706.
- Evelyn, John, died 1713.
- Evremont, St. died Sept. 9, 1703.
- Exeter, Marquis of, Lord Montague, and Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded Dec. 31, 1558.
- Ezra, flourished 447 before Christ.
- Fairbrother, Mr. died at Wigan, in Lancashire, aged 138, in May 1770.
- Fairclough, Dan. born 1582, died 1645.
- Fairfax, Edw. the poet, lived in the reign of James I.
- Fairfax, Sir Thomas, the general, died 1671.
- Falkland, Lucius, Lord, born 1610; killed at the battle of Newbury, Sept. 1643.
- Fallopious, Gabriel, the anatomist, died 1562.
- Fancourt, Sam. the first promoter of circulating libraries, died 1768.
- Fanshaw, Sir Richard, born 1607, died 1666.
- Farinello, C. B. an Italian singer, born 1705, living 1776.
- Farmer, Hugh, theologian, died 1787, aged 73.
- Farnaby, Thomas, born 1575, died 1647.
- Farquhar, George, born 1678, died 1707.
- Falstolf, Sir John, died 1549, aged 80.
- Faulkner, George, of Dublin, printer, died 1775.
- Faust, or Faustus, John, claimant of the invention of printing, died 1466.
- Faux, Guy, executed in Parliament-yard, Jan. 31, 1606.
- Fawkes, Francis, English poet, died 1777.
- Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, died 1716.
- Fenn, Sir John, died Feb. 14, 1794, aged 55.
- Fenton, Elijah, died July 12, 1730.
- Fenton, Sir Geoffry, died 1608.
- Fenwick, Sir John, beheaded on Tower-hill 1697.

Ferdinando, Marc. de Paleotti, brother to the Duchess of Shrewsbury, hanged for murder at Tyburn, Feb. 28, 1717-18.

Ferguson, James, the astronomer, died Nov. 16, 1776.

Ferrar, Bishop of St. David's, burnt at Caernarthen, 1555.

Ferrars, George, born 1510, died 1579.

Ferrers, Lawrence, Earl, committed to the Tower for murdering his steward, Feb. 13, 1759-60; tried and condemned April 18; hanged at Tyburn May 5, 1760.

Fiddes, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1671, died 1725.

Field, Richard, theological writer, died 1616.

Fielding, Henry, died 1754, aged 47.

Fielding, Sir John, died Sept. 6, 1780.

Finet, Sir John, English wit, born 1571, died 1640.

Fingal, the Caledonian, died 283.

Firmin, Thomas, the patriotic citizen of London, died 1697.

Fish, Simon, English reformer, died 1571.

Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, beheaded June 22, 1535.

Fitzgerald, with five of his uncles, Irish rebels, executed at Tyburn, Feb. 3, 1537.

Fitzgerald, George Robert, hanged at Castlebar, June 12, 1786.

Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony, eminent English judge, died 1538.

Fitzjames, James, D. of Berwick, slain before Philippsburg, 1734.

Flaminio, Lat. the poet, born in Italy in the sixteenth century.

Flamsteed, John, astronomer, born 1646, died 1719.

Flecknoe, Rich. English dramatist, flourished 1664.

Fleetwood, William, English law author, died 1593.

Fleetwood, William, Bishop of St. Asaph, antiquarian, died 1723.

Fletcher, John, dramatic writer, born 1576, died 1625.

Fleury, Claude, French writer, born 1640, died 1723.

Fleury, Card. died 1743, aged 90.

Folkes, Martin, antiquarian, died 1754, aged 64.

Fontaine, John de la, born 1621, died 1695.

Fontanelle, died Jan. 9, 1757, aged 100.

- Foote, Samuel, the English Aristophanes, died Oct. 21, 1777, aged 59.
 Forbes, John, Bishop of Aberdeen, died 1648.
 Ford, John, dramatic writer, died about 1651.
 Fordyce, David, professor of philosophy, died 1755.
 Forrest, John, burnt in Smithfield, for denying the King's supremacy, May 22, 1538, aged 42.
 Fortescue, Sir John, died 1465.
 Forthorn, James, aged 127, died at Grenada, in the West Indies, Feb. 10, 1773.
 Foster, Dr. James, the Anabaptist, born 1696, died 1753.
 Foster, Samuel, the mathematician, died 1652.
 Fothergill, Dr. died Dec. 26, 1780, aged 69.
 Fouquet, Marshal Bellisle, died 1761.
 Fountaine, Sir And. English antiquarian, died 1753.
 Fournier, P. S. the Parisian letter-founder, died 1768.
 Fowler, John, an English printer, died 1578.
 Fowler, Edward, Bishop of Gloucester, theologian, died 1714.
 Fox, George, founder of the Quakers, lived in 1655.
 Fox, John, martyrologist, born 1517, died 1587.
 Francis, St. died 1227, aged 46.
 Francis, Philip, dramatic author, died 1773.
 Franklin, Dr. Benjamin, died in Philadelphia, April 17, 1790, aged 84.
 Fresne, Charles de, French writer, born 1610, died 1688.
 Fresnoy, Charles du, born at Paris 1611, died 1665.
 Friend, Dr. John, born 1675, died 1728.
 Friend, Robert, English divine, died 1754, aged 84.
 Froben, John, an eminent German printer, died 1517.
 Frobisher, Martin, Admiral, died 1594.
 Froissart, John, born about 1333, died 1402.
 Frowde, Philip, died Dec. 19, 1738.
 Fryth, John, burnt in Smithfield, July 4, 1533.
 Fuller, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1606, died 1661.
 Furst, Walter, Swiss patriot, flourished 1310.
 Faust, or Faustus, of Mentz, one of the earliest printers, died 1466.
 Galba, the Roman emperor, died 69, aged 73.
 Gal-, Rev. Dr. John, born 1680, died 1721.
 Gale, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1636, died 1702.
 Gale, Roger, English antiquarian, died 1744.

- Galen, born at Pergamos about 131, died 201.
 Galileo, mathematical instrument maker, born in Italy, 1564, died 1642.
 Gamaliel, chief of the synagogue, died in 53.
 Gambold, John, eminent Moravian Bishop, died 1771.
 Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, died Oct. 22, 1555.
 Garnat, Thomas, a Jesuit, hanged 1608.
 Garden, Peter, of Aucherness, in Scotland, died January 1775, aged 131.
 Garrick, David, the English Roscius, died Jan. 20, 1779, aged 62 and ten months; first appeared on the London stage in 1741.
 Garth, Sir Samuel, died Jan. 1719.
 Gascoigne, Geo. inventor of telescopic sights, died 1645.
 Gascoigne, Sir Will. Judge, who committed the Prince of Wales for insulting him on the bench, died 1413.
 Gassendi, Peter, astronomer, born 1592, died 1656.
 Gataker, Thomas, English surgeon, died 1768.
 Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. beheaded June 19, 1312.
 Gaubius, Dr. of Leyden, died Nov. 26, 1780, aged 76.
 Gaunor, Fychan, died Sept. 16, 1686, at Aber-cowarch, near Dinas Mowddwy, in Merionethshire, aged 140.
 Gay, John, born 1688, died 1752.
 Gaza, Theo. died 1475.
 Ged, William, an improver in painting, died 1749.
 Geddes, James, critical writer, died 1749, aged 38.
 Gee, John, dramatic writer, died 1730.
 Gellibrand, Henry, mathematician, died 1636.
 Geminiani, the musician, died 1762, aged 96.
 Genghisikan, the illustrious warrior, died 1226.
 Gent, Mr. of York, the printer, died 1778, aged 87.
 Gentilis, Albericus, born in Italy 1551, died 1611.
 Gentleman, Fran. dramatic writer, died 1786, aged 58.
 Geoffrey, of Monmouth, British historian, died 1152.
 Gerbert, afterward Pope Sylvester II. introduced the Arabic figures into Europe about 1000.
 Gervase, of Canterbury, the historian, wrote in 1202.
 Gesner, Conrad, died 1565, aged 49.
 Gibbon, Edward, historian, died Jan. 16, 1794, aged 56.
 Gibbs, James, architect, died 1754.
 Gifford, Andrew, eminent dissenting divine, died 1784, aged 84.

- Gilberd, Will. English chemist, died 1603, aged 63.
- Gildas, the historian, born 493, died 570.
- Gildon, Charles, born about 1666, died 1724.
- Gilpin, Bernard, died March 4, 1583, aged 65.
- Gioia, Flavio, a Neopolitan, inventor of the European compass, died 1600.
- Giraldus, Sylves Camb. British historian, died 1220.
- Glanvil, Joseph, born 1636, died 1680.
- Glauber, the chemist, died 1660.
- Glendower, Owen, died 1415.
- Gloucester, Duke of, uncle to Richard II. smothered between two feather-beds, Feb. 28, 1397.
- Gloucester, Humphry, Duke of, fourth son of Henry IV. murdered and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.
- Gloucester, Richard, Duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered Edward, Prince of Wales, 1483; drowned the Duke of Clarence, his brother, in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478 — Vide RICHARD III.
- Glynne, Serjeant, died September 1779.
- Gobelin, Gilles, French dyer, flourished 1632.
- Goddard, Jonath. first promoter of the Royal Society, died 1674.
- Godfrey, of Boulogne, died 1100.
- Godfrey, Sir Edmondbury, murdered Oct. 17, 1678.
- Godwin, Earl of Kent, invaded England, 1052; tried for the murder of Alfred the same year, and bought his pardon; choked in protesting his innocence at table with the King, 1053.
- Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, the antiquarian, died 1633.
- Goldsmith, Dr. Oliver, died April 4, 1774, aged 46.
- Goodier, Capt. hanged at Bristol for the murder of his brother, Sir John Goodier, Jan. 20, 1740-1.
- Gordon, Alexander, antiquarian, died 1740.
- Gower, Sir John, first English poet, died 1404.
- Grabe, John Ernest, born 1666, died 1711.
- Graham, George, improved clocks, and invented the compound pendulum, 1751.
- Granger, Rev. Mr. died suddenly, as he was administering the sacrament, April 5, 1776.
- Grandier, burnt in France for witchcraft, 1634.
- Gratian, flourished 1151.

- Gray, Thomas, the poet, died July 30, 1771, aged 54.
- Greaterix, that healed by stroking, born in Ireland, 1629, died after 1681.
- Greaves, John, English mathemat. born 1602, died 1652.
- Green, Dr. Maurice, English musician, died 1755.
- Gregory, St. died 270. after 30 years episcopacy.
- Gregory, Rev. John, born 1607, died 1646.
- Gregory, James, the mathematician, died 1675, aged 40.
- Gregory, Dr. James, died 1778.
- Gresham, Sir Thomas, died 1580.
- Greville, Fulke, Lord Broke, born 1544, killed by his servant Sept. 30, 1628, aged 74.
- Grew, Dr. Nehemiah, died 1711.
- Grey, Zach. English divine historian, died 1766.
- Grimston, Sir Harbottle, law writer, died 1683.
- Grocyn, William, died 1523, aged 80.
- Gronovius, James, born at Darenty 1645, died 1716.
- Grotius, Hugo, born at Delft 1583, died 1645.
- Grove, Joseph, hist. and critic writer, died 1764.
- Gruter, Janus, the philologer, born 1560, died 1627.
- Guericke, Otto. de, invented the air-pump, 1654.
- Guicciardini, Italian historian, died 1540, aged 58.
- Guillim, John, heraldic writer, died 1621, aged 56.
- Guise, Duke of, murdered 1558.
- Gunter, Rev. Edm. the mathemat. died 1726, aged 46.
- Gurcey, Will. the short-hand writer, died 1770.
- Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, killed in battle, Nov. 6, 1632.
- Gustavus III. King of Sweden, shot at a masquerade by a discontented officer, March, 16, 1792.
- Gustavus Vasa, died 1560, aged 70.
- Guthrie, Mr. William, died 1770.
- Gutenberg, John, one of the candidates for the invention of printing, at Mentz, in Germany, died 1467.
- Guy, Thomas, bookseller, died Dec. 27, 1724, aged 79, and left 200,000l. for maintaining his hospital.
- Guyon, Mary, the quietest, born 1648, died 1717.
- Gyles, Henry, eminent painter on glass, flourished 1687.
- Habakkuk, the prophet, flourished 731 before Christ.
- Hacket, Wm. the fanatic, hanged July 28, 1592.
- Haggai, the prophet, flourished 520 before Christ.
- Haines, Joe, the comedian, died 1701.
- Hakluyt, Rich. historian and geograph. died 1616.

54. Halde, J. B. Du. historian, died 1743.
 29. Hale, Sir Mathew, died Dec. 25, 1676, aged 66.
 Hales, Judge, committed to the Marshalsea, 1553.
 52. Hales, Rev. Stephen, died Jan. 4, 1761, aged 84.
 Hall, Bishop of Norwich, died 1659, aged 82.
 Haller, Dr. of Berne, Switzerland, died Dec. 1777, aged 75.
 Halley, Edmund, born 1656, died 1742.
 40. Haman hanged by order of Ahasuerus, 509 before Christ.
 Hampden born 1594, killed in battle June 24, 1643.
 Hamel, John Bapt. du, French writer, died 1698.
 Hamel, John, French philosopher, born 1623, died 1706.
 Hamilton, Duke of, and others, executed 1649.
 Hamilton, Duke of, and Lord Mohun, killed in a duel in
 Hyde Park, Nov. 15, 1712.
 Hammond, Rev. Dr. Henry, born 1605, died 1660.
 Hammond, Mr. died 1743, aged 30.
 Hampton, the translator of Polybius, died 1778.
 Handel, Geo. Fred. died April 12, 1759, aged 74.
 Hanno flourished 453 before Christ.
 Hanway, Jonas, died August 1786.
 Harcourt, Earl of, drowned in a well in Oxfordshire,
 Sept. 17, 1777.
 Harding, John, the chronologer, died 1461.
 Hardinge, Nich. Eng. poet, died 1758.
 6. Harle, Robert, Earl of Oxford, born 1661, stabbed at
 the council board, March 8, 1711, died 1724.
 Harpe, Fred. died at Fish-hill, Cumberland, in Feb. 1792,
 aged 120.
 Harrington, Sir John, died 1620.
 Harrington, James, born 1612, died 1677.
 Harriot, the mathematician, died 1621, aged 61.
 Harris, Josiah, writer on coins, died 1764.
 Harris, James, a celebrated writer, died Dec. 21, 1780.
 Harrison, Mr. John, inventor of the watch for discover-
 ing the longitude, died March 24, 1776, aged 84.
 Hartley, David, English physician and philosopher, died
 1757.
 68. Havard, William, English actor and dram. writer, died
 1778.
 Harvey, Dr. William, who discovered the circulation of
 the blood, born 1578, died 1657, aged 79.

- Hastings, Lord, put to death in the Tower, June 13, 1483.
- Hatton, Sir Christopher, made Lord Chancellor, being the first that was neither priest nor lawyer that held that office, 1583; died 1591.
- Hawes, Stephen, the poet, flourished 1506.
- Hawkings, Sir John, English admiral, died 1595.
- Hawkings, Sir Richard, the navigator, died 1600.
- Hawkesworth, Dr. John, died Nov. 17, 1773, aged 50.
- Hay, William, English poet and miscell. writer, died 1755.
- Haye, Sieur de la, died Feb. 2, 1774, aged 120.
- Hayes, Catharine, hanged for the murder of her husband, April 20, 1726.
- Hayes, Charles, English mathematician, died 1760.
- Hayward, Sir John, the historian, died June 1627.
- Haywood, Mr. Justice, stabbed in Westminster-hall by a Papist, 1640.
- Head, Richard, cast away at sea, 1678.
- Hearne, Thomas, born 1678, died 1735.
- Heath, James, English chron. historian, died 1664.
- Heathfield, Lord, died July 6, 1790, aged 72.
- Hector, the Trojan general, died 1184 before Christ.
- Heidigger, J. J. the famous humourist, died 1749.
- Heinetken, Christopher, the learned prodigy of Lubeck, who was master of several languages at four years old, when he died, 1725.
- Heinsius, Daniel, died 1655.
- Heister, Laur. anatomist, died 1758.
- Helen, rape of, by Paris, 1198 before Christ.
- Heliodorus, flourished in the 4th century.
- Helmont, J. Baptist Van, philosopher and chemist, died 1644.
- Helvetius, the learned, died 1775.
- Helvius, died 1617, aged 36.
- Hensab, French historian, died 1774.
- Henderson, hanged for murdering Mrs. Dalrymple, March 25, 1746.
- Henderson, John, eminent English actor, died 1785, aged 38.
- Henley, John, commenced orator, July 10, 1726, died Oct. 14, 1756.

Henry III. of France, murdered by a monk, Aug. 1, 1589.

Henry IV. of France, killed by Ravillac, May 14, 1610.

Henry, Matt. English dissenting writer, died 1714.

Hephestion, the Macedonian general, died 325 bef. Christ.

Herbelôt, Barth. de, Fr. writer, born 1636, died 1696.

Herbert, Edward Lord, born 1581, died 1648.

Herbert, Rev. Geo. the poet, born 1593, died 1635.

Herodotus born 484, died after 413 before Christ.

Herod reigned in Judea, 55; put his wife Mariamne to death, and his mother-in-law, Alexandria, 28; his two sons put to death by order of the Jewish council 6 years before Christ, died Nov. 25, 4 before Christ.

Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury, died 1757.

Hervey, James, English divine and poet, died 1758.

Hesiod lived 944 before Christ.

Hetherington, Rev. William, died Dec. 2, 1778, who left 20,000l. for a fund to relieve 50 blind persons each with 10l. annually.

Hewson, William, eminent anatomist, died 1774.

Heylin, Peter, born 1599, died 1663.

Heywood, John, died 1565.

Heywood, Thomas, flourished in 1596.

Heywood, Elizabeth, English novelist, died 1756.

Hicks, Rev. Dr. George, born 1642, died 1715.

Hicks, William, left 300l. per ann. to the Marine Society, died 1763.

Higgons, Bevil, English dram. poet and hist. died 1755.

Hill, Aaron, born 1685, died Feb. 8, 1750.

Hill, Sir John, the botanist, died Nov. 22, 1775.

Hipparchus flourished between 160 and 125 before Christ.

Hippocrates died 361 before Christ, aged 98.

Hiram, of Tyre, died 900 before Christ.

Hosely, Bishop of Winchester, died 1761.

Hoadley, Benj. eminent English dramatic author, died 1757.

Hobbes, Thomas, died 1679, aged 90.

Hodgson, John, Eng. antiquarian and scholar, died 1760.

Holdsworth, Edw. English poet and critic, died 1747.

Holiday, Barten, English poet and philos. author, died 1661.

Holingshed, the author, died 1580.

- Hollis, Mr. Thomas, of Corsecombe, Dorset, died Dec. 22, 1773.
- Holt, Lord Chief Justice, died March 6, 1710, aged 67.
- Holyoake, Francis, lexicographer, died 1653.
- Holland, Charles, English actor, died 1769.
- Homer, born about 1041, flourished 907 before Christ.
- Hood, Robin, and Little John, noted highwaymen, 189.
- Hooke, Robert, inventor of the pendulum watches, born 1635, died 1703.
- Hooke, Nath. Eng. historic author, died 1763.
- Hooker, Rev. Richard, born about 1553, died 1600.
- Hoole, Charles, English divine, died 1666.
- Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, burnt Feb. 4, 1555.
- Hopkins, Bishop of Londonderry, born 1633, died 1690.
- Horace, born 65, died 8 before Christ.
- Horneck, Rev. Dr. Ant. born 1641, died 1697.
- Horrebow, Peter, Danish mathematician and astronomer, died 1674.
- Horrox, Jer. the astronomer, born about 1619, died 1641.
- Horsa slain by Vortimer in 455.
- Hosier, English Admiral, died 1722.
- Hotham, Sir John, and his son, beheaded, Jan. 1, 1645.
- Hotman, Francis, the civilian, born 1524, died 1590.
- Houspur, Henry-Percy, killed July 22, 1403.
- Hovedon, Roger de, the historian, wrote 1192.
- Howard, Sir Robert, died soon after 1692.
- Howard, Mr. the philanthropist, died Jan. 20, 1790.
- Howe, Ld. Vis. slain in America, July 8, 1758, aged 34.
- Howel, James, born 1594, died 1666.
- Hoyle, Mr. Edmund, died 1769, aged 97.
- Hudson, Henry, celebrated English navigator, died 1611.
- Humphrey, Rev. Lau. born 1527, died 1589.
- Hunter, John, the anatomist, died, aged 60, Oct. 16, 1793.
- Huet, Peter-Dan. Fr. writer, born 1674, died 1721.
- Hughes, John, born 1678, died 1720.
- Hume, David, died Aug. 25, 1776, aged 65.
- Hunter, Dr. Will. the anatomist, died 1783.
- Huss, John, the martyr, burnt July 15, 1415.
- Hutcheson, Dr. Fran. born 1694, died aged 53.
- Hutchins, John, English divine and antiquarian, died 1773.

Hutchinson, John, born 1674, died 1737.

Huxham, Dr. died 1768.

Huygens, Dutch astronomer, born 1629, died 1695.

Hyde, Dr. Thomas, the first librarian of the Bodleian library, died Feb. 18, 1703.

Hyginus, Bishop of Rome, the first Pope, martyred 158.

Hypa hia died about 415.

Ignatius made a Bishop by St. Peter and Paul, died 107.

Ignatius, Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, born 1491, died 1556, canonized by Paul V. 1609.

Ilive, Jacob, English printer, died 1763.

Inachus, first King of Argos, 1859 before Christ.

Ingulphus, the historian, lived 1100.

Innocent XI. Pope, died Aug. 2, 1689.

Irenæus died 202, aged 82.

Isaac, Abraham's son, died 1717 before Christ, aged 180.

Isaiah began to prophesy 786, put to death 696 bef. Christ.

Isocrates, Athen. orator, died 338 before Christ, aged 89.

Jackson, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1579, died 1640.

Jacob stole the blessing from Esau 1776, went into Egypt 1723, and died 1689 before Christ, aged 147.

Jacob, Edw. Eng. antiquarian and naturalist, died 1788.

Jacob, Giles, English law writer, died 1744.

James, St. put to death 41, made patron to Spain 796.

James, St. the Less, Bishop of Jerusalem, martyred 62.

James, Dr. Robert, died Feb. 28, 1776.

James I. of Scotland, murdered by his uncle 1437.

James III. of Scotland, killed by his nobility 1487.

James IV. of Scotland, killed Sept. 9, 1513.

Jansenius, Corn. died 1638.

Janßen, Sir Stephen-Theodore, died April 7, 1777.

Jaton, flourished 937 before Christ.

Jehl, Sam. Eng. physician, died 1772.

Jebb, John, Eng. physician, died 1786.

Jefferies, Lord Chief Justice, sent to the Tower by the Lord Mayor of London, Dec. 12, 1688, where he destroyed himself, April 18, 1689.

Jefferies, Miss, and Swan, hanged for the murder of her uncle at Chelmsford, March 11, 1751-2.

Jefferys, George, Eng. dramatic poet, died 1755.

Jenkins, Henry, of Yorkshire died 1670, aged 164.

Jenkins, Sir Leoline, Eng. civilian, died 1685.

Jephthah took his rash vow 1187, died 1182 before Christ.
Jeremiah began to prophesy 629; foretold the Jewish captivity 607; and died 577 before Christ.

Jerome, St. born 329, died 420.

Jerome of Prague, burnt May 30, 1416.

Jesus, son of Sirach, lived 247 before Christ.

Jesus Christ was born Dec. 25, in the year of the world 4005, died April 3 — Vide RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Joan d'Arc, or the Maid of Orleans, burnt 1451, aged 24.

Joanna of Naples strangled her husband, Oct. 5, 1345.

Joan, Pope, died 857.

Job died 1553 before Christ, aged 189.

Jodelle, Stephen, French writer, born 1552, died 1573.

Joel prophesied 800 before Christ.

John, King of France, taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince, and brought to England, but afterwards ransomed for 500,000l. 1357; died at the Savoy, in the Strand, London, on a visit, 1364.

John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III. was born 1339; created Duke of Lancaster 1362; appointed regent to Richard II. 1377; supported Wickliff against his opposers, 1378; had his palace at the Savoy destroyed by Wat Tyler's mob, 1381; ravaged Scotland to the gates of Edinburgh, 1384; assumed the title of King of Castile and Leon, having married the daughter of Peter the Cruel, 1385; died Feb. 1399.

John, St. the Baptist, died 32.

John, St. the Evangelist, died Dec. 27, 97, aged 91.

Johnson, Dr. Sam. the lexicographer, died Dec. 14, 1784, aged 78.

Johnson, Rev. Sam. degraded and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, Dec. 1, 1686.

Johnson, Rev. John, born 1662, died 1672.

Johnson, Charles, died about 1744.

Johnson, Ben. died 1637, aged 64.

Jones, Inigo, born 1572, died 1651.

Jortin, Dr. John, English divine and writer, died 1770.

Joseph and Mary, with Jesus, returned to Nazareth 3 years before the common æra.

Joseph sold to the Egyptians 1728; tempted by Potiphar's wife 1718; made Governor of Egypt, 1715; died in Egypt 1635 before Christ, aged 110.

Joseph II. Emperor of Germany, poisoned March 7, 1792.

Josephus, Flavius, Jewish historian, died 93.

Julian, the Apostate, sent a vicar into Britain, 358, died 363, aged 31.

Julius Cæsar, born July 10, 100; landed at Deal, Aug. 26, 55; killed March 15, 44 before Christ.

Justin Martyr, flourished 140.

Justin, St. died 163, aged 64.

Justin lived about 250.

Juvenal, born 45, died 127.

Juxon, William, Abp. of Canterbury, died 1663.

Ives, John, English antiq. and writer, died 1776.

Keble, Joseph, English law author, died 1710.

Keil, John, the astronomer, born 1671, died 1721.

Kelly, Hugh, dramatic author, died 1777.

Kempis, Thomas a, died 1471.

Kennet, Rev. Basil, died 1714.

Kensicott, Dr. Benj. died Aug. 24, 1783, aged 83.

Kenrick, Dr. dramatic writer, &c. died June 10, 1779.

Kent, the maid of, executed at Tyburn 1534.

Kent, William, English architect, died 1748.

Kepler, John, born at Wirtemberg 1571, died 1630.

Keyssler, J. G. historian and traveller, died 1743.

Kidder, Bishop of Bath, and his lady, killed in bed by the fall of a stack of chimnies, 1703.

Killigrew, Anne, died 1685, aged 24.

Killigrew, Sir William, born 1605, died 1693.

Kilmarnock, Lord, and Lord Balmerino, beheaded August 18, 1746.

King, Capt. the companion of Capt. Cook, died Nov. 1784.

King, John Glen. Eng. topographer, died 1787, aged 55.

King, Archbishop of Dublin, born 1650, died 1729.

Kippis, Dr. Andrew, died, aged 71, Oct. 3, 1795.

Kirby and Wade, sea Captains, shot at Plymouth, 1703.

Kirby, William mathematician, died 1771.

Kirch, Christ. Fred. Prussian astronomer, died 1740.

Knight, Mr. cashier of the South-sea company, absconded with 100,000l. 1720; compounded with government for 10,000l. and returned to England in 1743.

Knotles, Richard, English Historian, died 1610.

Knox, John, the reformer, born 1515, died 1572.

- Knutzen Matthias, the professed Germ. Atheist, living in 1674.
- Kouli Kan usurped the Persian throne, March 11, 1732; assassinated June 8, 1747, by his nephew.
- Kunckell, John, eminent chemist, died 1702.
- Lastantius flourished 323.
- Lamb, Dr. murdered in London, June 24, 1628.
- Landsdown, Geo. born about 1667, died 1736.
- Langbaine, Gerard, Eng. dram. writer, died 1656.
- Langelande, Robert, old English poet, died 1369.
- Langhorne, Dr. John, the writer, died Sept. 1, 1779.
- La Soeur, Hubert de, the statuary, died 1650.
- Latimer, Bp. of Worcester, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 1555.
- Laud, Archbishop, beheaded Jan. 10, 1645, aged 71.
- Lauderdale, Duke of, died Aug. 24, 1682.
- Law, John, the bubble projector of France, died 1729.
- Law, Edm. Bp. of Carlisle, theol. writer, died 1789.
- Layer, Counsellor, hanged for treason, March 17, 1722.
- Lazarus raised from the dead 33, died Dec. 17, 63.
- Leake, Sir John, English admiral, died 1720.
- Leake, Richard, eminent seaman, died 1686.
- Leake, Step. Martin, heraldic writer, died 1773.
- Lee, Archbishop of York, died 1544, aged 62.
- Lee, Nathaniel. flourished 1690, died aged 33.
- Lee, the Rev. Mr. who invented the stocking frame, resided at Cambridge, 1589.
- Leibnitz, born at Leipzig 1646, died 1716.
- Leicester, Dudley, Earl of, born 1532, died 1588.
- Leigh, Edward, born 1602, died 1671.
- Leigh, John, English dramatic writer, died 1726.
- Leland, John, the antiquarian, died 1552, aged 45.
- Leland, Dr. died Jan. 16, 1756, aged 73.
- Leland, William, of Ireland, died Jan. 1732-3, aged 139.
- Lenox, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, murdered 1571.
- Leo I. Emperor, ordered 200,000 books to be burnt, 476.
- Leo IX. the first Pope that kept an army, 1054.
- Leofricus, the first Bishop of Exeter, died 1073.
- Lesley, Bishop of Ross, born 1527, died 1596.
- Lesley, the great writer, died April 13, 1722.
- Lestock, Admiral, tried and acquitted, June, 1746.
- Lever, Sir Ashton, collector of the Museum, died Jan. 30, 1788.

- L'Etranger, Sir Roger, born 1617, died Dec. 11, 1704.
 L'Enclos, Ninon de, died 1706, aged 80.
 Llewellyn, last Prince of the Welch, defeated 1284.
 Llewellyn, Martin, died 1682, aged 65.
 Lewis XV. of France narrowly escaped being burnt, July
 1, 1747; stabbed by Damien, Jan. 5, 1757; died May
 10, 1774, aged 64, reigned 59 years.
 Lewis, XVI. deposed Aug. 10, 1792; beheaded Jan. 21,
 1793, and his queen beheaded Oct. 16, following.
 Lewis, Rev. Mr. the historian and antiquary, died Jan.
 16, 1746, aged 73.
 Lightfoot, Rev. Dr. John, born 1601, died 1675.
 Lilburne, John, whipt, Feb. 19, 1638, died Aug. 1657.
 Lilio, Aloys. inventor of the Gregorian calendar, 1570.
 Lillo, George, born 1693, died Sept. 3, 1739.
 Lilly, John, flourished 1595.
 Lilly, Wm. the astrologer, born 1602, died 1681.
 Lillye, Wm. the grammarian, died 1523, aged 55.
 Linacre, Thomas, English physician and philosopher, died
 1524.
 Linnæus, Dr. the botanist, died at Upsal, in Sweden, Jan.
 10, 1778, aged 71.
 Linnæus, Mr. Charles, died Nov. 1, 1783.
 Lisle, Lady, beheaded at Winchester, Sept. 2, 1685.
 Lisle, William de, eminent geographer, died 1726.
 Littlebury, Isaac, born 1657, died 1710.
 Littleton, Rev. Adam, born 1627, died 1694.
 Livius, Titus, born 58 before Christ, died in 18.
 Lloyd, Nich. eminent divine and writer, died 1680.
 Lloyd, Mr. the poet, died 1764.
 Llwyd, Edward, Eng. antiquary, died 1709.
 Lobb, Theoph. Eng. physician and author, died 1763.
 Locke, John, born 1632, died Nov. 28, 1704.
 Lodge, Thomas, died 1625.
 Lollard propagated his opinions 1315, burnt 1351.
 Lombard, Peter, flourished 1158.
 Lombe, Sir Thomas, introducer of the silk mill, died 1739.
 Long, Dr. Roger, of Cambridge, died 1771, aged 91.
 Longbeard, William Fitz-Osbert, a notorious ruffian,
 hanged at Tyburn 1197.
 Longinus, the orator, put to death 273.
 Lovat, Lord, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1746.

Love, Rev. Chris. beheaded August 22, 1658, aged 33.

Love, James, Eng. actor and dram. writer, died 1774.

Love, Mr. John, of Weymouth, died Oct. 1793, aged 41, and weighed 364 pounds.

Lowth, Robert, Bp. of London, learned writer, died 1787.

Lucan, born at Corduba, in Spain, Nov. 11, 37; condemned and bled to death in a bath, April 30, 64.

Lucas, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1648, died blind 1715.

Lucas, Dr. of Dublin, died Nov. 5, 1771.

Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, reigned 77 years, founded the first church in London, at St. Peter's, Cornhill, which was made the see of an Archbishop, till removed to Canterbury, 179.

Lucretius born at Rome 95, put an end to his life in a raging fit, 52 before Christ.

Ludlow, Edmund, the republican writer, died 1693.

Luke died about 70, aged 80.

Luther, Martin, began the reformation, 1518, died 1546.

Luttrell, Col. Henry, shot by an assassin in his chair, in the streets of Dublin, Oct. 22, 1717.

Lycurgus, the Spartan law-giver, born 926, established his laws 884, died in Crete 872 before Christ.

Lydgate, John, the historian, lived in 1440.

Lydiat, Thomas, Eng. divine and philos. died 1646.

Lyons, Israel, jun. the mathematician, of Cambridge, died May 1, 1775, aged 32.

Lysimachus, died 281 before Christ, aged 80.

Lytelton, Thomas, died 1481, aged 79.

Lytelton, Bp. of Carlisle, the antiquarian, died 1768.

Lytelton, Lord, born 1700, married 1742, created a peer 1756, died Aug. 25, 1773.

Macaulay-Graham, Mrs. the historian, died June 23, 1791.

Macfindlay, Esq. of Tipperary, died June 1773, aged 143.

Machiavel died 1530.

Mackenzie, Geo. born 1636, died 1691.

Maclaurin, Colin, the mathematician, died 1746.

Macmahone, Lord, hanged for treason, Nov. 1, 1644.

Macquire, Lord, hanged at Tyburn, Feb. 20, 1645.

Maddox, Isaac, Eng. contriv. writer, died 1759.

Magellan, Ferd. the navigator, died 1520.

Magliabechi, the librarian, died 1714, aged 81.

- Mahomet born at Mecca, May 5, 570; began his errors, 612; the sect commenced, 1622; died June 18, 631.
- Maintenon, Madam de, died regretted, 1719, aged 84.
- Maire, James le, Dutch navigator, died 1622.
- Maitland, William, the historian, died 1757.
- Maittaire, Michael, eminent writer, died 1747.
- Malachi flourished 397 before Christ.
- Malcolm, Sarah, executed in Fleet-street, March 7, 1733.
- Malebranche, born at Paris 1638, died 1715.
- Malherbe, Francis, French writer, born 1555, died 1628.
- Mallet, David, dram author, died 1765.
- Malmesbury, William of, wrote in 1140.
- Malpighi born in Italy 1628, died 1694.
- Manassih chosen high-priest 253 before Christ.
- Mandeville, Bernard, of Holland, died 1733, aged 65.
- Mandeville, Sir John, the traveller, died 1372.
- Manlius, M. thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, 484 before Christ.
- Manning, Cromwell's spy, executed abroad, 1655.
- Mansfield, Earl of, died March 15, 1793.
- Mariana, Juan, historian of Spain, died 1624, aged 87.
- Marife, William, a nobleman's son, drawn, hanged, and quartered for piracy, 1241.
- Mark, St. died in 68.
- Markland, Jeremiah, born Aug. 1662, died July 7, 1776.
- Marlborough, J. Duke of, died June 16, 1722, aged 72.
- Marlborough, Sarah, Duchess of, died Oct. 18, 1744.
- Marloe, Christopher, killed by his rival, 1593.
- Marmion, Shakerley, Eng. dramatic writer, died 1639.
- Marot, Clement, French poet, born 1495, died 1544.
- Marshall, Tho. Eng. divine, and writer, died 1685.
- Marshall, Sir John, born 1602, died 1685.
- Marston, John, dramatic author, died about 1614.
- Martin, St. died about 402.
- Martin, Tho. Eng. antiquarian, died 1771.
- Martin, Benj. Eng. mathematician, died 1782.
- Martial, born at Bilboa 34, died 109.
- Martyn, John, the botanist, died 1768.
- Martyr, Peter, born 1500, died at Zurich, Nov. 12, 1562.
- Marvel, Andrew, the patriot, born 1620, died 1678.

Mary de Medicis, Queen-mother of France, visited England 1638.

Mary, mother of Christ, died in 45, aged 60.

Mary, Queen of Scots, fled to England, May 16, 1568, (Vide SOVEREIGNS) beheaded Feb. 8, 1589, aged 44.

Maskelyne, Neville, Eng. astronomer, died 1772.

Maso, of Florence, inventor of engraving, died 1450.

Massinger, Philip, dramatic writer, died 1640, aged 55.

Matthew, St. died in 65.

Matthews, Adm. discarded the navy service, Oct. 22, 1744.

Matthew, of Westminster, Eng. historian, died 1379.

Matthias was high-priest 6 years before Christ.

Maty, Dr. Matt. died Aug. 2, 1776.

Maty, Henry, critical author, died 1787.

Maurice, of Nassau, Prince of Orange, died 1625.

Mauritius, alias O'Fihely, Archbp. of Tuam, died 1513.

Maximilian, the Emp. enlisted as a Captain and subject under Henry VIII when he invaded France, 1513.

May, Thomas, dramatic poet, died 1652.

Mayer, Tobias, the astronomer, died 1762.

Mayne, Rev. Dr. Jasper, born 1604, died 1672.

Maynwaring, Arthur, born 1668, died 1712.

Mazarine, Cardinal, died 1661, aged 59.

Mead, Dr. Richard, born 1677, died 1754.

Mela, Pomponino, a Spanish geographer, died 45.

Melancthon, Philip, died 1560, aged 63.

Melville, Sir James, Scotch historian, died 1620.

Menage, Giles, born at Angiers 1613, died 1692.

Mercator, Gerard, Flemish geographer, died 1594.

Mercator, Nich. of Holstein, astronomer, died 1690.

Merlin, the prophet, lived in 477.

Merrick, the learned James, died 1769.

Mersennus, French writer, born 1588, died 1648.

Mervin, Lord Audley, convicted of sodomy, and a rape on his wife, hanged May 13, 1631.

Metastasio, the Italian poet, died 1782, aged 84.

Methuselah, died 1656 of the world, aged 969.

Metius, James, of Antwerp, inventor of telescopes, died 1612.

Meton, inventor of the Metonic circle, 430 before Christ.

Mezeray, the French historian, born 1610, died 1683.

- Micah, the prophet, flourished 754 before Christ.
 Middleton, Sir Hugh, who brought the New River water to London, died 1589.
 Middleton, Dr. Conyers, born 1683, died 1750.
 Mildmay, Sir Walter, founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge, died 1640.
 Mill, Rev. Dr. John, born about 1645, died 1707.
 Mill, Henry, learned in hydraulics, died 1770.
 Miller, Rev. James, born 1703, died 1743.
 Miller, Phil. died Dec. 18, 1771, aged 80.
 Milles, Jeremiah, Eng. divine and antiquary, died 1784.
 Milton, John, born 1608, died blind 1674.
 Minos, the law-giver, reigned at Crete 1432 B. C.
 Mirabeau, the French statesman, died 1791.
 Mist, the printer, imprisoned, June 1721.
 Mitchell, Joseph, born 1684, died 1738.
 Moliere, born 1620, died 1672.
 Molineux, Wm astronomer, born 1656, died 1698.
 Moll, Herman, Eng. geographer, died 1732.
 Monk, Gen. arbiter of England's fate 1659, made Duke of Albermarle, July 13, 1660, died Jan. 4, 1667-70.
 Monmouth, Jeffery of, wrote in 1152.
 Monmouth, Duke of, beheaded 1685, aged 35.
 Monro, Dr. John, died Dec. 27, 1791, aged 77.
 Montagne, Michael de, died 1502, aged 59.
 Montague, Lady Mary Wortley, elegant writer, died 1762.
 Montesquieu, Char. Secondat. Baron, born 1689, died 1755.
 Montfaucon, died 1741, aged 86.
 Montrose, Marquis of, exec. at Edinburgh 1650, aged 37.
 Moore, Philip, Eng. divine, translator into the Manks language of the Bible, &c. died 1783.
 Moore, James, Eng. dramatic writer, died 1734.
 Morant, Philip, Eng. historian, died 1770.
 More, Sir Thomas, beheaded July 6, 1535, aged 55.
 Morell, Dr. Tho. the learned divine, died 1784, aged 83.
 Moreri, born in France 1643, died 1680.
 Morley, Lord, tried at Westminster-hall for murder, 1666.
 Mores, Edw. Rowe, Eng. antiquarian, died 1778.
 Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March, hanged Nov. 29, 1330.

- Mortimer, John, English writer on husbandry, died 1736.
- Morton, Bishop of Durham, born 1564, died 1659.
- Moses, born 1571; sent the ten plagues of Egypt 1492; received the tables of stone on Mount Sinai, May 4, 1491; died 1451 before Christ.
- Moss, Rev. Dr. Robert, born about 1667, died 1729.
- Movat, Mr. a surgeon at Dumfries, in Scotland, died Feb. 21, 1776, aged 136.
- Moulin, Cha. du, French writer, born 1500, died 1566.
- Mount, Mr. John, of Langholm, Dumfries, Scotland, died in March 1776, aged 136.
- Mountford, William, born 1659, murdered, aged 32.
- Mountain, Mr. the mathematician, died May 5, 1779.
- Muntzer, Tho. founder of the sect of Anabaptists, put to death 1525.
- Murray, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, killed Jan. 23, 1570.
- Musgrave, Dr. Will. Eng. physician and antiquarian, died 1721.
- Nahum, the prophet, flourished 758 before Christ.
- Napier, John, invent. of logarithms, died 1622, aged 67.
- Nash, Richard, Esq. of Bath, died Feb. 12, 1761.
- Naylor, the Quaker, whipped, &c. Dec. 4, 1656.
- Nebuchadnezzar, King of Assyria, 606 before Christ.
- Nehemiah, the prophet, flourished 450 before Christ.
- Nelson, Robert, born 1656, died 1715.
- Nero murdered his mother 55, died 68, aged 32.
- Nesbit, Dr. English physician, died 1761.
- Newhoff, Theodore, King of Corsica, died in London, 1757.
- Newman, Thomas, of Brislington, near Bristol, died 1542, aged 152.
- Newton, Sir Isaac, born Dec. 25, 1642; knighted by Queen Anne 1705; died March 20, 1726-7.
- Newton, Dr. Tho. Bishop of Bristol, eminent writer, died 1782.
- Nicholson, Will. Abp. of Cashell, antiquarian, died 1727.
- Nicolle, Peter, born in France 1625, died 1695.
- Nicomedes, the mathem. inventor of the geom. curve, called conchoides, flourished 220.
- Nicot, J. introducer of tobacco into France, died 1600.

- Noah directed to build the ark 1536 of the world, 120 before the flood; died 1998 before Christ, aged 950.
- Noller, Abbe, learned philosopher, died 1770.
- Nonius, Spanish physician and mathem. inventor of the angels of 45 degrees in every meridian, died 1577.
- Norden, Fred. eminent designer and engraver, died 1742.
- Norfolk, Duke of, beheaded on Tower-hill, May 8, 1572.
- Norman, John, the first Lord Mayor of London that went by water to Westminster to be sworn, 1453.
- Norris, Rev. John, born 1657, died after 1710.
- Norris, Sir John, English Admiral, died 1749.
- Northumberland, Dudley, beheaded for attempting to put Lady Jane Grey on the English throne, 1553.
- Northumberland, Earl of, beheaded at York, 1572.
- Nugent, Thomas, LL.D. died May 27, 1772.
- Norwood, Richard, measured a degree in England 1632, which was the first accurate measure.
- Obadiah prophesied 587 before Christ.
- Occam, William, died 1343.
- Occleve, Tho. English poet, successor to Chaucer, flourished 1420.
- Odell, Tho. dramatic writer, died 1749.
- O'Connor, Roderic, last Irish monarch, died 1198, very old.
- Oecolampadius, the reformer, died 1531, aged 49.
- Oedipus, King of Thebes, 1266 before Christ.
- Ogden, Sam. divine and writer, died 1778.
- Ogilby, John, the geographer, born 1600, died 1576.
- Ogle, John, Eng. poet, the modern Chaucer, died 1746.
- Ogle, Sir Chaloner, brave Eng. Admiral, died 1750.
- O'Hara, Kene, Irish dramatic writer, died 1784.
- Oldcastle, Sir John, hanged and burnt without Temple-bar 1418; the first Protestant martyr.
- Oldfield, Mrs. Anne, celebrated actress, died 1730.
- Oldham, John, born 1653, died 1683.
- Oldmixon, John, born in George I's. reign.
- Oldys, William, antiquarian and writer, died 1761.
- Orange, William I. Prince of, assassinated June 30, 1584.
- Origen, died 254, aged 69.
- Orlando Furioso, died 1772.
- Orleans, Duke of, assassinated at Paris, Nov. 23, 1407, by order of the Duke of Burgundy.
- Orleans, Duke of, Regent of France, died Nov. 22, 1723.

Orleans, the infamous duke of, (or Egalite) was guillotined Nov. 5, 1793.

Ormond, Duke of, impeached June 21, 1715; retired to France August following; 10,000*l.* reward offered by Ireland for taking him, Jan. 19, 1718-19, 5000*l.* offered by the English, March 1718-19; died in France, and was brought to England, and buried at Westminster, May 22, 1749.

Orpheus, the poet, flourished 576 before Christ.

Orsato, Sertorio, the antiquarian, poet, and historian, was born 1617, died 1678.

Orsato, John Baptist, the physician, born 1674, died 1720.

Ortelius, Abraham, the geograph. born 1527, died 1598.

Osborn and his wife murdered at Tring, Hertfordshire, for supposed witchcraft, April 22, 1751.

Osburn, Francis, historian, born 1590, died 1659.

Ossian flourished as a poet in 300.

Ostervald, John Fred. the divine, born 1663, died 1747.

Otho, Emperor of Germany, visited England 1207.

Ottoman, first Emperor of the Turks, 1323.

Otway, Thomas, Eng. poet, born 1651, died 1685.

Oughred, Rev. William, born 1573, died 1661.

Overbury, Sir Thomas, poisoned in the Tower, Sep. 17, 1613, aged 32.

Ovid born at Sulmo 43 before Christ, died 15 after Christ.

Owen, Rev. Dr. John, died 1683, aged 66.

Ozanam, James, an eminent mathematician, born 1640, died 1717.

Ozell, John, died Oct. 1743, a master of the languages.

Pace, Rich. Dean of St. Paul's, died 1552, aged 50.

Pagi, Anthony, the critic, born 1624, died 1694.

Palladio, the architect, flourished in 1576.

Palsgrave, John, Eng. dram. writer, flourished 1531.

Par, Robert, died at Kinver, Salop, aged 124, Sept. 21, 1757.

Par, Tho. died 1635, aged 152. He lived in 10 reigns.

Paracelsus died 1534, aged 48.

Pantaloon, Sa, the Spanish Ambassador's brother, executed for murder, July 6, 1654.

Pare, Ambrose, French surgeon, died about 1584.

Paris, Matthew, the historian, died 1259.

Parkinson, John, the botanist, died 1690.

- Parnell, Thomas, Eng. divine and poet, died 1718.
 Parry, Dr. executed for a plot against Elizabeth, 1585.
 Parsons, Robert, the Jesuit, born 1554, died 1610.
 Partridge, John, the astrologer, born 1644, died 1715.
 Pascal, Blaise, born at Auvergne 1623, died 1662.
 Paterculus, Vall. flourished about 30.
 Patrick, St. first Bishop in Ireland, died 491, aged 122.
 Patrick, Simon, Bp. of Ely, eminent writer, died 1707.
 Patru, Oliver, French writer, born 1604, died 1681.
 Patten, Margaret, died near Paisley, in Scotland, in 1737, aged 136.
 Paul, St. converted 33, caught into the 3d Heaven 44; visited Athens and Corinth 50, died June 29, 67.
 Pearce, Dr. Zach. Bp. of Rochester, died 1774, aged 84.
 Peck, Fran. Eng. antiquarian, died 1743.
 Peckham, John, Abp. of Canterbury, the first writer on Perspective, 1279.
 Pelham, Henry, Eng. statesman, died 1754, aged 60.
 Pell, Rev. Dr. John, born 1611, died 1685.
 Pemberton, Dr. Henry, Eng. phy. and philos. died 1771.
 Penn, Sir William, brave Eng. Admiral, died 1670.
 Penn, Wm. settler of Pennsylvania, born 1644, died 1718.
 Penny, Mr. of Clement's-lane, murdered by his servant, May 18, 1741.
 Pepusch, J. Christoph. Eng. musician, died 1752.
 Percy, Henry, Earl of Northumberland, last male heir of that family, died 1669.
 Pericles, Athenian Gen. died 429 before Christ, aged 70.
 Perrault, Ch. French writer, died 1688.
 Perreau, Robert and Daniel, were executed for forgery, Jan. 17, 1775.
 Perrot, Mr. a bankrupt, hanged for embezzling his effects, Oct. 6, 1761.
 Persius, Flaccus, born Dec. 4, 42, died aged 28.
 Pertinax died 193, aged 66.
 Petau, Dennis, French writer, born 1583, died 1652.
 Petavius died 1652, aged 69.
 Peter, St. baptized Cornelius, and established a Bishop at Antioch 37, established the see of Rome 41, died 76.
 Peter I. of Russia, visited England 1697; disinherited his eldest son, Feb. 1716-7, condemned him to death, June 26, 1717; took the title of Emperor, Oct. 1721.

- Peter II. married his prime minister's daughter, Nov. 30, 1729; died of the small-pox, Jan. 19, 1730.
- Peter III. deposed and murdered July 16, 1762.
- Petrarch, Francis, born at Arezzo 1304, died 1374.
- Phædrus born 47 before Christ, died 31 after.
- Phalaris, the tyrant of Crete, died 561 before Christ.
- Pharamond, first French monarch, died 428.
- Pharoah ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed 1573; drowned, with his army, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Christ.
- Phidias, the statuary, lived 486 before Christ.
- Philetus, of Cos, grammarian, flourished 280 before Christ.
- Philip, King of Macedon, murdered by Pausanias, 336.
- Philip, of Castile, driven by a storm to England, 1505.
- Philips, Ambrose, dram. poet, died 1748.
- Philips, Cath. the celebrated Orinda, died 1644.
- Philips, John, Eng. poet, died 1708, aged 32.
- Philpot, John, an alderman of London, stabbed Wat Tyler in Smithfield, 1381.
- Picart, John, the mathem. and astron. died 1693.
- Picus, Prince of Mirandola, memorable for his extra genius and memory in languages, died 1494.
- Pierce, Alice, concubine to Edward III 1375.
- Pilate made Governor of Judea 27, slew himself 40.
- Pilkington, Letitia, born 1712, died August 20, 1750.
- Pindar, the poet, died 435 before Christ, aged 80.
- Pitcairne, Dr. Archibald, born 1652, died 1713.
- Pithou, Pierre, French writer, died 1596.
- Pitt, Thomas, Governor of Madras, possessor of the great diamond, father of the Earl Chatham, died 1726.
- Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham, died May 11, 1778, aged 70, and buried at the public expence in Westminster Abbey, June 9 following.
- Pitt, Rev. Christian, Eng. poet, born 1699, died 1748.
- Pizarro, Admiral Francis, died 1541, aged 63.
- Platina, the historian, died 1481, aged 60.
- Plato died 384 before Christ, aged 80.
- Plautus died 184 before Christ.
- Playford, John, Eng. musician and composer, died 1693.
- Pliny, the elder died in 79, aged 56.
- Pliny, the younger, lived in 99.

- Plot, Dr. Robert, antiq. and historical writer, died 1696.
 Plunket, Oliver, titular Archbishop of Dublin, hanged at Tyburn, with Edward Fitzharris, July 1, 1681.
 Plutarch died 119, aged 69.
 Pococke, Rev. Dr. Edward, born 1604, died 1661.
 Pococke, Dr. Rich. Bishop of Meath, the traveller, died 1765.
 Poggins, the reviver of Greek and Latin literature, died 1459.
 Pole, Cardinal, died Nov. 18, 1558 aged 58.
 Polignac, Cardinal, French writer, died 1741.
 Pollio, a Roman orator and poet, who occasioned the first library being opened at Rome for public use, died in 42.
 Polybius born at Megelopolis 205 before Christ.
 Pomfret, Rev. Mr. the poet, died young 1709.
 Pompadour, the Marchioness, died 1765.
 Pompey killed in Egypt 48 before Christ, aged 59.
 Pomponius, Mela, the geograph. died in 40.
 Poole, Matt. Eng. divine and writer, died 1669.
 Pope, Sir Thomas, founder of Trinity-college, Oxford, born 1508, died 1588.
 Pope, Alexander, died 1744, aged 55.
 Popple, William, Eng. dram. writer, died 1764.
 Porteous Capt. attending an execution at Edinburgh, apprehending a rescue, ordered the soldiers to fire, April 14, 1736; accused of murder and convicted, but respited by Q. Caroline, June 22, 1736; put to death by the mob at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1736.
 Portuguese Ambassador's brother beheaded for murder, 1654.
 Postel, Wm. French writer, born 1505, died 1581.
 Postlethwaite, Malachy, Eng. writer, died 1767.
 Potter, Archbishop, died 1747, aged 73.
 Powell, George, Eng. actor and dram. writer, died 1714.
 Pretender, the old, born June 10, 1688, died 1776.
 Pretender, the young, his son, born Nov. 31, 1720, died Jan. 31, 1788, without male issue. His natural daughter assumed the title of Duchess of Albany, and was born in 1763, and died 1789. His brother the Cardinal was born March 6, 1725, now living.
 Prichard, Mrs. celebrated actress, died 1769.

Prideaux, Humphrey, hist. and critic, born 1648, died 1724.

Prior, Mathew, died Sept. 18, 1721, aged 56.

Provinzale, eminent in mosaic, born 1535, died 1579.

Prynne, Wm. born 1600; tried by the Star Chamber 1633; stood in the pillory May, 1634; again 1637; took his seat in the Long Parliament, Nov. 28, 1640; died Oct. 24, 1669.

Pfalmanazar, George, the pretended Japonese, died 1763.

Ptolomy, Philo. flourished 284 before Christ.

Puffendorf died 1694, aged 63.

Pulteney, Wm. struck out of the list of Privy-councillors, July 1, 1731, died Earl of Bath, 1764.

Purcell, Henry, the celebrated musician, died 1695.

Pyrrhus began to reign at Epirus 295; lost 20,000 men in battle with the Romans to their 5000; killed by a woman's throwing a tile at him, 272 before Christ.

Pythagoras died 497 before Christ, aged 71.

Quarles, Francis, Eng. poet and writer, died 1644.

Quin, James, the comedian, died 1766, aged 73.

Quinault, Phil. French writer, born 1635, died 1688.

Quincy, Dr John, eminent Eng. physician, died 1723.

Quincy, le Marq. French engineer and military author, died 1720.

Quintilian died about 94.

Quirini, Cardinal, the learned traveller, died 1755.

Quivedo, the Spanish poet, died 1647.

Rabelais, Francis, born 1483, died 1553.

Rabutin, Count de Buffy, born 1622, died 1693.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, beheaded Oct. 29, 1618, aged 65.

Ralph, James, Eng. historian and poet, died 1762.

Ramsey, Allen, Scotch poet, died 1758.

Ramus, Peter, French writer, born 1515, died 1573.

Randolph, Tho. Eng. historian, born 1605, died 1534.

Rapin, Rene, died 1687, aged 72.

Rapin, de Thoyras, Eng. historian, died May 16, 1725, aged 64.

Radcliff, Dr. John, died and left 40,000l. to the University of Oxford, Nov. 1, 1714. His statue erected Dec. 21, 1723. Library began May 12, 1737.

Ray, Rev. John, the naturalist, born 1628, died 1705.

Rawlinson, Dr. Rich, antiquarian, died 1755.

- Raynel, Abbe, the historian, died March, 1796, aged 84.
 Read, an Alderman of London, sent as a common soldier, for refusing the King an arbitrary benevolence, 1544.
 Reaumur, M. de, the French philosopher, born 1683, died 1757.
 Record, Rob. first English writer on algebra, about 1557.
 Regiomontanus, John Muller, astronomer, poisoned at Rome, 1476.
 Regnier, Mathur, French writer, born 1573, died 1613.
 Rhees, the last King of the South Wales, killed 1094.
 Ricant, Sir Paul, English writer and critic, died 1700.
 Ricci, Lawrence, the last General of the society of the Jesuits, born Aug. 2, 1703; made General of the order, May 21, 1758; imprisoned at Rome, Sept. 22, 1773; died Nov. 24, 1776, aged 72.
 Richardson, Samuel, moral writer, died 1761, aged 72.
 Richlieu, Cardinal, died 1642, aged 57.
 Kidley, Bp. of London, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555.
 Rizzio, David, an Italian musician, killed March 9, 1566.
 Robert, Duke of Normandy, died in prison 1107.
 Robertson, of Hopetoun-hall, near Edinburgh, died 1793, aged 137.
 Rodney, Adm. Lord, died May 24, 1792.
 Robin Hood died 1247.
 Robins, Benj. Eng. mathem. and engineer, died 1751.
 Rochefoucault, Duke of, died 1680, aged 68.
 Rochester, William, Earl of, died 1680, aged 32.
 Roger de Hoveden, the historian, flourished 1192.
 Rogers, Capt. Woods, Eng. navigator, died 1732.
 Rollin, Charles, died 1741, aged 80.
 Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, conquered that country from the crown of France, 876.
 Rook, Admiral Sir George, died 1708, aged 47.
 Rosamond, born 1162; shut up at Woodstock 1177.
 Roscius flourished 60 before Christ.
 Roscommon, Earl of, Eng. poet, died 1684.
 Roubilliac, the sculptor, died Jan. 11, 1762.
 Rousseau, John James, French poet, died July 2, 1778, aged 72.
 Rowe, Nicholas, made poet laureat, Aug. 11, 1715; died Dec. 6, 1718, aged 44.
 Rowe, Eliz. died Feb. 20, 1737, aged 63.
 Rowley, William, cotemporary with Shakespeare.

- Rowley, eminent Eng. mathematician, died 1728.
 Roy, Julian, French mechanic, died 1759.
 Ruffhead, Owen, eminent Eng. lawyer, died 1769.
 Rupert, Prince, died Nov. 29, 1681, aged 62.
 Rushworth, John, born 1607, died 1690.
 Ruffel, Lord William, beheaded July 21, 1683.
 Ruffel, Admiral, died 1627, aged 75.
 Rust, Archbishop of Dromore, died 1670.
 Rutherford, Dr. Thomas, died 1771, aged 66.
 Ruyter, Dutch Admiral, died 1676, aged 69.
 Ryan, Lacy, eminent actor and dram. writer, died 1760.
 Ryer, Peter du, French writer, born 1605, died 1678.
 Rymer, Tho. Eng. antiq. and historian, died 1713.
 Rysbrac, Jull. the sculptor, died 1770, aged 78.
 Sacheverel, Rev. Dr. silenced, March 23, 1710, died 1724.
 Sadleir, Sir Ralph, eminent Eng. statesman, died 1587.
 Sale, George, translator of Alcoran, died 1736.
 Salisbury, Sally, died in Newgate, Feb. 25, 1724.
 Sallo, Dennis de, French writer, born 1626, died 1669.
 Sallustius, died 34 before Christ.
 Salmon, Nath. Eng. divine and historian, died 1740.
 Salmon, William, Eng. Miscell. writer, died 1685.
 Sancho, Ignatius, the African, died 1780.
 Sandcroft, Abp. of Canterbury, born 1616; committed to the Tower, tried and acquitted, 1688; deprived 1689; died Nov. 26, 1693, aged 77.
 Sanderfon, Robert, Eng. antiquary, died 1741.
 Sandys, Sir Edwin, born about 1561, died 1629.
 Sandys, George, the traveller, died 1643.
 Sanquir, Lerd, hanged for killing a fencing-master, 1612.
 Sanfon, Nich. eminent Fr. geographer, died 1667.
 Santry, Ld. condemned for murder in Ireland, Ap. 27, 1739.
 Sappho lived 603 before Christ.
 Sarpi, Father Paul, born 1552, died 1623.
 Sarrafin, John, French writer, died 1654.
 Savage, Rich. born 1698; condemned for murder 1727; pardoned 1728; died 1743.
 Savile, Sir Henry, born 1540, died 1622.
 Srunderfon, Dr. N. the mathematician, died 1739, aged 57.
 Saxe, Count, died 1750, aged 54.
 Scævola, Mutius, burnt his right hand before Porfenna, for killing the Secretary, when he intended to have slain Porfenna himself, 508 before Christ.

- Scales, Lord, murdered by a ferryman, Aug. 19, 1460.
 Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, died 1558, aged 75.
 Scaliger, Jos. French writer, died 1609, aged 69.
 Scanderbeg, died 1467, aged 63.
 Scarborough, Sir Charles, Eng. anatomist, died 1702.
 Scharron, Paul, French writer, born 1610, died 1660.
 Schømbergh, Dr. Isaac, Eng. physician, died 1761.
 Schomberg, Duke of, landed in Ireland, Aug. 13, 1689;
 killed at the battle of the Boyne 1690.
 Schwartz, Berth. discoverer of gunpowder, died 1340.
 Scot, Reginald, eminent Eng. writer, died 1599.
 Scotus, John, died 883.
 Scotus, Marianus, the historian, flourished 1086.
 Scrimmer, Hen. learned Scotchman, died 1561.
 Scrimshaw, Mrs. Jane, died in Rosemary-lane workhouse,
 Tower-hill, aged 127, Dec. 6, 1711.
 Scudery, Geo. French writer, born 1603, died 1667.
 Scudery, Magdalen de, French writer, died 1701.
 Season, Dr. Henry, died 1775.
 Seaton, Rev. Thomas, who instituted the prize poems at
 Cambridge, born about 1684, died 1750.
 Secker, Dr. Tho. Apb. of Canterbury, died 1768.
 Sedley, Sir Charles, born about 1636, died about 1720.
 Segar, Sir Will. Eng. heraldic writer, died 1633.
 Sejanus, died 31.
 Seldon, John, born 1584, died Oct. 30, 1654.
 Semiramis, Queen of Assyria, died 1665 before Christ.
 Seneca, born at Corduba in 1, died 64.
 Servetus, burnt at Geneva, Oct. 27, 1553.
 Settle, Elkanah, born 1645, died 1724.
 Severus, died 211, aged 56.
 Sevigne, Marchioness de, born 1626, died 1696.
 Sewell, Dr. Geo. eminent physician, died Feb. 8, 1727.
 Seymour, Lord, made Lord High Admiral 1547, married
 the widow of Henry VIII. March 1548, who died in
 childbed September following; he was beheaded on
 Tower-hill, March 20, 1549.
 Shadwell, Thomas, born 1640, died Nov. 20, 1692.
 Shaftesbury, Earl of, born 1671, died 1713.
 Shak-speare, Wm. born 156., died April 3, 1616.
 Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, born 1618, shot in
 his coach May 3, 1679.

- Sharp, Archbishop of York, died 1714.
 Shaw, Dr. Thomas, English traveller, died 1751.
 Shaw, Cuthbert, English poet, died 1771.
 Shebbeare, Dr. pillored in Charing-cross, Dec. 5, 1758 ;
 died Aug. 1788, aged 79.
 Sheldon, Archbishop, died Nov. 9, 1677.
 Shenstone, Will. Eng. poet and miscell. writer, died 1763.
 Sheperry, John, the poet, died 1542, aged 33.
 Sherard, Will. founder of the botanic professor at Oxford,
 died 1728.
 Sherburn, Sir Edward, born 1618, killed in a mutiny at
 Oxford, June 12, 1646.
 Sheridan, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1685, died 1738.
 Sheridan, The Eng. actor and writer, died 1788.
 Shirley, James, born 1594, died 1666.
 Sherlock, Dr. Tho. Bishop of London, died 1761.
 Shore, Jane, mistress of Edward IV. did penance 1483 ;
 her husband executed for coining 1496.
 Short, Dr. Tho. Eng. physician, died 1685.
 Short, James, eminent optician, died 1768.
 Shovel, Sir Cloudsley, lost on the rocks of Scilly, Oct. 22,
 1707, aged 56.
 Shuter, Edward, the comedian, died in Nov. 17, 1776.
 Sidney, Sir Phil. born 1554, killed in battle Sept. 22, 1586.
 Sidney, Algernon, beheaded Dec. 7, 1683.
 Sigebert, the historian, died 1113.
 Sigismund, the Emperor, visited England 1419, died 1438.
 Simnel, Lambert, crowned King in Ireland, 1487.
 Simon, Magus, the first heretic, came to Rome 41.
 Simonides, the poet, flourished 503 before Christ.
 Simpson, Thomas, Eng. mathematician, died 1761.
 Sirmond, James, French writer, born 1559, died 1631.
 Sisyphus, first King of Corinth, 1504 before Christ.
 Sixtus V. Pope, 1585.
 Skelton, Rev. John, the poet, died 1589.
 Skinner, Steph. Eng. phys. and antiqu. died 1667.
 Slingsby, Sir Henry, Governor of Hull, and Dr. Hewit,
 beheaded on Tower-hill, June 8, 1658.
 Sloane, Sir Hans, born 1660, died Jan. 11, 1752-3.
 Smalridge, Dr. Geo. Bp. of Bristol, poet and writer, died
 1719.
 Smart, Rev. Christopher, died 1771.
 Smellie, Dr. Will. eminent anatomist, died 1763.

- Smith, Sir Thomas, historian, born 1514, died 1577.
 Smith, Edmund, the poet, died 1710, aged 41.
 Smith, Dr. Robert, of Cambridge, died 1768, aged 82.
 Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas, biographer, born 1638, died 1710.
 Smollet, Dr. Tobias, the historian, died Sept 17, 1771.
 Soap, Rev. Dr. born 1672.
 Snell, Hannah, the female soldier, had a pension settled on her, June 1730.
 Snelling, Thomas, writer on coins, died 1773.
 Sobieski, John, King of Poland, died 1696.
 Socrates put to death 401 before Christ, aged 70.
 Solander, Dr. naturalist, died May 13, 1782.
 Solon, the lawgiver; born 549 before Christ, died aged 80.
 Somerville, William, English poet, died 1743.
 Somner, Wm. the antiquary, born 1606, died 1669.
 Sophocles, died 406 before Christ, aged 90.
 South, Rev. Dr. Robert, born 1633, died 1716.
 Souhern, Thomas, born 1660, died May 26, 1746.
 Spanheim, Ezek. born at Geneva 1629, died 1710.
 Spanheim, Fred. born at ditto 1632, died 1701.
 Speed, John, the historian, died July 1629, aged 76.
 Spelman, Sir Henry, the antiquarian, died 1641, aged 80.
 Spencer, John, Dean of Ely, died 1693, aged 62.
 Spencers, father, son, and grandson; the father was hanged at Bristol, aged 90, in Oct. 1329; the son was hanged at Hereford, Nov. 24 following; the grandson was beheaded at Bristol, 1400.
 Spencer, the poet, born 1510, died 1598.
 Spinckes, Rev. Nathaniel, born 1653, died 1727.
 Spinoza, Bened. born at the Hague 1677, aged 44.
 Spooner, Mr. at Tamworth, Warwickshire, died aged 57, who weighed 40 stone 9lb. and measured 4 feet 3 inches across the shoulders, April 30, 1775.
 Spotswood, Abp. of St. Andrew's, born 1565, died 1639.
 Sprat, Dr. Tho. Bp. of Rochester, historian, died 1713.
 Stackhouse, Tho. Eng. divine and historian, died 1752.
 Stanislaus, the abdicated King of Sweden, burnt by accident, Feb. 6, 1766, aged 89.
 Stanley, Thomas, the philos. historian, died 1678.
 Stanley, Geo. of Hamington, near Salisbury, died 1719, aged 151 years.

- Stapleton, Walter, Bishop of Exeter, murdered in London, in an insurrection of the people, 1326.
- Stapleton, Sir Robert, dramatic writer, died 1669.
- Statius, born about 41, died about 102.
- Steele, Sir Richard, died Sept. 1, 1729, aged 53.
- Stephen the martyr, died Sept. 26, 33.
- Sterne, Rev. Lawrence, celebrated writer, died 1768.
- Sternhold, Thomas, the poet, died 1541.
- Stevens, Geo. Alex. dramatic poet, died 1687.
- Stevens, Capt. John, lexigrapher, died 1726.
- Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, died 1699.
- Stilpo, the philosopher, died about 294 before Christ.
- Stow, John, the historian, died April 5, 1605, aged 80.
- Strabo flourished 30 before Christ.
- Strafford, Lord, beheaded May 12, 1642.
- Straight, John, Eng. divine and poet, died 1740.
- Struensee and Brandt, Danish Counts, beheaded at Copenhagen, April 28, 1772.
- Stripe, John, born 1643, died Dec. 1737.
- Stuart, Dr. Gilbert, the historian, died Aug. 13, 1786.
- Stukely, Dr. the antiquarian, died 1765.
- Sucklin, Sir John, dramatic writer, born 1613, died 1642.
- Sudbury, Abp. of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on Tower-hill, June 14, 1381.
- Suetonius, the historian, flourished 110, died 118.
- Suidas, the learned lexigrapher, lived in 1087.
- Sully, Duke de, died 1647, aged 82.
- Sulpicius, the historian, died 420.
- Sutton, Tho. founder of the Charter-house, born 1532, died 1611.
- Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, died Oct. 1745, aged 78.
- Swieten, Baron Van. died June 1772.
- Swiney, Mac Owen, dramatic author, died 1754.
- Sydenham, Dr. Thomas, died Dec. 29, 1689, aged 65.
- Sydney, Algernon, died 1683, aged 66.
- Sydney, Sir Philip, died 1586.
- Synge, Abp. of Tuam, born 1659, died July 14, 1741.
- Syfigambis, mother of Darius, on hearing of the death of Alexander, starved herself, 324 before Christ.
- Tacitus lived in 70.
- Tallard, Marshal, taken prisoner by the English, 1704, died 1728.

- Tamerlane, conqueror of Asia, born 1336, died 1405.
 Tanner, Tho. Bp. of St. Asaph, antiquarian, died 1735.
 Tasso, Orland. musician, died 1594.
 Tate, Nahum, poet laureat, died 1716.
 Taverner, William, dramatic writer, died 1731.
 Taverner, John Bapt. famous French traveller, died 1689.
 Taylor, John, the water-poet, died 1654, aged 74.
 Taylor, Bishop of Downe, died Aug. 13, 1667.
 Tell, Will. shot Grissler, the Austrian Governor, 1317.
 Temple, Sir William, died Jan. 1669, aged 69.
 Templeman, Dr. Peter, Eng. physician, died 1769.
 Tenison, Dr. Tho. Abb. of Canterbury, died 1715.
 Terence, died 159, aged 64.
 Terpander, the musician, lived about 706 before Christ.
 Thales, the philosopher, born 640, died 572 before Christ.
 Themistocles, the Athenian General, died 449 bef. Christ.
 Theobald, Lewis, Eng. dramatic writer, died 1742.
 Theocritus flourished 285 before Christ.
 Theodore, King of Corsica, abdicated his kingdom 1737;
 died in an obscure lodging in Soho, London, 1757.
 Thespis, the poet, flourished about 539 before Christ.
 Thevenot, Mechisedec, the French traveller, died 1692.
 Thomson, James, died Aug. 27, 1748, aged 46.
 Thoresby, Ralph, born 1658, died Oct. 16, 1725.
 Thornton, Bonnell, died 1768.
 Thorp, murdered by the mob, 1640.
 Thorpe, John, antiquarian, died Aug. 2, 1792, aged 78.
 Thynne, Thomas, shot in Pall-Mall, Feb. 12, 1682.
 Tickle, Thomas, Eng. poet, died 1740.
 Tice, Mr. died at Hagley, Worcestershire, Feb. 26, 1774,
 aged 125.
 Ticho, Brahe, of Denmark, born 1546, died 1601.
 Tillotson, Abp. of Canterbury, died 1694, aged 63.
 Timoleon, of Syracuse, died 337 before Christ.
 Tindale, Dr. Matthew, born 1657, died 1733.
 Tindale, William, hanged at Auxburgh, 1536.
 Tindal, Rev. Mr. Nicholas, died June 26, 1774.
 Tofts, Mary, the rabbit woman, imposed upon the public,
 1726.
 Toland, John, born 1670, died 1722.
 Tompion, Tho. eminent English watchmaker, died 1669.
 Tooke, Ant. English divine and writer, died 1731.

REMARKABLE PERSONS, &c.

- Torquatus, M. caused his own son to be put to death for having fought contrary to his orders, 340 bef. Christ.
 Tournesort, Joseph, botanist, died 1708.
 Trap, Rev. Dr. J. M. born 1679, died Nov. 1747.
 Trenchard, John, born 1662, died 1723.
 Trump, Van, the Dutch Admiral, killed July 29, 1653.
 Tull, Jethro, eminent in husbandry, died 1741.
 Turner, Dr. William, the first English botanist, about 1550.
 Tyler, Wat, the rebel, killed 1381.
 Tyson, Dr. Edw. eminent physician, died 1708.
 Ulysses flourished 1149 before Christ.
 Upton, James, English grammarian, died 1749.
 Usher, James, Abp. of Armagh, learned writer, born 1581, died 1656.
 Valentin, the first professed polytheist, lived in 110.
 Valois, Henry de, French writer, born 1603, died 1676.
 Vanburgh, Sir John, died March 26, 1726.
 Van Swieten, the physician, died 1772.
 Vanini, burnt at Thoulouse, Feb. 19, 1619, aged 33.
 Varro, Terentius, died 28 before Christ, aged 88.
 Vasco di Gama, a Portuguese, discoverer of the East Indies, 1524.
 Vauban, Seb. Mareschal, engineer, died 1707, aged 74.
 Vaugelas, Claud, French writer, born 1585, died 1650.
 Vernon, Admiral, died 1757, aged 73.
 Verstegen, Rich. the Eng. antiquarian, died after 1625.
 Vertot, French historical writer, died 1735.
 Vesputius, Americus, a Florentine, discoverer of the West Indies, died after 1497.
 Vieta, Fr. eminent mathematician, died 1603.
 Viner, Rich. English divine and author, died 1757.
 Virgil, born at Andes, near Mantua, in 63; died at Brundisium, in Italy, 18 before Christ.
 Virgil, Polydore, died 1553, aged 80.
 Virginius, slew his daughter, that she might not fall a sacrifice to the lust of Appius Claudius, 446 B. C.
 Vitruvius the architect, flourished 135 before Christ.
 Voltaire, M. de, died 1778, aged 85.
 Wade, Marshal, died 1748, aged 75.
 Wager, Admiral, died 1743, aged 77.
 Wagstaffe, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, born 1645, died 1712.
 Wakeley, William, of Shiffnall, died 1714, aged 124.

- Walker, the Rev. Mr. defended Londonderry, 1689; slain at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.
- Wallace, Sir Wm. eminent Scotch general, died 1304.
- Waller, Edm. English poet, died 1687, aged 81.
- Walpole, Sir Robert, Earl of Oxford, born 1674; committed to the Tower 1712; took his seat in the House of Peers, Feb. 11, 1741-2; died 1745.
- Walth, English poet, born 1659, died 1708.
- Walsingham, Thomas, the historian, lived in 1454.
- Walton, Brian, Bishop of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible, died 1661.
- Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, knocked down Wat Tyler with the city mace, 1381.
- Warbeck, Perkin, executed Nov. 1499.
- Warburton, Dr. Bp. of Gloucester, died June 11, 1779.
- Ward, Dr. Seth, born 1616, died 1689.
- Ware, Sir James, eminent Irish historian, died 1666.
- Warren, Sir Peter, English admiral, died 1752.
- Warwick, Earl of, the King Maker, defeated at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471, and slain.
- Waterland, Daniel, English divine and writer, died 1740.
- Watson, John, Eng. divine and historian, died 1783.
- Watts, Dr. Isaac, born 1673, died 1748.
- Wedgewood, Josiah, the celebrated potter, died Jan. 3, 1795.
- West, James, the antiquarian, died July 2, 1772.
- Westley, Rev. Mr. John, died March 28, 1791, aged 88.
- Westminster, Matthew of, died about 1380.
- Wharton, Philip, Duke of, declared a traitor, April 3, 1729, died May 31, 1731.
- Wharton, Hen. English divine and historian, died 1694.
- Whiston, Wm. the astronomer, born 1667, died 1752.
- Whitby, Rev. Dan. born 1638, died 1726.
- Whitehead, Paul, died Dec. 30, 1774.
- Whitehead, William, poet laureat, died April 17, 1785.
- Whitfield, Rev. George, preached in the fields 1735; excluded the church, May 10, 1739; died 1770, aged 56.
- Whittington, Sir Rich. Lord Mayor of London, 1377.
- Whytt, Dr. Robert, English physician and writer, died 1766.
- Wickliffe, opposed the Pope's supremacy, 1377; died 1385; and 40 years after burnt for being a heretick.

- Wilkins, David, Eng. librarian at Lambeth, died 1740.
 William, Prince, son of Henry I. lost in his passage from Normandy, 1120.
 William of Malmſbury, Eng. historian, flourished 1140.
 Williams, Sir Charles Hanbury, English historian and poet, died 1759.
 Willis, Dr. Thomas, eminent English physician, &c. died 1675.
 Willis, Dr. Browne, died Feb. 1760.
 Willoughby, Francis, English natural historian, died 1672.
 Wilſon, Arth the historian, born 1596, died 1652.
 Wilſon, Sam. of London, bequeathed 20,000l. to be lent out in ſmall ſums to induſtrious tradesmen, 1771.
 Winch-ſea (Ann Kingsmill, Counteſs of) Eng. poetess, died 1720.
 Wingate, Edm. died Dec. 16, 1656, aged 62.
 Winkleman, Abbe, murdered at Triſte, 1768.
 Wit, John de, murdered at the Hague, Aug. 10, 1672.
 Woffington, Margaret, eminent actreſs, died 1761.
 Wolfe, General, killed before Québec, Sept. 13, 1759, aged 33.
 Wollaston, Rev William, born 1652, died 1724.
 Wolfey, Miniſter to Henry VIII. 1511, Abp. of York 1514, Cardinal 1515, Chancellor Dec. 24 following, Legate 1518, reſigned the ſeals Oct. 18, 1529, ſtripped of all his poſſeſſions, and died Nov. 18, 1530, aged 59.
 Wood, Anth. born 1632, died 1695.
 Woodward, Dr. John, born 1665, died 1708.
 Woodward, Henry, English comedian, died 1777.
 Woolſey, Sir Wm. drowned in his coach, July 4, 1728.
 Woolſton, Thomas, born 1669, died 1763.
 Wootton, Sir Henry, born 1568, died 1639.
 Worde, Winkin de, the printer, died 1534.
 Wotten, Rev. Dr. William, died 1726, aged 60.
 Wray, Daniel, Eng. antiquarian, died 1783.
 Wren, Sir Chriſtopher, died 1725, aged 91.
 Wyat, Sir Thomas, the poet, died 1541, aged 37.
 Wycherly, William, born 1640, died Jan. 1, 1715-16.
 Wykeham, William of, eminent English prelate, Biſhop of Wincheſter, died 1404.
 Xavier, St. Francis, died 1552.

Xenophon died at Corinth 359 before Christ, aged 90.
 Ximenes, Cardinal de, died 1517, aged 80.
 Yalden, Thomas, Eng. divine and poet, died 1736.
 Yates, Mrs. Mary, of Shiffnal, died Aug. 1776, aged 128.
 Young, Dr. Edward, died 1765, aged 81.
 Zeno died 264 before Christ, aged 98.
 Zenodatus, librarian at Alexandria, 287 before Christ.
 Zephania, the prophet, flourished 641 before Christ.
 Zinzendorff, Count Nicholas Lewis, founder of the Her-
 rin-hunters, or Moravians, died June 9, 1760, aged 70.
 Zonaris, flourished 1118.
 Zoroaster, flourished 1066.
 Zuingleus, killed in the Swiss war 1531, aged 44.

KINGS of FRANCE, from HUGH CAPET; who began,

Hugh Capet	-	987	Charles V. the Wise	1364
Robert	-	996	Charles VI. the	1380
Henry I.	-	1031	Well-beloved	
Philip I.	-	1059	Charles VII. the	1422
Lewis VI.	-	1106	Victorious	
Lewis VII. the younger	1137		Henry VI. of Eng-	
Philip II. the August	1180		land proclaimed	
Lewis VIII.	-	1223	Lewis XI.	1461
Lewis IX.	-	1226	Charles VIII.	1483
Philip III. the Hardy	1271		Lewis XII.	1498
Philip IV. the Fair	1285		Francis I.	1515
Lewis X.	-	1314	Francis II.	1559
John	-	1316	Charles IX.	1560
Philip V.	-	1316	Henry III.	1574
Charles IV. the Fair	1322		Henry IV.	1589
Edward of England			Lewis XIII.	1610
crowned			Lewis XIV.	1643
Philip V. the Courtier	1328		Lewis XV.	1715
John	-	1350		

Lewis XVI. King of France, 1774; deposed Aug 10,
 1792; beheaded Jan. 21, 1793, and the country de-
 clared a Republic.

Louis XVII. died June 4, 1795.

KINGS of SPAIN, from FERDINAND the GREAT.

Ferdinand the Great	from	John I. the Bastard	1379
under whom Castile and Leon were united	1027	Henry III.	1390
	to	John II.	1406
	1035	Henry IV.	1454
Sancho the Strong	1065	Ferdinand and Isabella, the first	1474
Alphonso the Valiant	1072	filed Catholic	
Alphonso VII.	1109		
Alphonso VIII.	1122	Philip I.	1504
Sancho III.	1137	Charles I.	1516
Ferdinand	1158	Philip II.	1555
Alphonso IX.	1158	Philip III.	1591
Henry I.	1214	Philip IV.	1621
Ferdinand III.	1216	Charles II.	1665
Alphonso X.	1252	Philip V. resigned	1700
Sancho IV.	1284	Lewis	1724
Ferdinand IV.	1295	Philip re-assumed, died	1725
Alphonso XI.	1312	Ferdinand VI.	1746
Peter the Cruel	1350	Charles III.	1759
Henry II.	1368		

Charles IV. the present King, 1788.

EMPERORS of GERMANY, from CHARLEMAGNE.

Charlemagne began	800	Henry III.	1039
Lothairo I.	840	Henry IV.	1056
Lewis II.	855	Henry V.	1106
Charles the Bald	874	Lothario II.	1125
Lewis III.	875	Conrad III.	1137
Charles the Fat	879	Frederick I.	1151
Arnold	888	Henry VI.	1190
Guy and Lambert	891	Philip	1197
Lewis the Infant	899	Otho IV.	1208
Conrad I.	911	Frederick II.	1212
Henry the Fowler	918	William, or Conrad IV.	1250
Otho the Great	936	Rodolphus of Hapsburg	1273
Otho II.	973	Adolphus of Nassau	1291
Otho III.	983	Albert I. of Austria	1298
Henry II.	1002	Henry VII.	1309
Conrad II.	1024	Lewis V.	1314

John and Philip V. the		Maximilian II. of Hun-	
Long	1317	gary	1564
Charles VI.	1342	Rodolphus II.	1576
Gunther of Schwartz-		Mathias	1612
burg	1349	Ferdinand II.	1619
Wenceslaus	1378	Ferdinand III.	1639
Frederick and Robert		Leopold I.	1656
Palatine	1400	Joseph I.	1705
Joseph of Moravia,		Charles VI.	1711
Sigismund of Lux-	1410	Charles VII. of Bava-	
emburg		ria	1742
Albert of Austria	1438	Francis I. of Lorraine	1745
Frederick III.	1440	Joseph H.	1765
Maximilian I.	1493	Leopold II.	1790
Charles V.	1519	Francis	1792
Ferdinand I.	1558	The present Emperor.	

EMPERORS and EMPRESSES of RUSSIA, from PETER I.

Peter the Great began	1682	John V. 2 months old	1740
Catharine I.	1725	Elizabeth	1741
Peter II.	1727	Peter III.	1762
Anne	1730		

Catharine, the present Empress, 1763.

KINGS of POLAND, from SIGISMUND, Son of the
KING of SWEDEN.

Sigismund III. began	1583	Frederick II. Elector	
Ulasius VII.	1632	of Saxony	1697
John II.	1648	Stanislaus I.	1704
Micha I; a Russian		Frederick II. again	1710
Prince	1669	Frederick III.	1733
John III. Sobieski	1674		

Stanislaus II Count Poniatowsky, the King 1764, who re-
signed the dignity in 1795, when his kingdom was di-
vided between Russia, Austria and Prussia.

**KINGS and QUEENS of SWEDEN, from SIGISMUND I.
KING of POLAND.**

Sigismund I. began	1592	Charles XII. aged 15	1699
Charles IX.	-	Ulrique, sister to Charles,	
Gustavus II. Adolphus	1611	aged 15	1718
Christiana, aged 6	1633	Adolphus of Holstein	1751
Charles X.	-	Gustavus III.	1771
Charles XI. 4 years old	1660		
Gustavus IV. the present King, 1792.			

KINGS of DENMARK, from FREDERICK I.

Frederick I. began	1523	Christian V.	-	1670
Christian III.	1554	Frederick IV.		1699
Frederick II.	1559	Christian VI.		1730
Christian IV.	1558	Frederick V.		1746
Frederick III.	1648			
Christian VII. the present King, 1766.				

KINGS and QUEENS of PORTUGAL, from JOHN IV.

John IV. began	1640	John V.	-	1706
Alphonso	-	Joseph	-	1750
Peter II.	-	1683		
Mary, the present Queen, 1777.				

**KINGS of PRUSSIA, from FREDERICK I. their first
KING.**

Frederick I. began	1701	Frederick III.	1740
Frederick II.	1713		
Frederick IV. the present King, 1786.			

**LORD LIEUTENANTS OF IRELAND, since
MAJESTY'S Accession.**

Dunk, Earl of Halifax, Oct. 1761.
Hugh, Earl of Northumberland, Sept. 22, 1763.
Lord Viscount Weymouth, June 5, 1765.
Francis Earl of Hertford, Oct. 18, 1765.
Augustus, Earl of Bristol, Oct. 6, 1766.
George, Viscount Townshend, Aug. 19, 1767.
Simon, Earl Harcourt, Oct. 1772.
John, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Nov. 30, 1776.
Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, Oct. 13, 1780.
William Henry, Duke of Portland, April 10, 1782.
George Nugent Grenville, Earl Temple, July 31, 1782.
Robert, Earl of Northington, April 20, 1783.
Charles, Duke of Rutland, Feb. 14, 1784.
George, Marquis of Buckingham, Dec. 16, 1787.
John, Earl of Westmoreland, Dec. 1789.
Earl Fitzwilliam, Dec. 10, 1794.
Earl Camden, March 11, 1795.

LORD CHANCELLORS since his MAJESTY'S Accession.

Lord Henly, afterwards Earl of Northington, Jan. 1761.
Charles Pratt, Lord Camden, July 1766.
Charles Yorke, Jan. 1770.
In Commission, viz. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Knt.—
Hon. Henry Bathurst, and Sir Rd. Aston, Knt. Jan.
1770.
Henry Bathurst, Earl Bathurst, Jan. 1771.
Thurlow, Lord Thurlow, of Ashfield, June 2, 1778.
In Commission, viz. Lord Loughborough, Sir William
Ashhurst, and Sir William Beaumont Hotham, April 3,
1783.
Lord Thurlow again, Dec. 23, 1783.
In Commission, viz. Sir James Eyre, Sir William Henry
Ashhurst, Sir John Wilson, June 15, 1792.
Lord Loughborough, Jan. 27, 1793.

CHANCELLORS of CAMBRIDGE, since the Revolution.

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, installed 1688.
Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, 1748.
Augustus Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, 1768.

REMARKABLE PERSONS, &c.

CHANCELLORS of OXFORD, since the Revolution,
 Duke of Ormond, installed 1688.
 Earl of Arden, 1715.
 John, Earl of Westmoreland, 1759.
 George Henry, Earl of Litchfield, 1762.
 Frederick Lord North, late Earl Guildford, 1722.
 William Henry, Duke of Portland, 1792.

LORD MAYORS of LONDON, from the year 1768.

Rt. Hon. Tho. Harley	1768	Sir William Plomer	1782
Samuel Turner, Esq.	1769	Nat. Newnham, Esq.	1783
Wm. Beckford, Esq.	1770	Rob. Peckham, Esq.	1784
Bar. Trecrothick		Rich. Clark, Esq.	1785
Brafs Crosby, Esq.	1771	Tho. Wright, Esq.	1786
William Nash, Esq.	1772	Tho. Sainbury, Esq.	1787
Jas. Townshend, Esq.	1773	John Burnell, Esq.	1788
Frederick Bull, Esq.	1774	William Gill, Esq.	1789
John Wilkes, Esq.	1775	William Pickett, Esq.	1790
John Sawbridge, Esq.	1776	John BoydeU, Esq.	1791
Sir Tho. Halifax	1777	John Hopkins, Esq.	1792
Sir James Esdaile	1778	Sir James Saunderson	1793
Samuel Plunbe	1779	Paul Le Mesurier, Esq.	1794
Brack. Kennett, Esq.	1780	Thomas Skinner, Esq.	1795
Sir Watkin Lewes	1781	William Curtis, Esq.	1796
		Brook Watson,	1797.

2 JY 58

F I N I S.

